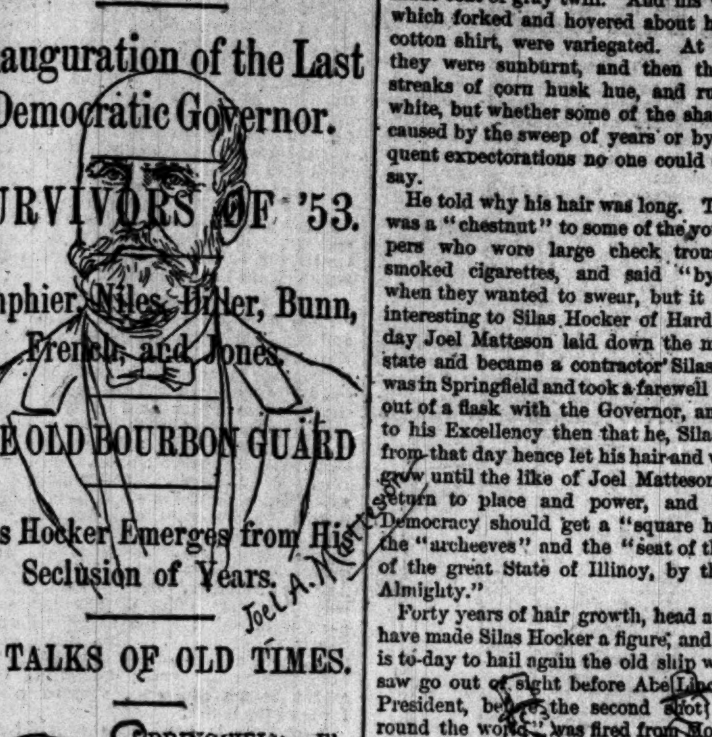
The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LII.—NO. 11. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1893—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

BACK FORTY YEARS.



Inauguration of the Last Democratic Governor.

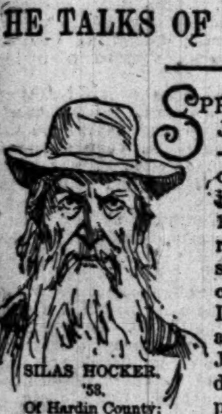
SURVIVORS OF '53.

Lanphier, Niles, Diller, Bunn, French, and Jones.

THE OLD BOURBON GUARD

Silas Hocker Emerges from His Seclusion of Years.

HE TALKS OF OLD TIMES.


SILAS HOCKER. '53. Of Hardin County:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Not many of the old crowd that was in Springfield in 1853 at the inauguration of Joel Matteson, the last Democratic Governor of Illinois, saw the inauguration of Gov. John P. Altgeld today. Charles Lanphier, who was the editor of the "organ," the *Register*, in 1852, is here, and although it has been many years since he wrote an editorial or "cussed a proof-reader," he wore a smile to-day that reminded one of a watermelon cutting on the Fourth of July. Mr. Lanphier was up early and looking out of the window at the new era as it passed by his home, attired in different sort of clothes from that which was worn when Joel Matteson was sworn in. Talking about that epoch to THE TRIBUNE correspondent, the old editor said as his face glowed like the coals on David's altar, and the bells of memory went ringing:

"Joel Matteson was no such hubbub then as to-day. Joel Matteson came from his home in Joliet by river and overland, and arrived a day or two before the date fixed. He stopped at the old American House, and only a few people of prominence called. There were not as many Democrats then as now, and they were not as hungry as now.

"The outgoing governor sent in his message after the two houses were organized, and then Matteson sent in his inaugural address, which was read by the clerk of the house. While it was being read the new governor was moving his belongings over to the mansion, which at that time stood on Eighth street, between Capitol avenue and Jackson street, on the site where I. H. Jones, penitentiary commissioner, now lives. There was no display, no parade, no music, not a gun fired nor a skyrocket sent skyward.

"I don't know whether the action of Matteson's predecessor had anything to do with dampening the ardor of the militia or not. He was a very plain man. The day of his inauguration a militia company, gaily attired, marched to the House he occupied and put on a good many airs. The captain of the company sent up word that his company was present and awaited the governor to review it. The governor looked out of a window and saw the handful of troops, and sent back the answer that he had something else to do beside wasting his time on tomfoolery of that sort; that the young militia had better go home and put on their everyday clothes and attend to their business, if they had any."

And the Band Played.

And then the music of a band, some distance away, reached the window of the great old house where Mr. Lanphier lives, and he drew his long dressing gown about him, walked over to the curtains, pulled them aside and looked out as if he saw the old guard of 1853, with Steve Douglas, assembling on the old square where the state house then stood.

Another one who was here then was Lotus Niles, who for forty years has been an employe in the auditor's office. Ever since Lincoln's election Mr. Niles has been a Republican, and it isn't likely that he witnessed to-day's proceedings with any bounding enthusiasm.

Sam Jones, who was also here then, and is now about to lay down his work of penitentiary commissioner, stuck the horn handle of his cane in his mouth and his feet on a radiator and "said nothin'." It is not likely that the "swearin' in of them Democrats" to-day warmed the cockles of the heart of Sam Jones.

Diller, the druggist on the square, was at his store to-day, as he was when Joel was inducted into office, and Doc French, the old-time dentist, who looked out on that scene, to-day sat among his collection of old books and papers that are mildewed, and wondered how many people in the crowd would have the toothache to-morrow.

Mr. Bunn, still active in business, and an old bachelor, with a stiff mustache on which the frosts of many winters have gathered, walked across the square as briskly as a young man bent on proposal, climbed the steps of the state house and "crowded in" as bravely as if he belonged to the Cook county contingent and expected an "appintment."

There were, perhaps, a few more Springfieldians of the back-number days who were about to-day, but they were not conspicuous. The list comprises those who were active and to the front in the days of '52 and '53.

There were some from the country—the counties along the Ohio and a few from some of the Mississippi counties—but they were few, and hugged the stove at Diller's drug store or staid in over at the St. Nick or at the Leland.

Silas Hocker Resurrected.

One whose attire and manner singled him out was Silas Hocker, from "nigh Cave-in-Rock, Hardin County, not far from Wolrab Rock."

The "fever'nager" and snows of nearly eighty winters had drawn his knees together, and his hair tumbled down in white and silken threads over the collar of his home-made coat of gray twill. And his whiskers, which forked and hovered about his brown cotton shirt, were variegated. At the roots they were sunburnt, and then there were streaks of corn husk hue, and russet and white, but whether some of the shades were caused by the sweep of years or by too frequent expectorations no one could certainly say.

He told why his hair was long. The story was a "chestnut" to some of the young dappers who wore large check trousers and smoked cigarettes, and said "by Jove" when they wanted to swear, but it was still interesting to Silas Hocker of Hardin. The day Joel Matteson laid down the mantle of state and became a contractor Silas Hocker was in Springfield and took a farewell "snort" out of a flask with the Governor, and swore to his Excellency then that he, Silas, would from that day hence let his hair and whiskers grow until the like of Joel Matteson should return to place and power, and the old Democracy should get a "square holt" on the "archeeves" and the "seat of the pants of the great State of Illinoy, by the Lord Almighty."

Forty years of hair growth, head and face, have made Silas Hocker a figure, and here he is to-day to hail again the old ship which he saw go out of sight before Abe Lincoln was President, before the second shot "heard round the world" was fired from Moultrie before the war.

There is a wheeze in his voice, and his eyesight does not reach like it did, but he declares that his heart is young, and that now he has seen the "glory of the Lord" once more he will go back to the farm "Nigh Cave-in-Rock," and there remain waiting for the trumpet call which will "heave the chariot in sight."

He Takes in the Sights.

When not otherwise engaged last night and to-day Silas Hocker held down a chair between the cigar-stand and the first door west of the Leland Hotel, so that when any of the boys passed by and said "Everybody come in," he was at the head of the procession.

He was up at the State House to-day when the "new era" was turned on and sat right up in front where every syllable of that "naugeral" hit his ears first, and when the blood of the new generation made the lights in the State House quiver, he banged his big stick against the floor, and the moisture gathered about his eyes.

When he went to the front in the bar at the Leland, after it was all over, he planted his feet where they wouldn't slip from under him and held on with one arm as if he never intended to let go. When the boys called for "sours," and "smashes," and "cocktails," and "flips," and other new fangled names to him, and the barkeeper asked him what his would be, his old voice became clear and steady in the tumult of action as he called for "bourbon and no water."

It may have taken his unsteady hand a trifle longer to convey the fluid to his lips than it did in '53, but once at the opening the fluid disappeared as rapidly as it did in days of yore, and when the next round was ordered he came up as promptly and as smilingly as any of the "doods" or "young chaps in fine clothes."

Good Old Days of '53.

"I were here in '53," he said, when he became accessible, "when Joel Matteson was made Gov'nor—I should say Democratic Gov'nor of the State, and a finer man the State never had. I was some younger then than now, and we didn't have as much hurrah as they had today, but it was a mighty fine time as I recollect. Joel was a man of the times and had just as much respect for a man who took a horn as he had for one that didn't, and a heap more in my opinion. I never saw him wipe his mouth on a rag the same as I see them Chicago men did to-day. He just used his coat sleeve if it was handy, and if it wasn't it didn't make no difference to him. And he never took any cinnamon bark to cover up his breath when he had taken a horn. It made no difference to him who smelt his breath.

"I was up to the State House to-day when Judge Altgeld was sworn in, and although he didn't look to me like the men we had here in '53, I reckon he is all right on the goose as we used to say in Hardin County before the unpleasantness. As long as he is a Democrat, though, it don't make no difference how he looks."

Then Mr. Hocker pulled a long plug of black tobacco from the inside pocket of his new, old pattern coat, the same as that worn by Josh Whitcomb in the play that reaches everybody's heart, and biting off more than any of the new generation could possibly chew he tossed it about in his mouth from side to side with the greatest apparent ease.

"I reckon," he said, "there wasn't many of the boys who was here in '53 who saw the sun rise again in Illinoy today. I have been livin' mighty skimpy ever since Christmas so as to be here. I ain't a high liver like some of the Chicago chaps that I see stuffin' towels under their chins, but I always laid up to three square meals a day. Since Christmas, though, I've been trimmin' a little for fear I mightn't get here. Take a man of my time of life, and he can't load up like he did when he was a youngster. I missed John Moore today. He was Joel's treasurer and a mighty fine man. He wore his hair roached up on his head like a Kentucky thoroughbred, and his chin was as broad at the lower end as his forehead. He could tell you any minute of the day or night just how many picayunes there was in the State Treasury. He was a power in the administration.

Only One Left.

"Only one of that administration is livin', Gus Koerner, who was leftenant gov'nor. He had a head on him like Danel Webster. He's livin' yet. He always reminded me of Charles the Tenth of France. He believed that to the victor belonged the spoils. It's funny that a monarch should think that away, but that's the kind of a man Charles the Tenth of France was, and so was Gus Koerner.

"I reckon you've heard of Bill Davidson, Editor of the Fulton *Democrat*. I used to take Bill's paper the year round until last year it stopped. If you hear that Bill's in town I would be obliged to you if you would tell him Si Hocker of Cave-in-Rock, that's my postoffice, is here. He'll remember me, 'cause we slept two in a bed lots of times.

"Speakin' of beds reminds me of my experience the first night I come here, night before last. Col. Wiggins had put me in a room nigh the kitchen. When I went up I looked around and didn't see no bed. So I walked down to the counter and told Wiggins I was too old to sleep on the floor, as I was afraid of ketchin' cold, and he said there was a bed in it. I bet him the drinks there wasn't and we went up to the room to find it. Then he took hold of a thing that I had took for a wardrobe and pulled it out and asked me what was the matter with that. He said it was a foldin' bed. It was the first one I ever seen and the drinks was on me. But later in the night I got to thinkin' about it and wondered what the outcome would be if it was to fly up on one end and shut me in. So I got up and come down again and asked Wiggins about it, and he said he would have one end of it strapped down if I wanted him to, or he would put a cot in and I could sleep on that. So I told him to put in a cot. He said if he done that he would have to put another man in the room as he was crowded. So he put a Chicago man in and I waited until he piled in. I never saw a man pull off as many things as he did. It took him longer to get to bed than it takes Samantha after she has been to church. Samantha is my wife. I heard Wiggins say to the man, 'Sol, you want to behave yourself to-night,' so I s'pose the man's name is Mr. Solomon. Then I went to bed, but it was the first experience I ever had with a cot and I rolled off in about two minutes. Between rollin' off and gettin' in I didn't git much sleep. I wonder what Joel Matteson would a said if he had been alivin'.

"When I was in the barroom today and looked over the crowd—I heard a Chicago man call it the 'gang'—my mind went back to Cal Warren, of Quincy. He was a war horse of the Democracy in the good old days, and was here at the 'naugeration of Joel and the boys. He knowed more law than Blackstone and Kent and the whole caboodle. I had to double up on one of my drinks when I got to thinkin' of Cal.

The Man from Quincy.

"And then there was Dick Richardson. I reckon you've heard of him. He was from Quincy likewise, and was a United States Senator once. I think Jim Singleton was likewise from Quincy. In them days the brains of the state wasn't scattered all over as now. It was Vandaly, and Beardstown, and Quincy, and Alton that furnished the brains. Chicago wasn't much of a town then. Now it's nearly the whole state, with a bull-dog tied under the wagon.

"Speakin' of Beardstown reminds me of a mighty smart man who used to live there in the early days. His name was L. U. Reavis. I allow you've heard of him. He edited the *Central Illinoian*. I was in his office one day and see him edit a piece about movin' the state capital. He was what you'd call in this age a crank on movin' capitals. He moved hisself to Sent Loos, and just previous to his last illness he was tryin' to move the capital at Washington to where he lived.

"Then there was Jacob Strawn, more generally known as Jake Strawn. He lived nigh Jacksonville, and owned over 30,000 acres of as fine land as a crow ever flew over. Jake was here when Joel was put in, and he told me he was afraid Joel would be the last one for a while. I have often thought of what he said and wondered today what he would have said if he had lived to see to-day.

"I missed Jedge Minshall, of Schuyler county, to-day in the crowd. He was here in '53. He was a mighty fine man, and if he had alived he would amade his mark in Illinoy. 'Pears to me sometimes when I think about it as if great men in our party was gettin' mighty few in Illinoy. Who've we had since little Doug? Trumbull and Palmer live yet, but I never called them Democrats.

Old Timers from Cook.

"Seems to me that about every other member I have drank with today, or met, comes from Cook county. When I was here in '53, Cook county had only one senator, Norman B. Judd. And there was only two members from Cook in the House, W. B. Egan and Homer Wilmarth. There were only two other counties in the state that had two members in the House, Madison and Sangamon. Sam. Buckmaster and Tom Judy was the members from Madison; Pascal Enos and Jim Brown was the two from Sangamon. Now that I come to think there was another county that had two, Tom Winstanley and John Reynolds was from St. Clair. Yes, and there was another, Fayette, I had all but forgot it; that county had A. J. Gallagher and N. M. McCurdy. No, hold on a minute, Fayette had only one; Gallagher was in the first time, and he resigned and then McCurdy took his place."

Mr. Hocker forgot Hancock and Fulton counties, each of which had two. He was asked about this, and answered: "Well, if you say so I reckon it is so, but I don't remember it."

Mr. Hocker was asked if he remembered Isaac Curren.

"The Curren, the jeweler?"

"The same."

"He was a friend of mine, and of Joel Matteson as well. But he was more of a friend to Joel than he was to me. He used to have a place on the corner. He is livin' in Alton now, or near there. He was a sort of Doc Jamieson to Joel Matteson. I don't know Jamieson, but I hear about him down our way. Curren did not 'zactly give out the apintments, 'cause Joel didn't 'low anybody to do that but hisself. But Ike Curren was a sort of long pole, and if a man who wanted anything had Ike on his side he was mighty likely to get the persimmon. Ike had a little back room over his jewelry shop where Joel used to meet the boys at night when he didn't want to see the rabble. I don't believe I could locate that place now to save me.

"John Palmer was a senator from Macoupin county them days. He was from the Thirteenth deestric', and I have sometimes thought that thirteen wasn't so unlucky for John. What an old stayer he is! Andy Kuykendall was in the Senate from the First deestric'. That was a mighty fine family, and it ain't run out yet. Ashel Gridley was a senator from McLean. The Gridleys was a fine family. They used to say Ashel never missed a day from his seat, and never neglected to draw his pay when it was due, countin' in whatever mileage was comin' to him. I reckon he wasn't alone in that. Uri Osgood was a senator from Will county. He was as good a man as ever unhitched a steer. I was on speakin' terms with the enrollin' and engrossin' clerk, Archimedes C. Dixon. There was the same hunger for apintments then as there is today, but the applicants belonged to the best families in the state, and I never see any of 'em dress like some of the chaps I see come down here from Cook county. I reckon, though, the World's Fair has something to do with the way they wear their clothes. I kind o' hoped to see that Fair, and mebbe I will. But I promised the Lord that if He would spare me to see this day that I wouldn't ask him to do anything more for me and if it's his will that I don't get to the Fair, I won't be the one to make any fuss. I don't know what your politics may be, but I had ruther alived to see this day than go to the World's Fair every day while it lasts.

What He Thinks of Crafts.

"I shook hands today with Speaker Crafts. He strikes me as bein' a mighty fine man, and I reckon he knows his business. I reckon it takes a good deal more learnin to be speaker of the house now than it did when Joel Matteson was Gov'nor; but when John Reynolds was speaker of the house in '53, I used to think he knowed more when he wanted to, and less when it suited his notion, than any man I ever saw in a chair. I never knowed but one man who could beat him, and that was Lisey Haynes, of Waukegan. I reckon you must a knowed him. He was as nigh the poet's notion as any man I ever see. That is to say, he was fearfully and wonderfully made. And all over at that. There wasn't as much runnin' around then as there is now. But Joel had a way of doin' things which you newspapers would jump on if a Gov'nor done it now. Joel was a man of mighty high notions for a Democrat. Every once in a while he would want some money appropriated for somethin', and when he did the hayseeds, as they called the country members, would get up and howl. Then Joel would let the matter drop for a while, and some day he would say, 'Gentlemen, let's go somewhere,' and they was always ready for a trip. And while they were gone Joel would get around 'em, and as soon as they got back an appropriation was sure to foller. It was in that way that he got 'em to spend money to build a fence around the old State House. He took 'em to Chicago and showed 'em the fence around the courthouse there, and then he showed 'em around town, and they come back and voted the money which they had refused to do only a few weeks ago. I wonder if the new Gov'nor will do the same? They tell me that he knows the city mighty well. You ask me what I think of the new Gov'nor. I don't know just how to size him up as a man. I only know him now as a Democrat. If he had been in the state longer I might tell you. But, Lord bless your soul, man, there ain't hardly anybody livin' now in the state who knowed him then. He didn't come into the state until after the fire in Chicago. I met him 'onct durin' the campaign, but he was tryin' to find out where somebody lived who had just moved into the country, and as he seemed to be anxious to find him I didn't stand in his way. Today when I met him he asked me to come and see him before I left for home, and I reckon I will. I don't know as I would know how to appear at an infair of this sort in this age of the world, things has changed so; but when Little Doug give his ball at the old State House I was there, and if I do say it myself, I never missed a dance. It has been a long time since I cut a pigeon wing, though, and then I have jined the church since '53, and I promised Samantha that I would not shy up while I was gone. I told Gov'nor Altgeld today that I wasn't here to ask for anything for myself or anybody else, and he asked me if I was a Republican. I told him I had ben a Democrat for nigh seventy years, and he said I was almost the only man he had met since the 8th of November who hadn't told him that he had carried Illinoy.

"The last time I was here to a legislature was in '63. One of the members of the house at that time was Melville W. Fuller. Now he is Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. And Sam Buckmaster, who was in the house when Joel Matteson was Gov'nor, was Speaker. It is one of the things that me and Samantha often talks about, that I have shook the hand of the man who is Chief Justice. I met Mr. Fuller when he was a member, and he treated me just as if he had knowed me always.

"I reckon you knowed that the mansion which Gov'nor Altgeld is goin' to live in is the one that was built by Joel Matteson. I am glad of that, 'cause I wouldn't like for our Gov'nor to have to live in a house that the enemy had built. I remember when Joel made the plans for that house. I was up here on some business and went to see the Gov'nor, as I always did, and he showed me the plans and said: 'Si, I am goin' to have the finest house in the state.' And I told him I was glad of it, 'cause he deserved it. If Joel Matteson had been alivin' last summer, he would abeen President, in my opinion.

Forty Years in the Wilderness.

"Well, as you know by this time, I am a Democrat; but today I got to thinkin' about the changes that have come since we was in power. In the forty years that has gone the Republicans have been on top in this state, and they have took all the glory for everything since they have been in power. There is a school teacher in my county who has taught the children to believe that the Republican party has built all the churches in the state, and that that party carries on the revivals. In states where there has been changes now and then, since the war, the people have been educated to believe that both parties has had somethin' to do with the material welfare of the commonwealth. But the new generation that has growed up in Illinoy don't know anything about the Democratic party, and we have got to go to work and tell 'em. I was talkin' to a young Democrat from your county to-day, who is a member, and I told him he ought to go out to see the Lincoln monument. He said it was a damn Republican affair, and he would be damned if he would. Now, that is the result of forty years of Republican rule in this state. What the Republican party ought to have done was to teach the people that the Lincoln monument is a national affair, and that it don't belong to no party. But instead of that the Republicans has took all the credit of the war. Accordin to them they put down the rebellion and built the Lincoln monument. Nearly everything in the state has been done while the Republicans was in power. We return to power with nothin'. All we have is our pedigree. It got so in our county that a Democrat had to take to the woods on the Fourth of July. The Republicans had taught the children that the Republicans was responsible for that day. I know a young man not far from where I live who experienced religion at a Baptist revival. One day the preacher told him that he must be baptized pretty soon. But the young man said he couldn't until he had jined one of the Grand Army posts, as that was his first duty, and that baptism come after. I hope to die if that ain't so. As a party we come back to power just as a man comes into the world—we have got to be born again. And I reckon about the time we get our robes on there will be another landslide, and we'll be the ones that will go under. It has been our luck in this state. Today, at the state house. I was lookin' at some of the fine work on the walls, the pictures and so on, when a young man came up to me and says, 'We are leavin' you a mighty fine house; we built it, and you want to take care of it, for we will be back here in four years.' 'Who's we?' I asked. 'The Republicans,' he said. Then he told me to go and look at the old thing we had for a state house down on the public square. Now that sort of stuff didn't go down with me, 'cause I am too old to be fooled. But it's just that sort of stuff that has been preached into the young men and women of Illinoy ever since Joel Matteson has gone out of power. The question in my mind is, is Gov'nor Altgeld big enough man to knock that sort of stuff out? If I was in his place I would take charge of the Lincoln monument and the Lincoln homestead, over there on Jackson street, and I would hang Andy Jackson's picture on both of 'em, and I would have some of the smart Democratic lawyers give lectures in both places for the next two years at least.

A Mooted Religious Issue.

"Another thing that makes me tired is some of the talk that men who profess to be Democrats is givin' me. Today while I was standin' there with my glass in my hand I was made acquainted with a young chap who says to me, 'This is a great day for our Lutheran friends,' says he. I felt like takin' him by the slack of the trousers. I says to him, 'Young man, you are mistaken,' says I, just like that. 'This is a great day for the Illinoy Democracy. The Lutherans ain't in it. We don't want to begin to monkey with anything of that sort.' Now that's my sentiment: make it Democratic or nothin'. I went through this campaign with the understandin' that it was the Democratic doctrine that we was fightin' for. I aint got no objection to Lutherans when we get through with puttin' the house in order. We didn't have no sideshows when Joel Matteson was Gov'nor; we didn't have no funny business when Little Doug was the leader. We don't want to have any water in ours as long as there is enough of the old stuff to go 'round. Ever since the war the Democratic party of Illinoy has been goin' round the back way and climbin' over somebody's fence and apologizin' for bein' alive. It's about time that sort of thing was stopped. We got in through the front way last fall and by the Lord Almighty let us hang out our colors and say who shall come in. Then, when we have made beds for all of our own kind, and have set the table, if there is anything left, or any rooms to spare, it will be time enough to ask the strangers to have something. That is the way we feel down in the vicinity of Cave-in-Rock, in Hardin county, on the Ohio.

"I am goin' back home in a day or two. I have been eatin' too much, I am afeard, and think I had better be goin' to the farm. I find I can't do as much drinkin' as I did when Joel Matteson was inaugerated, or else the licker ain't what it used to be, I don't know which. Politics is a queer thing. It changes jest like a man, I reckon. And that may be the trouble with my feelin's. The change in politics has had somethin' to do with spilin the whisky. It can't be my taste, for that has stood up against everything from old fashion pepper-sauce to raw stuff in the still. But I'll have to go you once more, as you ask me, and here's to the unterrified, ripsnortin', all wool, hairy, unwashed, Andy Jackson, Democracy, and may its shadder never grow less, by the Lord Almighty. And when you come down to Hardin county may my right hand cleave to the roof of my mouth if I don't give you the best ther is on the farm. I am the last of the old stock and if I do get a might noisy and woolly to-night I don't mind it as long as I don't disturb the tavern. Now, have one with me."

Mr. Hooker an hour later consented to be taken to his room in the elevator which he had steadfastly refused to do up to this time, lest the rope should break and the "durned thing drop to the ground."

Matteson's Inaugural.

There were two daily newspapers printed in Springfield at the time of the inauguration of the last Democratic Governor; the Illinois *Journal*, by S. and A. Francis, and the Illinois *Register*, by Lanphier and Walker. The former was an afternoon print, and space was so scarce in it that it required two issues of it to present the inaugural of Governor Matteson. There was no report of the day's doings in the issue of the *Journal* of the proceedings of January 10, 1853, the day Matteson and his ticket were sworn in, save the bare announcement in the legislative proceedings. The inaugural address was printed in full without introductory or comment.

But there was a jubilee later. It did not occur at the State Capitol, however. The *Journal* of the 15th, contained the following "local":

"A train of five cars left this place for Alton at 12 o'clock yesterday. Nearly all of the members of the two houses, state officers, besides many citizens, were among the passengers."

No special correspondent accompanied the party. The *Journal* had no correspondent at the other end of the wire, and but for the Alton *Telegraph's* enterprise, there would have been no record of the outcome of the trip.

In the *Journal* of the 15th, the following clipping from the Alton *Telegraph* appears. It is worth reading and preserving for several reasons. The article is reproduced just as it appears in the *Journal*:

"The Banquet

Given by the citizens of Alton, to the Governor, State officers, members of the Legislature, Judges, etc., at the Franklin House, on last Wednesday evening, agreeably to previous arrangements, was more largely attended than any other entertainment ever before prepared in that city. Three large tables, each extending the entire length of Franklin Hall, and loaded with every delicacy of the season, had been spread by Mr. Bliss, in his usual good taste; to which ample justice was done by the company. After this was over the company repaired to the spacious ball room, overhead, and the dancing was kept up until a late hour, when they separated for their homes highly delighted with the evening's entertainment.

"The following, regular, together with a number of appropriate volunteer toasts, were presented at the supper, and received with thunders of applause:

"1. Our Guests—The pride and talent of our State—a cheerful welcome makes a hearty feast.

"2. Illinois—The Prairie State of our Union—rich in soil, rich in coal, and rich in minerals—with steam, water, horse and intellectual powers, may she never sell her birthright for a mess of pottage.

"3. The Governor of Illinois—Chosen for his wisdom, and honored for his virtues—in his first official act there is seen the index of the giant mass of things to come at large.

"4. The members of our Legislature—administrators, *de bonis non*, of 1830—may they settle up the estate so as to leave something to the heirs.

"5. Governor John Reynolds—Speaker of the House of Representatives—though often honored by his fellow citizens, yet honored not enough—with a hearty and a hale old age, he is not without that respect which should attend it.

"6. Illinois Railroads—with judgment, wisdom and discrimination, they are destined to place us in the vanguard of the commercial world.

"7. The Judiciary—the expounders of our laws—upright, intelligent and independent—the strongest bulwark of our liberties.

"Volunteer by E. Keating, Esq., Superintendent of the C. & M. R. R. The Railroads of Illinois—may they not only prove iron bonds to bind ourselves, but parts of iron links which shall so bind our Union that whatever may be the progress of our age or our institutions, 'E Pluribus Unum' shall continue to be the motto of our children, even as it was given us by our fathers."

No account appears of the return of the party, but it is known that they came back.

The *Register*, published by Lanphier & Walker, Vol. XVII, No. 46, on Tuesday, January 11, 1853, printed the following, which was local and editorial combined, and was the only report of the proceedings of the day, except that which appeared in its regular legislative proceedings:

"Inauguration of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

"This imposing ceremony took place yesterday in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in the presence of the two houses. Hon. S. H. Treat, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, administered the oath of office. There was a large concourse of people present. The lobby and gallery were crowded to overflowing, including a large number of ladies of the city and from abroad.

"There were present the Hon. A. C. French, whose term of office as Governor has just expired; the Hon. D. L. Gregg, late Secretary of State; the Hon. T. H. Campbell, Auditor of Public Accounts: the Hon. John Moore, Treasurer of the State; the Hon. Judge Caton, of the Supreme Court, and many other distinguished individuals of this state and from abroad.

"After the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies the message of Governor Matteson was read by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

"After the inauguration of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor the Senators returned to their chamber, preceded by Governors French and Matteson. Lieutenant-Governor McMurry, after a few brief, affecting and pertinent remarks on taking leave of the Senate, over whose deliberations he had so long presided, introduced to the Senate his successor, Lieutenant-Governor Koerner, who on taking the chair said:"

Then follow the remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor, which are omitted in this article.

The Official Story.

Elsewhere in the same issue are the routine proceedings of the Senate and House. The proceedings of the House opened with a resolution of thanks that President Pierce had escaped in a smash-up on the Boston and Maine Railroad, for which both parties voted, and then the following:

"The Senate now entered the hall. The speaker announced that the two houses had now met in joint session for the purpose of witnessing the administration of the oath of office to the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor-elect. Chief Justice Treat of the Supreme Court then appeared and administered the oath of office.

"The inaugural address was then read by the Clerk, after which the Senate retired.

"Mr. EGAN moved that 10,000 copies of the message be printed.

"Mr. ENOCH moved to amend by printing 15,000.

"Mr. LOGAN moved to print 20,000 copies.

"The vote being taken on the highest number, Mr. Logan's motion was carried.

"Adjourned to 2 o'clock tomorrow."

The *Register* makes no mention of the ball at Alton.

Gov. Matteson's Route to Springfield.

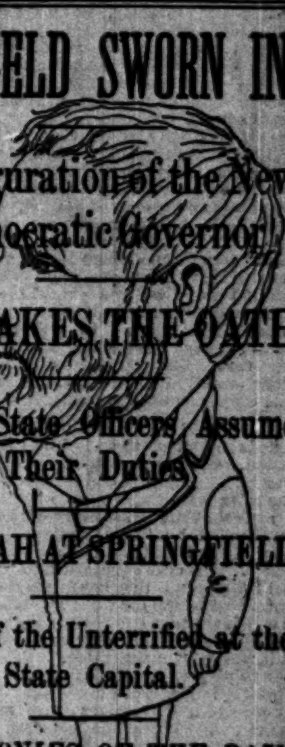
The way in which Matteson went to Springfield to become governor was different from the way in which Mr. Altgeld came. Matteson lived in Joliet. Five days before the inauguration he and his family, and his household effects took passage on one of the Green Line packets on the canal and went down to La Salle. There they disembarked on a waiting steamer on the Illinois river which took them to Naples. From thence they went to Springfield on the Sangamon and Morgan railroad, now in the Wabash system, and traveled at the rate of ten miles an hour. They reached the capitol at the end of five days, having journeyed in that time five hundred miles. The household effects of the new executive were loaded on the same train which brought him and his family to the capitol. The State house in which the proceedings were had is the sassafras-hued stone building now occupied by Sangamon county as the court house. The structure was built of stone quarried seven miles from Springfield, and even stone was hauled by a yoke of oxen, and it required a day to bring it in. There is a stone from the quarry on the side of the old road, not far from town, which has been there for years and years. The wagon which was bringing it in broke down and the teamster never went back for the stone as it was not needed to complete the structure. It was not exactly a stone rejected by the builders, but it has been neglected ever since. The new administration ought to bring it in and have a powwow over it.

Thus true Jeffersonian simplicity marked the beginning of Matteson's regime.

FOR BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune SEE FIFTH PAGE.

LAST EDITION.

ALTGELD SWORN IN.



Inauguration of the New Democratic Governor.

HE TAKES THE OATH

Other State Officers Assume Their Duties.

HURRAH AT SPRINGFIELD

Rally of the Unterrified at the State Capital.

CEREMONIES OF THE DAY

Governor	JOHN P. ALTGELD.
Lieutenant-Governor	JOSEPH B. GILL.
Secretary of State	WM. H. HINRICHSEN.
Auditor of Public Accounts	DAVID GORE.
Attorney General	MAURICE T. MALONEY.
Treasurer	RUFUS N. RAMSEY.
Trustees University of Illinois	JAMES E. ARMSTRONG. NAPOLEON B. MORRISON. ISAAC S. RAYMOND.

WE ARE THE PEOPLE, SEE?

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—This is the ticket that was declared elected last Thursday by the present Legislature. The vote was thoroughly canvassed, as the constitution of the state directs, and there is no question now, if there ever was, that it was duly elected last November. The next thing was to make the election effective.

That was done today in the manner prescribed. In other words, the Democratic administration has taken hold of affairs in the state where for thirty-six years, the Republican party has had control. The Democracy finds affairs in good condition. The Republicans left the house in prime order.

The Democracy of the state was never as chipper as it was on this occasion. The inauguration of Grover Cleveland eight years ago did not please the Illinois Democracy as much as the event of today has. Its representatives have been coming in from all sections for a week. The capacity of the hotels has been strained. Old acquaintances have not been forgot, and private homes have been invaded by the contingent from the back counties. The nights have been filled with hurrah, and men accustomed when at home to retiring not later than 10 o'clock, have walked the streets or sat up in the all-night places until the youngest rooster in Springfield heralded the break of dawn.

This morning all were in line. If the thousands of Democrats now in the city had never retired they would not have been more prompt.

It was a strange mixture. The Chicago fellows were conspicuous with their shiny hats and freshly creased trousers and patent leathers.

Capt. Farrell had more spring in his step than usual, and not a hair on his head was out of place when he twirled his cane in the air.

Then there were the boys of Springfield, who, of late, have come to believe that they are as near the surface of the upper crust as the Chicago crowd, and today they didn't get off the sidewalks for anybody.

The School of "Little Doug."

The yeomanry had arrived early with red noses which a January wind will make. They stopped over at Diller's drug store and warmed their feet and then started out for the State House. Some of them had the best seats in the house.

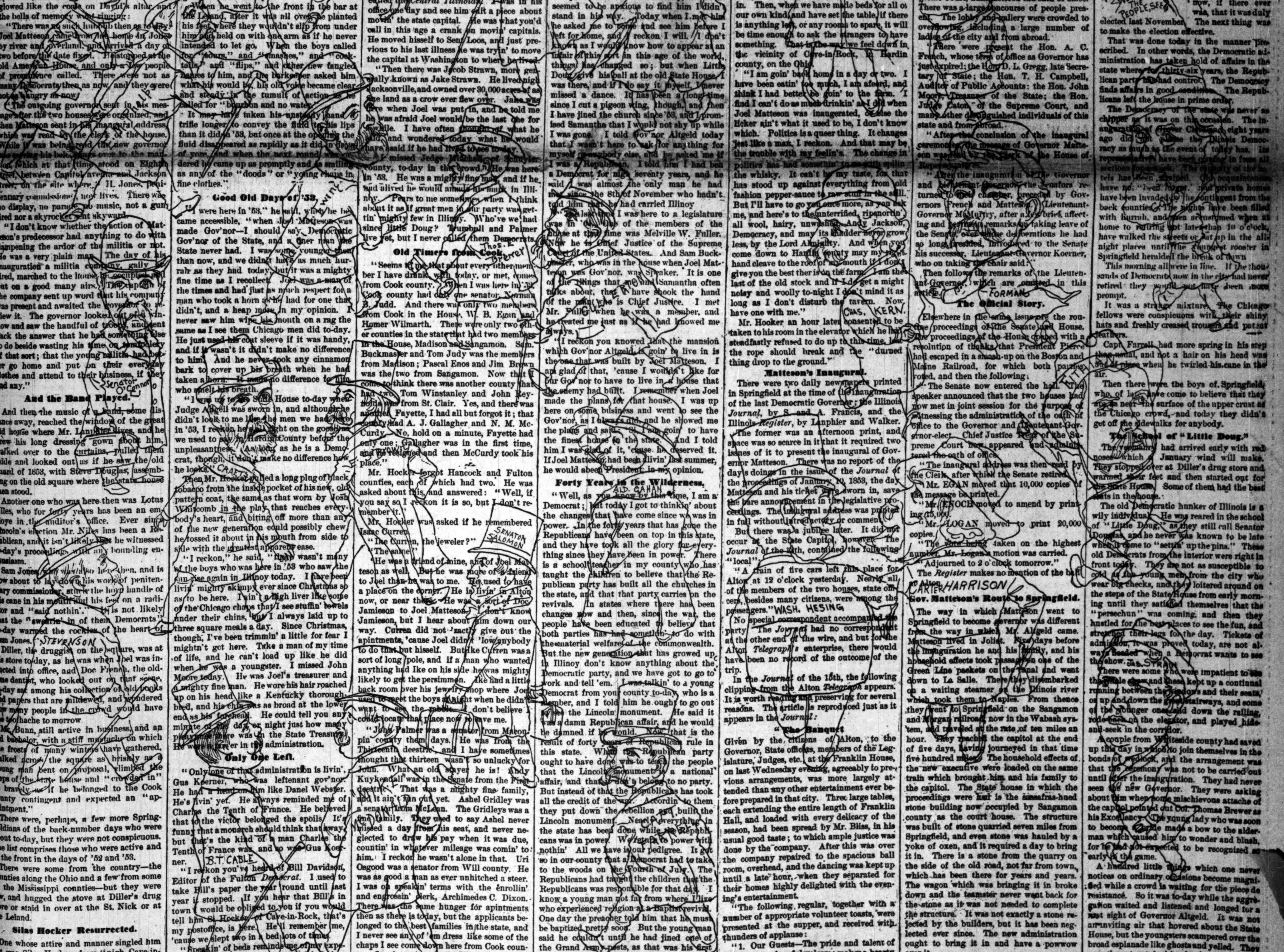
The old Democratic hunker of Illinois is a wily individual. He was reared in the school of "Little Doug," as they still call Senator Douglas, and he never was known to be late when it come to "settin' up the pins." These old Democrats from the interior were right in front today. They are not as susceptible to cold as the young men from the city who wear big checks, and they loitered around on the steps of the State House from early morning until they satisfied themselves that the "persechun" was coming, and then they hustled for the best places to see the fun, and stretched their legs for the day. Tickets of admission, it was proved today, are not always heeded when a Democrat wants to see the show.

There were some who were impatient to see the whole show and these kept up a continual running between the windows and their seats, or up and down the great stairways, and some of the younger ones slid down the railing, rode back on the elevator, and played hide-and-seek in the corridor.

A couple from Whiteside county had saved up this day in which to join themselves in the bonds of wedlock, and the arrangement was that the ceremony was not to be carried out until after the inauguration. They had never seen the new Governor. They were asking about him when some mischievous attache of the capitol pointed out Col. Thomas Brewer as his Excellency. The young lady who was soon to become a bride made a bow to the alderman which caused him to wonder and blush, for he had not expected to be recognized so early in the game.

A hundred little things which one never notices on ordinary occasions become magnified while a crowd is waiting for the piece de resistance. So it was to-day while the aggregation waited and listened and longed for a first sight of Governor Altgeld. It was not an inviting air that hovered about the State House, but the youngsters scampered over the broad esplanade like ghosts and yelled. They were the outposts looking for the great demonstration.

In the crowds at the hotels, on the streets



everywhere there was joy and happiness unconfined, as it were.

The air was so crisp this morning that it cracked like a whip. The frost glistened like a shower of diamonds in a transformation scene of a spectacular production.

The hotel lobbies filled up early. There was a grand hustle for breakfast and a gorge at the doors. People who had slept eight and ten deep in a room filed in weary and resuscitated their tired feelings in a "Mornin', mornin'" at the bars. The sunlight danced about the bunting-covered buildings. The old campaign portraits of Grover and Adlai and Altgeld surmounted the awnings, stuck out from the walls of buildings, hung from the telegraph poles, and were nailed to the trees. Streamers floated in the wind. Omnibuses from incoming trains backed up to the hotel entrances and late arrivals came tumbling out, every man demanding a ticket to the scene of scenes.

The aides on the staff of Gen. McClernand, Grand Marshal of the day, a brigade in themselves, were in and out and all around, each decorated with an old-fashioned rosette of as many colors as the coat of Joseph, and hanging to each was a ribbon about a yard in length.

The old court-house where Matteson took the oath of office so many years ago had pictures all around it of the three great men of the day, Grover, Adlai, and Altgeld. The common decorators wanted to string up some Chinese lanterns but the committee was advised that the coming administrations, National and State, had not yet taken position on the Chinese question.

Altgeld Not to Be Seen.

Squads marched to and fro in front of the mansion. Glimpses of the Governor were at a premium. About 11 o'clock the decorations of the town were thrown into an eclipse by the arrival of the Bloomington Democratic club, headed by the Demalay band and a rooster big as a balloon made of strips of red cambric. The club squeezed into the Leland Hotel lobby and the band played "Annie Laurie." And the old hunkers from Whiteside and Macoupin and Sangamon and roundabout hunched one another and some of them said it was a "purty piece," but it was no music to play on such a day as this.

This day! Great day! What various inflections and accentuations were running on these words. When the children of Israel emerged from their bondage they were not half or a third or one-eighth as joyous as were the Democracy of Illinois on this occasion. When the army of Xerxes broke ranks at the sight of the sea for which they had been longing it was a tame affair as compared with this.

The room of Vice-President-elect Stevenson was the center of the Democratic gravity, and the Bloomington statesman stood like a church-spire as the crowd surged about him. The Glee club of the Cook County Marching club, to offset the impression made by the Bloomington rooster that was carried by a man with a beard like a buffalo and of the same hue, shoved in and sung "The Song of Chicago" to the air of "Marching Thro' Georgia."

Two years ago, when Palmer was made Senator, Springfield was Democratic and the Mayor celebrated the event by having the big fire bell rung all day, until the nervous old women of the town had the hysterics. Today Springfield, as a municipality, is true to the colors and Republican all over. And when the Committee on Arrangements today asked the Mayor to have the fire bell rung that functionary politely replied: "Curfew will not ring today—some other day."

In from the Country.

As the day ran along to the noontide mark the crowd thickened. The yeomanry from the country had arrived in wagons and buggies and on horseback, and hitched their teams around the square until it looked like a country meeting-house on Sunday. Small boys enriched themselves selling Democratic roosters and badges, and a showman who had opened a hurdy gurdy show announced that he had life-like representations of the Dalton crowd and the James boys, and he did a big day's business.

A noticeable thing about the decorations down-town is that the pictures of Adlai are twice as large as the pictures of Grover, but that is the way they size up to the eyes of the Democracy of "Eleenoy."

IT WAS A BOWER OF BEAUTY.

Magnificent Decorations in the Hall of Representatives.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Perhaps at no time in its history has the Hall of Representatives in the State Capitol been so glorified with color as when the last touch of the decorator's hand was withdrawn, nor was there a superabundance of the rich hues that spring from nature's crucible for the colors were laid on by the hand of an artist. From the long-haired Egyptian who came into the chamber edgewise with his slouch hat removed, to the metropolitan sybarite from the northern extremity of the Commonwealth, there was but one expression that harmonized with the situation, and that was "beautiful." This was the impression in general; not difficult to understand and agreeable in the extreme.

As to the details which went to make up this exquisite whole, one is at a loss where to begin, whether with the banks of color heaped up about the Speaker's desk, with the festoons and wreaths of American flags that gleamed from every point of vantage, or the purity of numberless calla lilies which threw their waving whiteness against a background of evergreens.

Among the shafts of the columns supporting the galleries and the ceiling ran the red, white, and blue that in combination appeals so strongly to the American heart. From the capitals of the columns sprang silken American flags, rising from beds of smilax and reflecting the yellow of the sunshine that streamed in at the windows.

The Speaker's desk was resplendent with flowers and flags and evergreens. Over the chair occupied by the presiding officer of the House the red, white, and blue of two intertwined American colors bore a shield containing a life-size photograph of Gov. Altgeld, flanked on the right by a portrait of Grover Cleveland and on the left by a similar presentation of Adlai E. Stevenson. From the center of the upper border of the central flags a bronze eagle with outstretched wings kept an eye on the animated scene in the chamber below. On his right and left, over the columns at the rear of the Speaker's chair, two royal eagles, perched upon raised discs, looked out calmly on the proceedings. In the center, above the bronze bird of freedom, a bald eagle, flanked by two small silk flags, occupied a commanding position over all.

Around each of the candelabra whose surmounting jets furnish light for the presiding officer were turned spirals of smilax, on whose verdant shields gleamed clusters of lilies. A vase of American Beauty roses shed fragrance from the desk itself and harmonized with the floral American shield which graced its front. At the rear of the Speaker's gallery, surrounded by wreaths of flowers, appeared a large portrait of Senator John M. Palmer, and over his head a game cock coolly surveyed the spectacle.

Music of Birds.

The gallery fronts were beautiful with garlands and festoons of color. Over the clock, which faces the Speaker's desk, a game cock defiantly raised his head, seemingly inviting all comers to see him on business. In mid air, suspended from the ceiling by five wires, a score of cages gave forth the melody of canary birds, whose concert was assisted by the sweet notes of a red bird. The decoration of the hall was directly in charge of Prof. Dines of Chicago, who was assisted by the Women's committee, including Mrs. William E. Shutt, Mrs. Reddick Ridgely, Mrs. Simon Rogers, Mrs. Alfred Orendorf, Mrs. James W. Parron, Miss Marguerite Shutt, and Mrs. E. L. Merritt.

One of the features of the decorations or attractions was five game cocks, given in response to Doorkeeper Brown's invitation. They were donated by Capt. Palmer and Charley Ambs of Springfield. Mr. Brown set them up on pedestals in the hall and named them respectively, Altgeld, Gus Nohe, Ed Merritt, William Burke, and William Michael McEnery. Mr. Rooster Altgeld had a speck of Pennsylvania Dutch in his composition, Roosters Nohe and Merritt were bantams, Rooster McEnery was a whooping big Irish game, and Mr. Rooster Burke would fight at five pounds sixteen ounces, and be a handy bird with which to settle a main.

Into this bower of beauty the human swarm surged at an early hour. The Capitol was crammed and jammed full of people, and the crowd was the largest seen here in years. Policemen guarded the doors and admitted only those that had tickets. By the way, this question of tickets and their distribution raised a mighty breeze before the day was over. The Democrats did not give many to the Republicans, and it was said but a single ticket of admission went to the outgoing administration. This was given Gov. Fifer. The State Board of Agriculture made a hot fight and got a bundle. But each Republican Senator and member received one, while the Democratic members had sixteen each. It was said, moreover, that 1,000 tickets in excess of the seating capacity of the hall had been issued. In fact, the room by 1:40 o'clock showed that the committee had accommodated as many people as they thought consistent with a proper appreciation of safety.

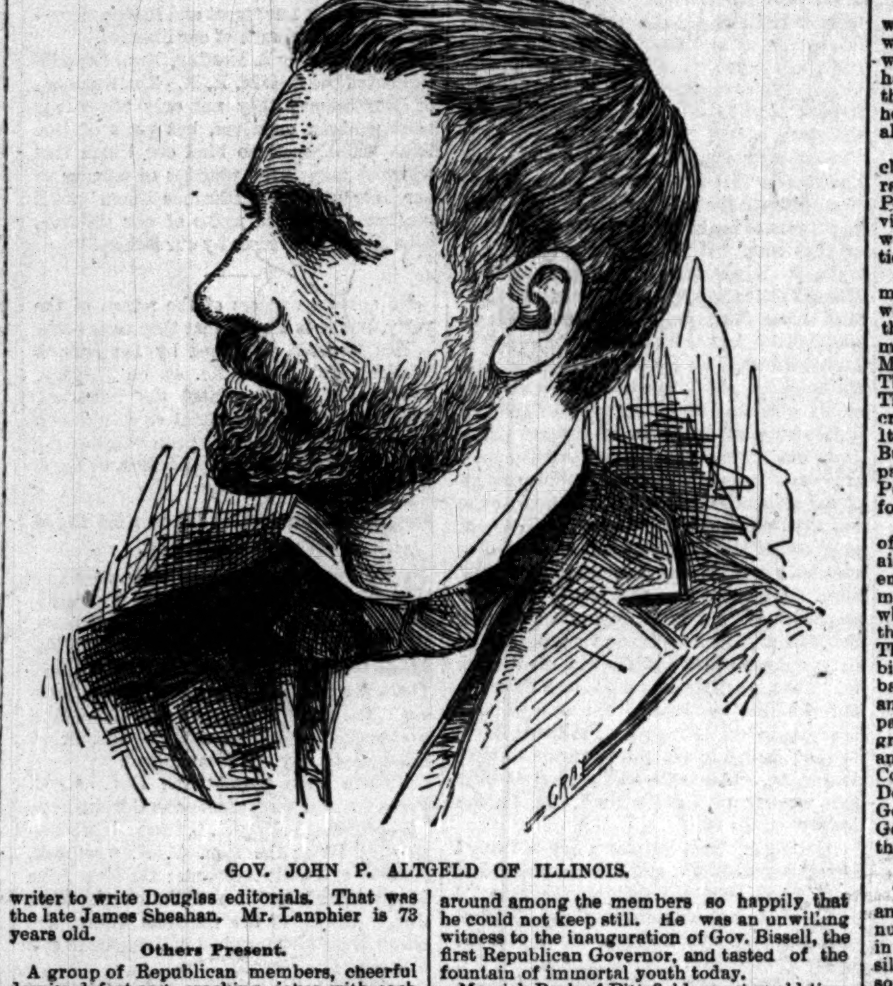
Arrivals in the Hall.

Mr. Speaker Crafts, with his wife and son, came about 1:45 p. m. Mrs. Crafts and the boy were seated on the lounge in the rear of the Speaker's stand. Presently David Gore, Auditor-elect, and his wife were escorted to seats well down in front.

There was not a vacant seat in the whole House by this time except those reserved for the Senate. People were standing on each others toes, craning their necks to see what was going on. The crowd on the outside of the doors must have been a scorcher, because every time the door opened one could hear the hoarse-voiced police crying, "Get back! Get back! Make room! You can't get in here without tickets." One-third, yes, one-half of those present were women, and one could discover the faces of many belonging to Springfield's most exclusive and aristocratic set.

Mrs. Gen. John A. McClernand and daughters entered and took their seats early. Mrs. A. H. Smith, a sister-in-law of Abraham Lincoln, was also an early arrival, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Minnie. Representative Cherry, who looks much like J. R. B. Van Cleave, was one of the most prominent among the spectators. Representative Wiwi of Effingham was also on hand.

Charles Lanphier Sr., an old-time Democrat, and thirty years ago one of the most prominent leaders in the State, was present. He was editor of the *Register* at the time of Matteson's incoming and is still living at his old house, though he has not been actively engaged for a dozen years. He was a zealous adherent of Douglas in the days of '52 and thereafter, and in order that the cause of the Little Giant might be supported with extraordinary ardor he "imported" a Chicago writer to write Douglas editorials. That was the late James Sheahan. Mr. Lanphier is 73 years old.

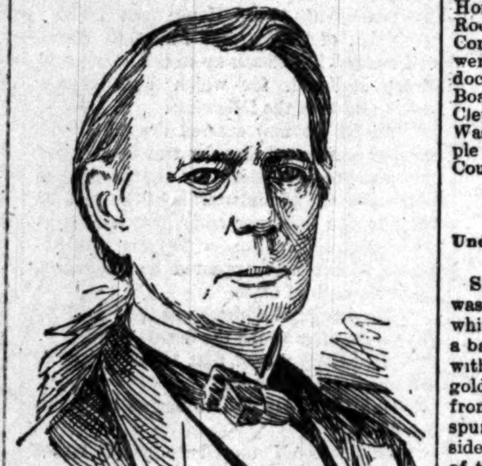


GOV. JOHN P. ALTGELD OF ILLINOIS.

Others Present.

A group of Republican members, cheerful despite defeat and cracking jokes with each other, occupied the Republican side adjacent to the main aisle. Hawley, Paddock, Cherry, Wilke, and Henry Clay Wilson were the prominent members of the group. Dr. Hall of Omaha, Gallatin County, was jostled somewhat by the crowd, having a seat in the main aisle. O'Connell of Bloomington, looking lonesome, walked up and down the aisle until he was called down by Dan Paddock. Representative Wiwi of Effingham took a seat on the aisle and held it until the Supreme Court Judges came in. The big face of Bryan Conway of Cook was a conspicuous feature of the Democratic side, and immediately behind him was ex-Congressmen William Hartzell of Chester and John R. Eden of Sullivan, two old war horses of Democracy who have stood the brunt of many a hard-fought battle.

Albert Tanner of Mount Vernon had a good seat well in front and listened with close attention to the inaugural. He is an original Altgeld man. Dr. Conley of Harristown, all smiles, chatted with George Johnson of Warrensburg about the chances of the latter, who is a Scotchman, getting the Dundee consulship, a favor that Mr. Johnson seeks because Dundee is his birthplace. Another conspicuous figure was that of Judge Nelson of Decatur, one of the prominent old party leaders. Thompson McNeeley of Petersburg and Edward Laning of the same place were also high in the councils of the party a quarter of a century ago. They sat together on the extreme right and yelled their loudest when Gov. Fifer mentioned Gen. Palmer's name. Alexander Hope, the bright son of a brainy father, listened to the music of the birds standing. Carroll Wilson, who was a sage in the Wabash Valley years ago, swapped anecdotes of Matteson's inauguration with H. C. Bradsby of Effingham and the world generally.



CHARLES H. LANPHIER.

Editor Bouton has not been in Springfield often, but he was up today. Fighting Tim Beach of Lincoln regards the Democratic victorg as one almost personal to himself. Ex-Representative Joseph Gallup, the "hedge" Representative of the Thirty-third General Assembly, who lives in Peoria County, smiled all the time, and when he did not smile gave vent to his enthusiasm in old-fashioned war whoops.

Ad Goodrich, the Chicago attorney, who inherited his Democracy from a Jersey County father, and attorney William Brown of the Chicago and Alton, failed to get within hailing distance of the outside wicket, and retired to the Supreme Court room to talk over old times. Under the east gallery, near the picture of Douglas, sat a host of Egyptian brain and brawn in the persons of Senator John Higgins, Judge George W. Wall, Gen. Jesse J. Phillips, Judge Fouke, Justice Scholfield, and Gus Walker. Treasurer Rufus N. Ramsay, another Egyptian, sauntered around the Speaker's chair until he met Delos P. Phelps, when the two exchanged confidences on the last campaign. Editor Tom Kidd of the Springfield *Monitor*, who knows more about ancient political history than any man in the Democratic party, unless it is Phocion Howard, was engaged in telling one of his best stories on Gov. Matteson to S. S. Jack and Lawyer Buckingham of Decatur and the aforesaid Phocion.

James Ewing of Bloomington, Stevenson's law partner, arrived before the other distinguished stars and heralded their coming to the Speaker. Charles A. Keys, James W. Patton, and James M. Higgins, members of the Old Guard of Springfield, took matters with the ease that becomes a Democrat who has fought continuously and vigorously in the past.

Old and Tried.

The youthful appearance of Judge Sam Cummings of Astoria as he strode about belied his age. He celebrated with his wife the golden anniversary of their wedding two years ago. He is one of the heroes of Democracy in the military tract. The venerable Anthony Thornton, Judge Andrew J. Hunter, Maj. Callon, J. M. Washburn, and George W. Jones, formerly from the province of Pike, formed a coterie for a time in the center aisle that attracted the attention of everybody. They were men who walked to the polls in the darkest days of the war and unflinchingly voted the straight ticket, although in many counties in Illinois such action was regarded as high treason. Nor have they lost their interest, their enthusiasm, or their influence in the councils of the party at this time.

It was something of a trial for ex-Representative Garrett of Sparland to come to Springfield in the cold, but here he was today renewing his youth, and so was Hamilton Stadtler of Wenona, ex-State Central Committeeman, Elector for President on the ticket many times when it did not count, and a Democrat all his days. Tom Thornton of Shelbyville, a great man in his district, who has given time and money every campaign in the hope that fate would smile on his party, came to the wedding feast and was warmly greeted.

Judge Craig of Galesburg, whose friends pushed him for the Presidency last spring and who has good Presidential timber in his anatomy, had a front seat with his brother Justices—not as dignified a place as their position entitled them to, but it was sufficient. Beside him were Justice Shope and Justice Scholfield of the Wabash bottoms, the former the handsomest Justice on the bench, and the latter with the distinction of having declined the Chief Justiceship of the United States Supreme Court. Uncle Sam Martin was bobbing around among the members so happily that he could not keep still. He was an unwilling witness to the inauguration of Gov. Bissell, the first Republican Governor, and tasted of the fountain of immortal youth today.

Merrick Bush of Pittsfield, another old-time leader of Democratic hosts, whose pen has not yet lost its cunning, sat among a crowd of Western Illinois Democrats, including Judge Hamilton, ex-Sheriff of Hancock County, Ezekiel Rucker of Carthage, and Charles C. Tyler of Fountain Grove.

Moultrie County was well represented by old-timers. There were John Powers of Jonathan Creek and Doc Patterson and James Taylor of Sullivan, three lusty workers for their party, who took a keen interest in the proceedings. Close to them was Sam Blackwell of Arcola, a South Carolinian and Democrat of the Calhoun school. Mr. Blackwell is not as spry as he was thirty years ago, but his rheumatism eased up a little on him today in honor of the occasion. Gen. Winston of Chicago and Supt. Raab came in together and smiled together when Gov. Altgeld took the oath. Tom Cooper of Jasper and Tom Cooper of Pekin are not related except in their party affiliations. They belong in the old guard ranks. One of the happiest men in the halls was the Hon. James E. MacPherran of Rock Falls, late Democratic candidate for Congress against Gen. Henderson. Others were John Conlon of Sterling and John Paddock of Prophetstown, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors and Postmaster under Cleveland. There was a buzz of interest when Washington Hesing entered, the country people craning their necks to see him and Cook County applauding vigorously.

ALONG THE LINE OF PARADE.

Under the Leadership of John Alexander McClernand the Hosts Marched.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—It was nearly 1 o'clock p. m. when a man with white beard, close cut, a nose like the beak of a bald eagle, with an Alpine hat on his head, with a sash the shade of a ripe sunflower and gold fringe on the end, strapped across his front and back like a Marshal of France, spurred a bay horse to a standstill on the east side of the old Court-House square. The name of this soldierly-looking horseman was John Alexander McClernand, Grand Marshal of what is called here by the Democracy "a great day." He was to lead the column through the streets, over to the mansion, and thence to the State-House.

About this man were gathered a number of men mounted on bay horses, sorrel horses, and one sat a gray. These wore blue sashes and big rosettes with pictures of the coming Governor. One of them wore ear-muffs, and several wore old-fashioned caps. These constituted the staff of the Grand Marshal. The group of horsemen was awaiting the arrival of the various divisions which were to make up the column. Thus did Gen. McClernand and his aides give comfort to 100 urchins of Springfield who gathered about to wonder and admire.

While the Grand Marshal waited the divisions formed on intersecting streets and rested for the final order, and at one time there were a half dozen bands with a drum and fife corps for accompaniment sending in music from around as many different corners. The populace was gathering about the square. The buildings around the square were filled with faces. While the marshal waited it gave one time to look at him and think of him. He didn't belong to this generation; he was a leaf torn from one of the pages of other times and events, and as such he was really the imposing, interesting figure of today.

As he moved at the head of the column today a train of recollections followed. Private in the Black Hawk War, legislator, member of Congress, defender of Andrew Jackson, advocate of the "Deep Cut" plan in the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, the man who insisted with fervid vehemence on the maintenance of the claim of 54° 40' in the Oregon controversy with Great Britain, sustainer of the President in the prosecution of the Mexican War, colleague of Douglas, Presidential Elector in the election of Pierce and King, hero at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, and Port Gibson; "object of envy," and relieved by Grant; object of controversy and solicitude and worry by President Lincoln; Utah Commissioner at last; in the history of the hopes of the Democracy of Illinois and himself, "The Light That Failed." But for all that he was great on this day when his party returned to power after a forty years' rest.

Finally the gray old man with the yellow sash turned the head of his horse north, kicked him in the sides, and rode away at a lazy canter followed by his staff of aides. But it was no such staff numerically as the program called for. Not more than a dozen had responded. The boy who reads the sporting columns of the daily papers cried out, "They are off," and then the line of people moved into the street to see the parade. The first sight was a trio from the Salvation Army, but this was not of the line. The trio had simply been waiting to cross the street to get out of the way.

Post of Honor for Cook.

The line proper began with a small boy with a face like a caricature. This boy had a billy goat of the ancient order and it had suited the boy's fancy to paint this goat a watermelon green, tie a string to it, and lead it at the head of the Pullman Band, which furnished the music for the Cook County Marching club, and this club had the post of honor in the line.

The Cook County club turned out the aristocratic number 400, and never did they step so high and so regularly, for Capt. Farrell was vibrating from the head to the foot, saying to his men: "Hold up your heads and keep them up." The club presented a creditable appearance. Its members were in good clothes and every man had a span-fired new silk hat on which the splendor of the sun lovingly glistened. As the line passed some of the corners where there were bevies of women the women said pretty things and the club members who heard tipped their hats and shot glances right and left. The Cook County club, in the coinage of the streets, "caught the town." A fife and drum corps divided the Cook County club from the Twenty-fourth Ward Democratic club from Chicago.

The Young Men's Marching club of Springfield, which came next, was conspicuous in their new cerulean overcoats, with white-lined capes flung back, little gray tourist hats jauntily set on their heads. Then a band of music came along tearing the notes of a martial air.

The Prairie Knights of Quincy had spent more money on their badges than on their clothes and beards, but they were here, as one of them said, "to see the hog killin'," whatever he may have meant by that.

Then the Bloomington club, with its red alpaca rooster, and their De Molay Band; and by some mismanagement the Watch Band of Springfield crowded upon the heels of the De Molay and both played together, different airs.

Other Towns Represented.

The Collinsville Flambeau club was next, with their knapsacks filled with stuff which was to paint the atmosphere at night. There was one young man in this club whose father had followed him to town. As a member of the Flambeaux the old man wasn't in it, but he kept on a sort of quickstep all the way along.

Then there came the German Democratic club of Springfield, the Phalanx of Democracy, and portions of clubs from Taylorville, Pekin, Petersburg, Lincoln, Pana, Jacksonville, and Decatur. The Iroquois of Chicago was missing except by individual representation.

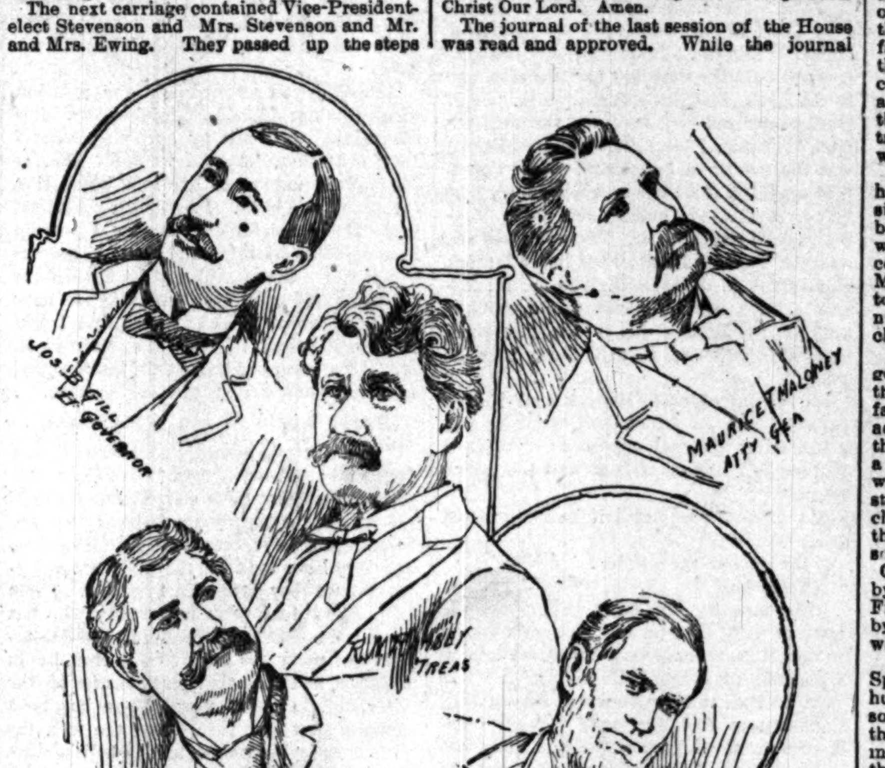
As a line of march, parade, or whatever one might call it, the tournout was not a thing which will live forever. Its appearance gave the old settlers occasion to say that it was more of a showing than was made when Joel Matteson went in, but that was not much. There were not a dozen over 1,000 in the line. There were no shouts along the line. A Democrat procession in Springfield is an anomaly. It invokes silence instead of demonstration. But for the lively airs of the band and the painted billy goat and the drum major of the Pullman Band, the line might have been taken for a funeral cortége, so quietly did it move.

After treading a few of the streets the head of the procession, the Grand Marshal and his aides, and the boy with the painted billy goat, entered the snow-mantled grounds of the mansion, in front of which stood the carriages which were to convey the new Governor and the old and the other officials to the Capitol. The Pullman band was playing "Hail Columbia" as it passed the mansion. The line barely halted in the grounds. The marshal and his aides and the boy with the green goat passed out of the gate in the west side of the grounds, and the carriages containing the new and the old were sandwiched between the Cook County Democracy and the Springfield Democracy. The first carriage contained Gov. Fifer—still Governor at that moment—Gov.-elect and Mrs. Altgeld, the two latter on the rear seat.

Silence Unrelieved.

There were knots of people on the corners and along the street running into Capitol avenue. But they looked on the "passing show" in a way that was strange, on account of the silence which was so silent that it was irksome. If somebody had only "hollered" just once it would have been a relief. The column moved to the Capitol esplanade, then north, then turned abruptly at an angle, went up the hill in a westerly course, and the Grand Marshal and his aides and the boy with the painted goat halted before the north entrance of the State House. The Cook County club came up and formed company front with good effect. Capt. Farrell approached Gen. McClernand, saluted him, and asked him to move up a little nearer, which was done; the first carriage arrived and there was a movement of men and women to see the occupants. The door opened and a man with a sick-looking face and a fur cap drawn down over his ears stepped out. This was Gov.-elect Altgeld. Then followed Gov. Fifer—still a Governor at that moment—and the two assisted the third occupant out. "Mrs. Altgeld; is not she handsomely dressed?" said several women. It was Mrs. Altgeld.

The next carriage contained Vice-President-elect Stevenson and Mrs. Stevenson and Mr. and Mrs. Ewing. They passed up the steps and into the State-House. So did the other occupants of the other carriages. Then the boy with the green goat, which he had been holding on the steps, said, "Come on, Billy; here's where we go in." The parade was over.



GROUP OF THE OTHER NEW STATE OFFICERS.

AFTERMATH OF THE DAY PARADE.

Torchlight Procession, Then the Clubs Left for Their Homes.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The train due here from Peoria at 11 o'clock this morning did not arrive until 4:30 p. m., and the Peoria Democracy did not see the inauguration. However, there was something left, the torchlight parade by night. It was the aftermath of the day parade. It was not an affair to be long remembered by those who saw it. Only a few of the clubs that turned out this afternoon made an appearance tonight. The Cook County boys, true to their faith, and not a whit weary, led the van, and the Carrollville Flambeaux had the honor of furnishing the lights. The gamins of the town turned out and followed in the wake of the blaze. The boy with the green goat, who was in the day procession, was on hand tonight. The procession marched by the hotels, passed before the mansion, and then headed for the State-House, which looked like an illuminated castle. After the reception the Cook County Marching club went to their special train and pulled out after the regular midnight train on the Chicago and Alton. The other clubs left tonight. The gentlemen representing the Iroquois club, Treasurer Kern, W. H. Winston, Frank Lawler, and Washington Hesing, who was making numerous inquiries as to the cause of the absence of Carter Harrison from the scene, all left tonight for home.

IT IS GOV. ALTGELD.

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES IN THE HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Doorkeepers Were Unable to Keep Back the Crowds and a Mass of Humanity Surged Into the Space—Proceedings Delayed by the Tardiness of the Supreme Court—Gov. Altgeld Not Strong Enough to Complete His Address—Ex-Gov. Fifer's Manly Speech.

[Gov. Altgeld's inaugural address is printed in full on Page 9.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—John P. Altgeld is now the Governor of the State of Illinois. He has taken an oath to uphold its Constitution and enforce its laws, to guard its interests and promote its welfare, and has been duly installed into the office to which he was elected by virtue of a majority of its citizens cast at the election held last November.

The inauguration ceremonies proper were perhaps too noisy to be impressive. The day was propitious, and there was nothing to interfere with either parade or state ceremonies. The health of the Governor-elect was none too good, but his strength was sufficient to withstand the fatigues of the day without any serious difficulty, and there was nothing else in the slightest degree to disappoint the expectations of the Democrats of Illinois.

At noon the Hall of Representatives was comfortably filled, an immense crowd surged about the entrance to the chamber, and the doorkeepers were bothered by friends of the administration who had not had sufficient influence to procure a ticket. The crowd swelled with a rush about 12:30 o'clock, and at 12:55 p. m., the hour set for the opening of the proceedings, Speaker Crafts called the House of Representatives to order, although not more than one-third of the members were able to secure seats. Chaplain Hawkins then offered prayer as follows:

> Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, who art the giver of every good and perfect gift, we pray thee to send thy blessing upon the people of this great Commonwealth and upon those whom thou hast chosen, and those whom through them thou hast chosen to be the officers of this State. Bless them, O Lord, we pray thee, in all their undertakings. Give them health and strength and wisdom from on high in the exercise of the duties of their offices, and so lead us all in the knowledge and obedience of thy word to the end that we may obtain everlasting life through Jesus Christ Our Lord. Amen.

The journal of the last session of the House was read and approved. While the journal was being read, blind "Billy" Kent of the House, was led in and given a seat by the doorkeeper. In the meantime the crowd from the outside moved forward in one great wave, bearing on its crest all the doorkeepers who had been placed at the entrance to keep them out. A mass of human beings rolled down the center aisle nearly to the clerk's desk.

"We'll have to clear this aisle," shouted one of the doorkeepers, "because the Senate is not able to get through this crowd."

This was the first intimation that the Senate was outside and it was greeted with a cheer from the inside, but nobody gave way. The Democratic State Central committee became at this point aggressively prominent and by right of main strength took possession of a number of seats. Bradford Durfee pushed forward with his wife and daughter and secured a good place. P. McDonald, candidate for the grain inspectorship of Chicago, squeezed through, followed by ex-Congressmen Eden and Riggs. Judge Lambert Tree was equally fortunate, but Potter Palmer was unable to find an anchorage and drifted out to the outward edge of the maelstrom. The Thorntons, well known throughout Illinois, were placed near the center of the hall, and Sol Van Praag circulated through the crowd giving orders.

Precisely ten minutes after 2 Doorkeeper Brown shouted: "The Senate is at the door!"

Speaker Crafts seized his gavel, rapped three times, pleaded for order, and called back in response: "Admit the Senate."

Doorkeeper Brown after some little trouble appeared in the main aisle with the statement shouted at the Speaker: "The honorable, the Senate." Thereupon Speaker Crafts returned: "The honorable, the Senate!"

The members of the Senate came down the aisle two by two. First came the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. Immediately behind him was the Chaplain of the Senate, better known as Dr. Taylor, rector of St. Paul's Pro-cathedral. Then came Lieut.-Gov. Ray, the presiding officer of the Senate, and after him the other members of that body of statesmen.

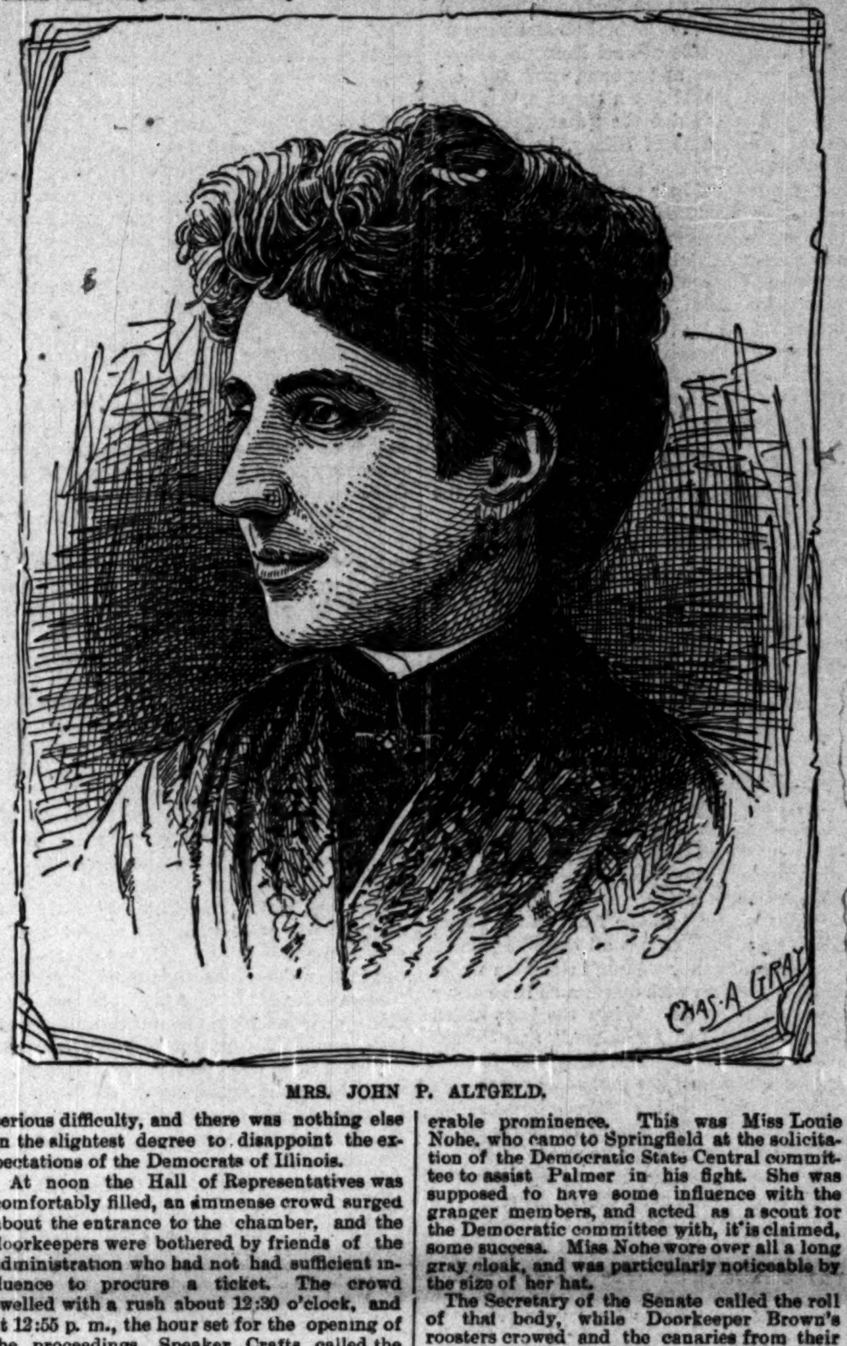
President Ray moved around the clerk's desk and shook hands with Speaker Crafts, thus uniting the two bodies in joint session, according to the Constitution, which prescribes this as one of the ceremonies of inauguration. President Ray was lucky enough to get a seat at the left of Speaker Crafts, while the Senators obtained only standing room.

Dr. Taylor's Prayer.

In order to properly complete the formation of the joint session Speaker Crafts called on the chaplain of the Senate. Dr. Taylor responded as follows, the entire audience rising and remaining standing until the close of the invocation:

> Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, who art the giver of every good and perfect gift, we pray thee to send thy blessing upon the people of this great Commonwealth, and upon those whom thou hast chosen to be the officers of this State. Bless them, O Lord, we pray thee, in all their undertakings. Give them health and strength and wisdom from on high in the exercise of the duties of their various offices, and so lead us all in knowledge and obedience to thy word that in the end we may obtain everlasting life through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen.

Away back in the chamber near the door was observed a lady who in the Palmer Senatorial contest two years ago achieved considerable prominence. This was Miss Louie Nohe, who came to Springfield at the solicitation of the Democratic State Central committee to assist Palmer in his fight. She was supposed to have some influence with the granger members, and acted as a scout for the Democratic committee with, it's claimed, some success. Miss Nohe wore over all a long gray cloak, and was particularly noticeable by the size of her hat.



MRS. JOHN P. ALTGELD.

The Secretary of the Senate called the roll of that body, while Doorkeeper Brown's roosters crowed and the canaries from their cages flooded the halls with music. The President of the Senate announced forty-four members of that body present, and Speaker Crafts conveyed the information to the waiting public that 121 of his flock were in attendance.

While this was going on there was a rustle at the door and the crowd in the main aisle parted. In the opening appeared a little column of people. At the head of the string marched Gov. Altgeld, bearing on his face the impress of a visitation of illness. Immediately behind him came Gov. Fifer, as pallid of feature as the man immediately in his front. Leaning lightly upon the arm of the outgoing Executive Mrs. Altgeld moved down the narrow channel with a smile upon her face. Reaching a point within a few yards of the Speaker's desk the progress of the procession was interrupted by the officiousness of a doorkeeper, who seized Judge Altgeld by the arm, evidently considering him an intruder. Fortunately somebody in authority was at hand to quell his zeal.

Judge Altgeld looked like a sick man who held up by force of will to the part assigned him in the cermony. His overcoat was buttoned tightly to the neck and his throat was swathed in a large silk handkerchief. His condition was a source of anxiety to Senator Mahoney, who advised his distinguished friend to locate himself out of the reach of the numerous drafts which circulated through the chamber.

There were cheers for both Fifer and Altgeld, which were augmented in volume when the crowd discovered behind Gov. Fifer the familiar face and form of Adlai Stevenson, accompanied by his wife. It is not every day that the Democracy of Illinois can look upon a coming Vice-President of the United States who belongs exclusively to them, and it is no stretch of language to say that Adlai was cheered to the echo. Seats were procured at the rear of Speaker Crafts for Mrs. Stevenson and Mrs. Altgeld.

Gov. Altgeld was saluted with empressement by Speaker Crafts. It must be said for Gov. Fifer that he was an excellent loser, betraying by no anguish of countenance any feelings which may have surged about his heart.

Mrs. Crafts, who was seated behind the Speaker's chair, was made acquainted by her husband with Mrs. Altgeld and Mrs. Stevenson, and, as these ladies seated themselves, they dropped into a conversation which seemingly had more to do with the decorations of the hall than the honors which had recently fallen upon the shoulders of their partners in life.

Gov. Fifer removed his overcoat, but Judge Altgeld retained his until he was compelled to appear in state while delivering his inaugural address. Lieut.-Gov. Ray proved his gallantry by a polite salute to Mrs. Altgeld and the other ladies.

The only party then lacking in the ceremony was the Supreme Court of the State. While waiting for them the crowd became unusually demonstrative, and crowded and crushed until the outskirts of the chamber resembled a scene from the early stages of John Milton's pandemonium. Speaker Crafts rapped frequently for order, but no order came. In the middle of the confusion the crowd in the main aisle parted and down the narrow avenue came the dignified forms of Fred H. Winston, Washington Hesing, and Reddick Ridgely. Music from a band in the rotunda floated in over the heads of the crowd. The canaries twittered and the cocks crowed, but Speaker Crafts, with all his authority, was unable for a time to make himself heard.

Out at the door a red-faced gentleman, with a 101 badge pasted prominently on his broad front, shot by the doorkeeper, who made one reach for him with the remark, "You can't get in on that."

"Look at it!" yelled the bearer of the badge. "That will take me anywhere in Illinois, night or day."

This was too much for the doorkeeper, and "101" was permitted to come in.

Finally Speaker Crafts commanded sufficient silence to enable himself to be heard with the announcement:

> The two Houses are now in session for the purpose of witnessing the ceremony of administering the oath of office to the various State officers-elect:

On motion of Fred P. Morris, a committee was appointed to wait on the Justices of the Supreme Court and invite them to be present; the committee also bearing the request that the Chief Justice administer the oath of office to the State officers-elect. Senators Higby and Bacon and Representatives Morris, McKinley, and Paddock were selected. Senator Joseph P. Mahoney moved that a similar committee be appointed to escort in the State officers-elect. The motion prevailed, and the Chair appointed Senators Mahoney and [illegible] pinger and Representatives Johnson of [illegible] side, McEnery and Meyer.

Cook County Club Appears.

The latter committee had no [illegible] discharging its duty, but [illegible] Court the case was different. [illegible] are accustomed to a dignity [illegible] which forbids undue haste. [illegible] Marching club, who came in at [illegible] the rear of the right of the Speaker's [illegible] desk to the corresponding door [illegible] out on the left side of the Speaker's [illegible] portrait of Gov. Altgeld.

"You had better leave those [illegible] side after the swearing in," said [illegible] Crafts, but Cook County was [illegible]

State Officers Announced.

Soon there was a commotion at [illegible] and the State officers-elect were [illegible] by Senator Mahoney [illegible] tenant-Governor-elect; W. H. Hinrichsen, Secretary of State-elect, accompanied by his wife; Rufus N. Ramsey, Treasurer [illegible] Gore, Auditor-elect and Mrs. Gore; [illegible] T. Maloney, Attorney-General-elect [illegible] Andrew J. Hunter. [illegible] outgoing State officers. [illegible] Speaker's chair. [illegible] Col. Phocion Howard [illegible]

After the new conditions caused by the arrival of this party had been adjusted [illegible] glimpse of the Supreme Court. [illegible] Brown announced:

"The Supreme Court is at the door." Gravely, even reverently, Speaker Crafts elevated his voice and said: "Admit the honorable Supreme Court."

But admission was not so easy a [illegible] of the Speaker of the House. [illegible]

"Let us have order in the House," said Speaker Crafts. "The oath of office of Governor of Illinois will now be administered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court."

Took the Oath of Office.

Standing in front of the Speaker's desk John P. Altgeld, with upifted hand, took the oath of office as it was administered to him by Chief Justice Bailey. Mr. Altgeld [illegible]

It was then the turn of the other officials-elect. [illegible] Secretary of State Hinrichsen [illegible] Auditor-elect Gore [illegible] was concluded Gov. Altgeld [illegible] the Clerk's desk [illegible]

The Governor [illegible]

The Governor looked [illegible] and produced a written speech [illegible] Gov. Altgeld as follows:

> I have the honor to introduce to you the gentleman whom the people of this great State have elected [illegible] two Houses, I present to you the Governor of the State of Illinois.

Then the cheers and cries broke forth [illegible] himself, talking to the audience with his [illegible] asked for peace.

While the Governor was reading he was interrupted by a band in the rotunda [illegible] Doorkeeper Browne [illegible] compulsory education were cheered, [illegible] tion of neglected children.

His Strength Gave Out.

At the close of the section of the address on education Gov. Altgeld's strength gave out and he was compelled to [illegible]

> I will have the Reading Clerk [illegible]

Clerk Robert Ross read the remainder of the address. [illegible] quasi-indorsement of socialistic [illegible] but faintly applauded, and the [illegible] dress was received with cheers.

When Clerk Ross had finished [illegible] led ex-Gov. Fifer to the front [illegible]

> The retiring Governor of Illinois [illegible] I take the liberty of presenting to you [illegible] Joseph Fifer, the retiring Governor [illegible]

All the Republicans present [illegible] great cry of greeting to "Private Joe," [illegible] here and there a Democrat was heard.

Ex-Gov. Fifer Speaks.

Gov. Fifer mounted the Speaker's [illegible] addressed the audience as follows:

> I assure you I heartily appreciate [illegible] patriotic and interesting occasion. [illegible] [Laughter.] My remarks will [illegible] brief.
>
> Through the vicissitudes of [illegible] American flag. [Cheers.]
>
> Grand indeed is our heritage [illegible] United States and of the State [illegible]
>
> Not least of the causes [illegible] proud, imperial State of Illinois.

A Parting Word.

> And now, I feel sure our Democratic [illegible] will pardon me while I say a parting [illegible] political friends and associates. [illegible]

[Continued on fourth page.]

IN SIMPLE FASHION.

RECEPTION TO THE PUBLIC IN THE GOVERNOR'S ROOM.

Ten Thousand Persons Crowd to the Capitol at Night—The Crowd So Great That There Is Little Opportunity for More than a Walk Through the Rooms—Several Women Faint—Names of Those in the Receiving Party and Descriptions of the Gowns of the Women.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Gov. John P. Altgeld, with his wife, stood in the reception room of the Governor's office at the Capitol tonight and greeted 10,000 of the sons and daughters of the great State of Illinois. From 8 until 10:30 there was a steady stream of people passing through the State-House, up the broad flight of steps, past the statues of Lincoln and Douglas which stand in front of the Governor's office, and passing through the stenographer's room and the office of the private secretary, shook hands and congratulated the first Democratic Governor since the days of old Joel Matteson.

All shades of political belief, all nationalities, and all classes of people were represented in that throng. There were long-limbed and booted politicians from the "Lower Nile," Egyptians who had been waiting for the event until their dark hair became streaked with gray and then faded to a silvery whiteness; there were fashionably-dressed people from the cities and towns, and there were farmers, and bankers, and stock-raisers, and college professors who touched elbows and joined in the good-natured rush for positions.

Carriages drove up to the north entrance of the Capitol and deposited their loads of gayly gowned women and men in evening dress, while plain people, dressed in homespun and country style frocks, toiled up the ice-covered walks that lead up the hill from the street to the broad flight of granite steps that lead into the home of the lawmakers and the officers whose duty it is to carry those same laws into effect.

A Good Natured Throng.

It was a cosmopolitan crowd—a good natured, jolly crowd that pushed and shoved and smiled when its multitudinous toes were walked on, and actually laughed at being poked in the ribs. Such an event had not been seen in Springfield for many a year, and those who had traveled far to be at the jollification were intent on seeing all that was to be seen. So many of those who came early and got in line for the reception walked around to the end of the line after passing through, and came back again past the big banks of flowers and plants, through the corridors, and again walked through the reception room and shook hands with the new Governor, with Mrs. Altgeld, with the Vice-President-elect, and those others who were of the receiving party.

There was much to attract the attention of the passing crowd. The flowers and plants and the handsome rooms which the State provides for the Chief Executive, the big paintings of the former Governors and of the "favorite sons," the smiling men and women, the bright colors of women's toilets, with the bizarre colors of the decorations and the myriad lights all conspired to make the picture a bright and notable one—a picture that was photographed on the brains of those who viewed it to be reproduced about many rural firesides after the return home is made.

Gov. Altgeld announced before leaving Chicago for Springfield that his term of office should be marked by lack of official pomp and ceremony, that he should return to that Jeffersonian simplicity that in his opinion had been lacking for so many years. He began the fulfillment of his promise by doing away with invitations to the inaugural reception and cards of admission to the sacred precincts of the Executive Mansion.

Fatigued but Cordial.

Gov. Altgeld showed the effects of his illness in his pale face and halting gait, but his smile was none the less bright, his welcome less cordial. He had gone through the ordeal of his inauguration and had succeeded in getting a little rest after the ceremonies in the Hall of the House of Representatives and before the hour of his departure for the Capitol. Just at 8 o'clock he came down the front steps of the Executive Mansion with Mrs. Altgeld and was driven rapidly to the Capitol.

After greeting the members of his official family and Vice-President-elect and Mrs. Stevenson, he took his place at the rear of the line and the doors were thrown open for the crowd to pass through. First of all came an old man with silver hair who did not wait for the formality of an introduction to the new Executive.

"Gov. Altgeld," he began, "I have voted for every Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois since 1850. I voted for Joel Matteson, and when he was inaugurated I came all the way from my home on horseback to be present. I have not been here since that day until today, and it seems to me the sun has never shined so bright in all these years as it has shined today. God bless you, and may I be back four years from now to see you go through this again."

The old man was Zebul Walker, a farmer living on the banks of the Mississippi River ten miles south of Cairo, and he had stood before the closed doors of the Governor's rooms from 5:30 o'clock until the doors were opened that he might say that he had been the first of all to offer his congratulations at the inaugural reception. When he had passed on to where Adlai Stevenson stood Mrs. Stevenson took a rose from the bouquet she carried and presented it to the smiling old man, who passed out.

After the first of the crowd had gotten safely through and been presented to Gov. Altgeld and the others of the receiving party the crowd became so dense that getting through was impossible, and the length of time required for those passing to be presented to the numbers in the reception-room caused a delay which resulted in a crushing, pushing jam about the east doors of the Governor's rooms, in which the life was almost crushed out of several women.

A number fainted from the closeness of the atmosphere and the squeezing from the crowds around them, and before the reception had been going on an hour the crowd had grown so dense that by the time one got through from the doors of the Capitol building to the reception-rooms there would be little strength left. The air grew close and fetid, and at one time four fainting women were in the Governor's private room. Luckily some physicians were among the first to enter the room and they staid and ministered to the unfortunate women. By 10 o'clock the worst of the crowding was over and those who came after that hour got through with comparative ease.

Gov. and Mrs. Altgeld were assisted in receiving by the newly inaugurated State officers and their wives and daughters. They were Secretary of State W. B. Hinrichsen and Mrs. Hinrichsen, Treasurer Rufus N. Ramsay, Mrs. Ramsay, and Miss Ramsay, State Auditor David Gore and Mrs. Gore, Attorney-General Maurice T. Moloney, Gen. John C. Black, Andrew Hunter, Speaker Clayton E. Crafts and Mrs. Crafts, Vice-President-elect and Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, Mrs. James M. Patton, Mrs. Reddick M. Ridgeley, Mrs. William E. Shutt, Mrs. Edward L. Merritt, Mrs. Langley Whitney, Mrs. Benjamin Caldwell, Mrs. Edward Ridgeley, Mrs. Harris Hickox, and Mrs. Simon Rogers.

The receiving party stood in a semicircle and the crowd passed in review. Mrs. Altgeld was perhaps the most striking woman, as she was certainly the most observed, in all the throng. A costume of yellow brocaded satin set off her days eyes and hair, the long train adding to her apparent height and accentuating the slenderness of her figure. The gown was made with a plain, slightly full skirt, and a low bodice, trimmed elaborately with white lace. The full puffed sleeves were of yellow velvet, and reached to the elbow. Diamonds sparkled at her throat and in her hair which was brushed smoothly from her forehead and gathered into a loose knot high in the back. She carried a huge bunch of Marechal Niel roses.

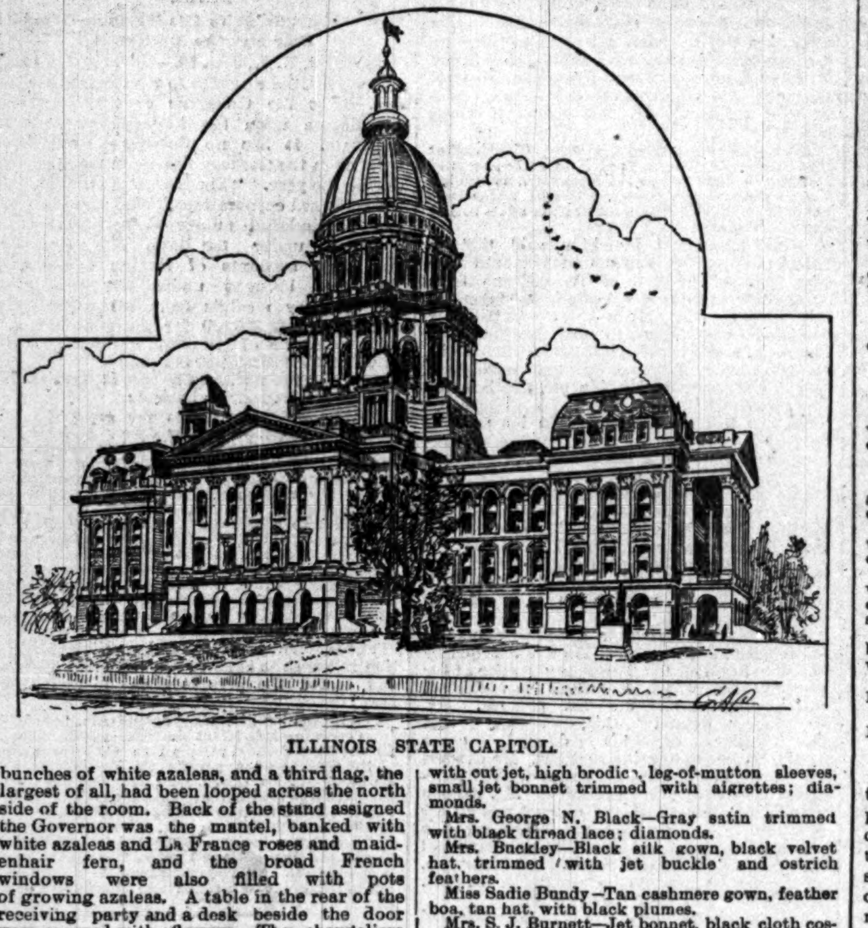
Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, who stood next to Mrs. Altgeld, looked unusually well in a gown of violet brocaded satin, made in the prevailing style, with a rather full skirt and a short train. The low cut bodice and round waist were finished with an edge of crystal passementerie, and the large, full sleeves to the elbow were of plain violet satin, finished with passementerie and point lace. She wore several handsome ornaments of diamonds, particularly a star which was arranged among the coils of slightly gray hair. Her bouquet was of roses, tied with long ends of violet ribbon. Mrs. Stevenson's manners are of the old school, and her facility in catching names is somewhat remarkable. In appearance she is under medium height and inclined to stoutness. Her hair is dark and slightly streaked with silver, her eyes dark and brilliant, and her complexion has all the freshness of youth.

Decorations of the State-House.

The State-House had been handsomely decorated for the inauguration and reception. The decorations of the Governor's rooms were the most elaborate and in the best taste of all, due probably to the fact that the work had been done under the supervision of a committee of Springfield women under the leadership of Mrs. William E. Shutt. In the committee were Mrs. Alfred Orendorf, Mrs. E. Merritt, Mrs. R. Ridgeley, Mrs. S. Rogers, Mrs. James W. Patton, and Miss Marguerite Shutt.

The visitors on entering the first room saw directly in front of them the large marble mantel, which had been covered with and hidden by flowers. La France and Maréchal Niel roses predominated. The chandelier was interwoven with smilax and festoons stretched across from the base of the chandelier to the four corners of the room. Passing through this room they entered the room of the private secretary, where the mantel was banked with roses and ferns, and then into the reception room, where the receiving party was standing. It was in this room that the greatest care had been exercised in the decorations and the best effect secured.

Above the door was a large silk flag on a brass-mounted pole. Another flag had been draped over the bookcase and caught up with bunches of white azaleas, and a third flag, the largest of all, had been looped across the north side of the room. Back of the stand assigned the Governor was the mantel, banked with white azaleas and La France roses and maidenhair fern, and the broad French windows were also filled with pots of growing azaleas. A table in the rear of the receiving party and a desk beside the door were covered with flowers. The chandeliers of cut glass were festooned with smilax, with loops connecting the two. In every corner where flowers would go they had been placed and every member of the receiving party carried a bouquet of roses.


ILLINOIS STATE CAPITOL.

The decoration outside that done in the Governor's suite of rooms was on a less elaborate scale and it had been done singly and without reference to the effect as a whole. About the rotunda on both the first and second floors the balcony was hung with umbrellas in red, white, and blue, the sort carried by the members of the County Democratic Marching clubs. The umbrellas in turn were decorated with gayly-colored Chinese lanterns, eight to each umbrella, which, when lighted at night, presented a novel effect. The halls were decorated with festoons of smilax and red, white, and blue tissue paper, while the offices of the various State officers were decorated according to the individual notions of the occupants and with good taste in nearly every case.

Never Such a Crowd at the Capitol.

The architect who designed the Capitol Building made the halls and corridors roomy, but he never expected such a crowd of well-meaning but unterrified Democrats, coming in to congratulate the first Democratic Governor for thirty-six years. He had counted perhaps on Republican jollifications, nice, quiet affairs, once every four years, but his foresight was not good, and he did not think of the landslide of Nov. 8, 1892. The afterclap of that landslide came tonight and the corridors were filled from early candle lighting until the early morning trains left for Cairo and other Egyptian points, taking away the people who had come to attend the inaugural and the reception which followed.

The crowd in the Capitol was something frightful. The stairs were crowded, while a pushing throng stood before the doors of each of the three elevators, and the minute one came down it was filled until not another person could squeeze in before the elevator man could close the door. First floor and balcony were soon filled, and those who came after simply crowded in and made living for the first almost unbearable.

Three bands—the Fourth Regiment of Springfield, the Pullman of Chicago, and the De Molay Band of Bloomington—helped to keep the crowd inside and prolong the agony. The Fourth Regiment was stationed on the first floor playing selections from its extensive "reppertory," and the Pullman Band, in their bright uniforms, took station on the balcony of the second floor rotunda and played so loud the Governor could hardly hear the names of those who were presented to him, while the Bloomington fellows got into Representatives' Hall, down by the rostrum of Speaker Crafts, and gave an impromptu concert to the overflow audience. The Pullman band was a great attraction and in consequence the people passing out from the reception room stopped to listen to the music until those who came later could neither go nor come.

Lots of Red Fire.

Red fire helped out the electric lights and gas in the State House and made Capital Hill a blaze of glory until it looked from up and down the Sangamon as though beacon lights were being burned.

The crowd was so dense that when Gov. Altgeld and his receiving party reached the building it required the united efforts of the police detail to clear a way for them to pass through. Those who were near enough to see who the arrivals were would gladly have made room, but for the crowd that pushed from behind. After much trouble the party succeeded in getting inside the doors, and after the silk brigade from Chicago had forced its way through the exit door and every man of them had been presented, the eastern door was thrown open and the crowd filed through, headed by a gray-headed man—an old line Democrat.

Those of the receiving party had become so exhausted by a little after 10 o'clock that the doors were closed and the announcement made publicly that no one else would be permitted to go through. Just so soon as a comfortable passageway could be secured Gov. and Mrs. Altgeld left the State House and, taking their carriage, were driven quickly to the Executive Mansion, where they retired at once, thoroughly fatigued after the arduous day.

Gov. Altgeld Is Pleased.

After reaching home Gov. Altgeld said: "I have passed through the inaugural and the reception better than I had hoped and better than I was entitled to expect after my illness of last week. I feel quite weak after the laborious day, but every one has been kind to me, for which I am very thankful. It was a great day, and, while I naturally feel proud at the attention that has been shown me since the sun went up this morning, I can count it only as a compliment to triumphant Democracy and not a personal demonstration. You can say, though, that I feel greatly beholden to the people, not only for the confidence they reposed in me through the ballot-box, but for the consideration they have shown me since. Tomorrow I hope to be strong enough to pass a few hours at my desk in the office."

Dr. and Mrs. E. S. Fowler will give a breakfast tomorrow morning to Gov. and Mrs. Altgeld and Gen. and Mrs. Stevenson.

When Gov. Altgeld goes to the Capitol tomorrow morning and hangs his coat up on the Governor's peg, wipes his feet on the Governor's doormat, and goes to the executive desk, he will have a novel experience before him—that of sitting in the Governor's easy chair. The day he was nominated as Democratic candidate for Governor he called on Gov. Fifer, who, getting up from his desk, said:

"Judge, sit down in this chair and see how it fits."

"Thank you," replied Judge Altgeld, "I will wait until next January and will occupy it permanently after that time."

Description of Costumes.

The costumes worn by some of the women at the reception are thus described:

A.

Miss Bessie Adams of Springfield—Black gown trimmed with white chiffon, small, dark hat with white velvet trimmings.

Miss Angela Armstrong of Springfield—Black silk made with large sleeves; large pale-gray hat trimmed with gray velvet, silver buckles and feathers.

Miss Christine Armstrong—Gray cloth made with a plain skirt; large sleeves of green velvet; gray felt hat trimmed with green velvet and wings.

Mrs. J. W. Arnold—Gray embroidered crêpe gown, made with a long train and large puffed sleeves; diamonds and rubies. Bouquet of pale pink roses

B.

Mrs. C. J. Barr, Springfield—Street costume, grey felt and blue trimmings.

Miss Nellie Barry—Black silk and white gloves.

Miss T. Barry—Wine-colored gown trimmed with feather bands, black hat with rhinestone buckle, and feathers.

Mrs. T. T. Beach, Lincoln—Black silk, lace trimmings.

Mrs. W. R. Beale—Royal purple velvet, made in empire fashion, and trimmed elaborately with white lace; diamonds.

Mrs. W. E. Bennett—Tan crepon.

Mrs. Berry, Savannah—Scarlet crepon trimmed with cut jet, high brodice, leg-of-mutton sleeves, small jet bonnet trimmed with aigrettes; diamonds.

Mrs. George N. Black—Gray satin trimmed with black thread lace; diamonds.

Mrs. Buckley—Black silk gown, black velvet hat, trimmed with jet buckle and ostrich feathers.

Miss Sadie Bundy—Tan cashmere gown, feather boa, tan hat, with black plumes.

Mrs. S. J. Burnett—Jet bonnet, black cloth costume.

Mrs. P. F. Butler of Springfield—Black gown with tan coat, tan hat trimmed with velvet and brown wings.

C.

Mrs. Senator B. F. Caldwell—Black silk gown, trimmed with braid and lace, black toque of velvet and ostrich tips; diamonds.

Miss Caldwell—Dark blue, trimmed with mink, small toque trimmed with brown quills.

Mrs. George W. Chatterton Jr.—Yellow faille embroidered in pearls, brown velvet sleeves, low bodice; diamonds.

Mrs. John Corwin—Dull green faille trimmed with bands of currant colored velvet about the edge of the court train, bodice of velvet with wide revers of rich cream satin brocaded in apple blossoms; diamonds.

Mrs. C. E. Crafts—Trained gown of moire and yellow satin with a front of yellow crêpe, bodice trimmed with duchesse lace and crêpe, puffed elbow sleeves of crêpe; diamonds.

Mrs. Frank Cramer of Springfield—Black silk gown trimmed with lace, black velvet hat with white plumes.

D.

Mrs. R. N. Dodds—Olive silk gown, trimmed with olive and garnet velvet; diamond ornaments and Katherine Mermet roses.

Mrs. M. T. Dunlap—Black lace demi-trained gown, bonnet to match; diamonds.

Mrs. Bradford R. Durfee, Decatur—Black flowered costume, trimmed with bands of pink, brown, and green silk, high bodice, with large sleeves; bonnet to match; diamonds.

Miss Durfee—Green and old rose changeable silk trimmed with velvet and sable, toque of old rose velvet, short black tips.

E.

Mrs. James G. Ewing of Bloomington—Old rose silk trimmed with duchesse lace; diamonds.

Miss Ewing of Decatur—White silk with green velvet sleeves and trimmings.

F.

Mrs. A. W. Field—Black cloth costume; light felt hat trimmed with black plumes.

Mrs. O. P. Fickland, Robinson—Black silk gown with a black jet girdle; black jet bonnet.

Mrs. E. G. Frazer of Rock Island, Mrs. Altgeld's cousin, was attired in a gray and old rose striped pompadour silk, trimmed with gray velvet sleeves. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Miss Libbie Freeman—Pink and black striped reception dress, jet and pink velvet bonnet trimmed with jet.

Miss Mary Freeman—Garnet and pink brocaded satin, with hat to match.

Mrs. C. J. Ford—Black satin trimmed with jet; diamonds.

Miss Ford of Carlyle, Ill.—Trained gown of black China crêpe flowered with yellow and trimmed with yellow crêpe covered with jetted net; large black hat trimmed with yellow Marechal Neil roses.

Mrs. E. G. Fowler—Black satin, trimmed with point lace; diamonds.

Mrs. J. B. Fox of Springfield—Black gown, trimmed with jet black velvet; bonnet trimmed with pale blue velvet and jet aigrettes.

G.

Miss Katherine Gallagher—Red cloth bodice; black hat.

Mrs. C. G. Gore, Carlinville—Black satin gown, combined with blue and black brocade; black and blue bonnet trimmed with jet.

H.

Mrs. C. V. Hickox—White satin embroidered in clusters of roses, low bodice, trimmed with lace, diamonds.

Mrs. Harris Hickox—Pink crêpe, low bodice, and large puffed sleeves, diamonds.

Mrs. Charles Hildreth of Chicago—Black Rhadame silk trimmed with jet, long full train, low bodice, and large sleeves, diamonds.

Mrs. W. H. Hinrichsen—Trained gown of gray crystal silk trimmed with cherry crêpe and chiffon; bodice with large puffed sleeves and yoke of steel passementerie; diamonds.

Mrs. Frank D. Hudson, Springfield—Brown cloth dress braided with gold; brown velvet toque trimmed with violets and aigrettes.

Miss Minnie Hardin of Pauline—Brown crêpon gown trimmed with chiffon and silver passementerie.

Miss Houghteling, Chicago—White cassimere.

Miss Laura Hussey—Street costume of black cloth.

J.

Mrs. Ed Johnson, Rochester—Tan-colored cloth costume edged with sable, large black hat.

K.

Mrs. James Arthur Kimber—White satin brocaded in gay flowers, trimmed with lace; pearls, and diamonds.

Mrs. J. T. Krause—Black gown, light tan coat, and bonnet to match.

Mrs. J. J. Kinsella, Springfield—Street dress of green cloth, jet bonnet trimmed with pale pink roses.

Miss Kidd, Springfield—Green cloth and velvet, velvet hat trimmed with white lace and gold ornaments.

L.

Mrs. J. W. Lanehart—White bengaline and moire; diamond ornaments and roses.

Mrs. M. B. Lake—Steel gray silk and velvet; gray velvet hat trimmed with pink roses.

Mrs. William Lewis—Black.

M.

Miss Bettie McNeeley of Petersburg—White mousseline de soie; low bodice; white flowers.

Mrs. Edward L. Merritt—Lavender brocade, trimmed with lace; low bodice; diamonds.

Mrs. M. Meyerstein—Black velvet, trimmed with jet; court train, high bodice; diamonds.

Miss Meyerstein—Nile green crêpe, embroidered in rose buds and trimmed with green chiffon; diamonds.

Mrs. F. P. Morris—Gown of satin and brocade, court train; low bodice, trimmed with garlands of chrysanthemums; necklace of diamonds.

Mrs. E. J. Maston—Black silk, trimmed with lace; jet bonnet.

N.

Miss Lizzie Ness, Springfield—Tailor-made costume of ecru cloth; cloth toque trimmed with fur.

O.

Mrs. Senator A. J. O'Conor—Pale green brocaded silk trimmed with knots of emerald green velvet; court train of velvet; velvet bodice, with larged puffed sleeves of brocade, and a yoke of gold lace, finished with bertha of pearl embroidered lace over velvet; diamonds; bouquet of tea roses.

Mrs. Alfred Orendorf—Pale blue brocaded satin trimmed with duchesse lace and chiffon; low bodice; diamonds.

Mrs. August P. Pagan, Highland, Ill.—Black lace over black satin underdress; high bodice ornamented with dull jet; diamonds.

Mrs. James W. Patton—Black silk and black chiffon; low bodice; diamonds.

Miss Nettie Pennyman of Springfield—Light cloth, trimmed with brown braid, large white hat, trimmed with yellow velvet and brown feathers.

R.

Mrs. R. N. Ramsey—Brown and heliotrope brocaded silk gown, made with a court train edged with narrow ruffles, piped with heliotrope satin, bodice trimmed with jeweled passementerie and heliotrope crêpe, point lace berthe; diamonds.

Miss Ramsey—Bright red costume, trimmed in black mousseline de soie, high bodice, with large sleeves; red hat to match, trimmed in roses and ribbon; diamonds.

Miss Rogers—Dull blue cashmere, trimmed with blue jet; hat to match.

Mrs. Henry Raab—Black velvet gown with court train, trimmed with jet and lace; diamonds.

Mrs. Edward Ridgely—Black tulle, trimmed on the skirt with blue satin folds, low bodice, trimmed with satin, and sleeves of the same; diamonds.

Mrs. Reddick M. Ridgely—Black velvet, trimmed with lace; diamonds.

Mrs. William B. Ridgely—Pink bengaline, trimmed with pink ostrich feathers, low bodice; pearl necklace and ornaments.

Mrs. F. W. Rotger—Gown of dull blue crystal made with a Louis XVI. coat, and train elaborately trimmed with blue; cut jet ornaments.

S.

Mrs. Edward Scott of Jacksonville, Ill.—Black brocaded velvet, trimmed with duchess lace; diamonds.

Mrs. Henry M. Shepard of Chicago—Mauve satin, brocaded in silver, low bodice, trimmed with mauve mousseline de soie and grasses; pearls and diamonds.

Mrs. William E. Shutt—Black satin trimmed with silver passementerie; diamond ornaments.

Miss Shutt—Black gauze trimmed with gold passementerie.

Mrs. C. O. Stone of Springfield—Yellow and black striped cloth; large hat trimmed with shaded yellow feathers.

Mrs. E. Smith—Black costume, trimmed with lace; hat to match, trimmed with ostrich plumes.

Miss Annie Seaman, Springfield—Green cloth costume; gray felt toque, trimmed with green velvet.

Mrs. C. F. Smith, Springfield—Blue silk gown, with a demitrain; dark blue velvet bonnet, trimmed with pale blue velvet ribbon and aigrettes.

Miss Alice Stack, Springfield—Black silk and jet; green velvet hat trimmed with green plumes.

Miss Katherine Stack—Light striped cloth costume; dark green hat.

Miss Mollie Stuve, Springfield—Gown of brown cloth edged with mink; brown velvet and mink toque to match.

T.

Miss Lulu Tomlinson, Springfield—Black cloth costume; large black hat.

Mrs. W. A. Thompson—Velvet, and jet bonnet.

Miss Mary Turner—Old blue.

V.

Mrs. William A. Vincent of Chicago—Pink silk with large sleeves of green velvet and trimmings of the same; diamonds.

W.

Mrs. J. R. Ward, Carrollton, Ill.—Black silk gown trimmed elaborately with jet, high bodice, court train; diamonds.

Mrs. Noble B. Wiggins—Black satin brocade with violets and trimmed with lace and jet; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Langley Whitley—Black tulle gown dotted with pink chenille and trimmed with pink chiffon, low bodice and large sleeves of black satin, small black and pink bonnet; diamonds.

Mrs. Casper Westmeyer of Carlinville—Dark brown silk trimmed with velvet and silver braid; velvet bonnet trimmed with lace.

PICKPOCKETS AND SNEAKS THERE.

Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Ray Loses His Diamond Stud—Sandbags Also Used.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Enthusiastic Democrats are not the only joyful people in Springfield today. Down from Chicago and up from St. Louis have come with the crowds a host of expert pickpockets and sneak thieves to whom politics is of less account than purses and their contents. Tonight memories of the inauguration are mingled with regrets for lost valuables in the minds of many Democrats. During the rush in the State House three thieves rushed a farmer into a corner and robbed him of $350 in cash. All about the hotels men are mourning the loss of smaller sums of money, jewels, and watches. Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Ray lost his diamond stud this afternoon. It was stolen from him while he was in the State House elevator. The local police officials seem to be powerless.

The first victim in the crowd today was "Little Johnny" Donnelly, the bearer of the cups of Elijah Haynes of Woodstock. He was mixing with the concourse in the lobby of a hotel with his diamond "flash" glittering conspicuously in his shirt. All of a sudden "Johnny" raised the alarm that he had been "touched." Martin Hayes, ex-Captain of the police force in Chicago, was standing by. He saw the act and recognized Valley Clark, a crook of Chicago, as the thief. He arrested him and was taking him to the station when Clark's "pals" followed and belabored the ex-Captain with a sandbag. He was felled and Clark and "pals" escaped. Hayes was not much hurt. At a late hour "Johnny's" diamond was returned.

SOME INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

Pay-Rolls Brought for Approval Too Late—Complaints of the Labor Men.

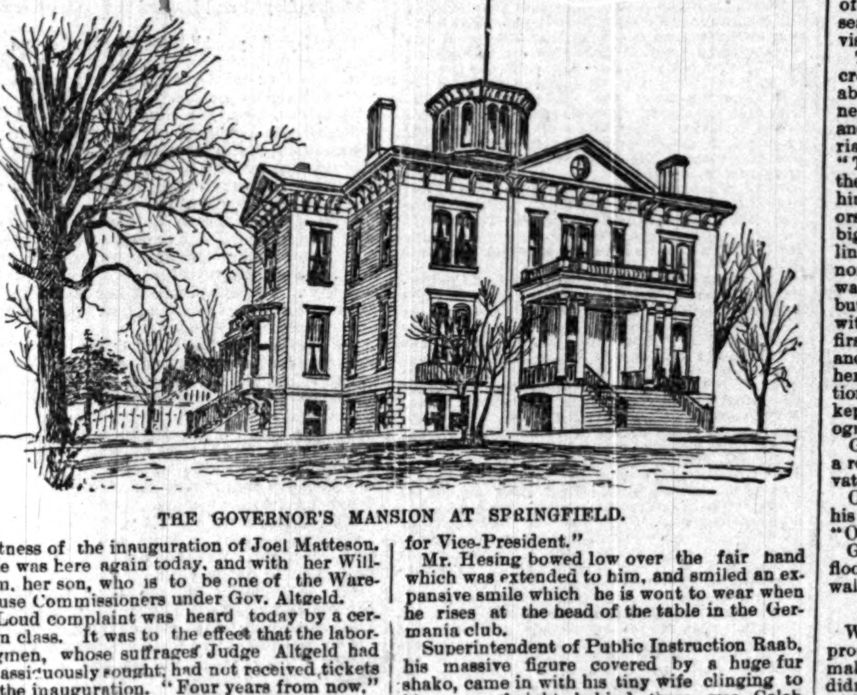
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Just at 3:15 p. m. a breathless old man rushed into the Governor's office in the State-House. He was in his shirt sleeves and carried a big roll of white paper in his hand. He rapped long and loudly on the door of the Governor's private room. A clerk opened it. "I've got the pay-rolls from the Secretary of State's office here," he burst out excitedly, "and I want Gov. Fifer to approve them."

Just then a wild cheer broke out on the floor above. Three times in succession, the shrill sound beat against the vaulted dome of the State-House. The clerk already had the pay-rolls in his hand, but he stopped and listened to the roar above him.

"Joseph W. Fifer cannot approve those pay-rolls," he said. "He is no longer Governor."

So the old messenger went away unsatisfied, and the clerks in the State Department will be forced to wait for their pay.

Forty years ago today Mrs. Cantrell of Franklin County, Ill., was in Springfield a witness of the inauguration of Joel Matteson. She was here again today, and with her William, her son, who is to be one of the Warehouse Commissioners under Gov. Altgeld.


THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION AT SPRINGFIELD.

Loud complaint was heard today by a certain class. It was to the effect that the laboringmen, whose suffrages Judge Altgeld had so assiduously sought, had not received tickets to the inauguration. "Four years from now," said many, "the Labor party will inaugurate the Governor, and we can go to his inauguration with our families."

LINCOLN PARK COMMISSIONERSHIPS.

Senators O'Malley and Bartling Will Present Some Names to the Governor.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Senators O'Malley and Bartling will confer with Gov. Altgeld tomorrow about the Lincoln Park appointments. Mr. O'Malley will present the names of John S. Cooper, Charles F. Clarke, and Thomas Carney for Commissioner to succeed Mr. May. Mr. Bartling will present the name of August Hener, to succeed Mr. Strassheim. E. S. Dreyer, who is here urging the confirmation of Gen. Stockton, has been offered a Park Commissionership himself. He may accept it under certain contingencies. The Governor would like to appoint Col. P. J. Hennessy, and will do so if he proves satisfactory to Senator O'Malley.

Requisition for a Chicago Embezzler.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The first official act of Gov. Llewelling of Kansas was to honor a requisition from the Governor of Illinois for William B. Bopf, wanted in Chicago for embezzlement. The man was employed as a collector for the Davis & Rankin Building company of Chicago. In November last he disappeared, and a shortage of $2,000 was discovered in his accounts.

OLD AND NEW MEET.

FIFER AND ALTGELD RIDE TOGETHER TO THE STATE-HOUSE.

At the Executive Mansion They Greet One Another — One Sick and the Other Nervous—In the Morning the New Governor Rests, but the Excitement of the Day Greatly Fatigues Him—Vice-President-Elect Stevenson as a Self-Constituted Master of Ceremonies.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—At 1 o'clock this afternoon two men met in the south parlor of the Executive Mansion. One was tall and slender, with a closely cropped gray mustache; the other short, and wearing a brown beard. They met under the central chandelier, from which depended a spray of mistletoe.

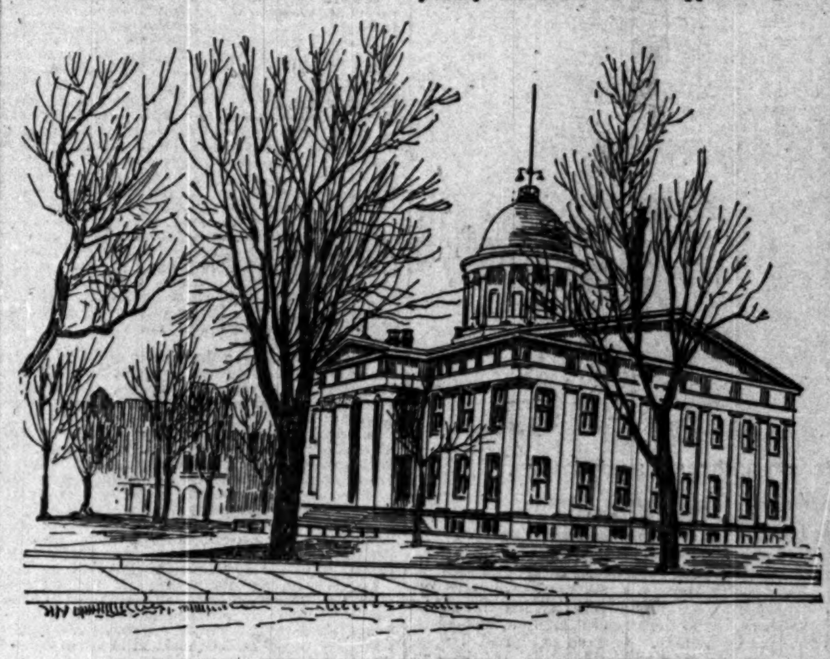
"Glad to meet you," said the tall man.

"I am very glad to meet you, sir," said the shorter.

Then for a moment Gov. Fifer and Gov.-elect Altgeld looked straight into each other's eyes. "Private Joe" was the first to break the silence.

"You are looking bilious," was the remark.

"Yes," replied Gov.-elect Altgeld. "I am not feeling well."


OLD STATE-HOUSE, WHERE GOV. MATTESON WAS INAUGURATED, 1852.
[Now the Sangamon County Court-House.]

Then there was an embarrassing pause. Treasurer-elect Ramsey tided matters over the crisis. Stepping up to the distinguished pair, he began in his own jocular way: "Well, Fifer, have you been swearing or praying since election day?" That gave the defeated candidate a lead, and he started a humorous story with Bob Ingersol as its hero, which kept the party in good humor until another diversion occurred.

Shortly after 12 o'clock statesmen, great and small, began to flock up to the door of the Executive Mansion. The more distinguished came in two-horse carriages; those a little lower in rank in buggies, while the rank and file came on foot in the good, old Democratic fashion. The excitement had begun to tell on Gov.-elect Altgeld and he was as pallid as a ghost. He shortly retired up-stairs and did not return to the parlors until ten minutes before the parade drew up to the grounds of the Executive Mansion.

Gathering of the Victorious Ones.

Vice-President-elect Stevenson and his wife were among the first to appear and Secretary Dose took them into the reception-room at the right of the hall. They were shortly joined by Mr. and Mrs. James W. Patton of Springfield, Secretary of State-elect and Mrs. Hinrichsen, State Treasurer-elect and Mrs. Ramsey, and Mrs. Henry M. Shepard of Chicago. Mrs. Altgeld, wearing a fashionable gown of some pretty lavender colored material, came down to the parlor in a few minutes with her cousin, Mrs. Frazier of Rock Island, who is a slight, vivacious, and pretty young woman. There were introductions, and the wives of the Vice-President-elect and the new Democratic Governor of Illinois chatted together until there was another ring at the bell and other members of the Governor's party were admitted.

Reddick Ridgeley, Chairman of the local Committee on Arrangements, who has been laid up with a serious accident for some weeks, threw away his crutches in honor of the great day and was almost omnipresent about the house. He hobbled from one room to another, then to the front door and back again, meanwhile keeping an extra ear open for the far-off blare of the approaching parade. Attorney-General-elect Moloney was a little late in arriving, and with him came Chairman Delos P. Phelps of the State Central committee and that urbane and blonde-whiskered Chicagoan, Washington Hesing.

Mr. Hesing's reception was particularly cordial. Mr. Stevenson took him by the arm in that confidential Bloomington way of his, and led him across the room to where Mrs. Stevenson was sitting.

Adlai and "Wash" Hesing.

"My dear," said the Vice-President-elect, "this is Mr. Washington Hesing of Chicago. You must thank him for being indirectly at least the cause of my selection as a candidate for Vice-President."

Mr. Hesing bowed low over the fair hand which was extended to him, and smiled an expansive smile which he is wont to wear when he rises at the head of the table in the Germania club.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Raab, his massive figure covered by a huge fur shako, came in with his tiny wife clinging to his arm, and right behind them was Caleb Johnson, the clerical looking statesman from Whiteside County. There was rather a timid ring at the bell, and when the door was opened that youthful Cook County legislator, Senator J. P. Mahoney, was ushered into the charming circle.

Then for five minutes the electric button had a rest. When it rang out again the sound was loud and clear and echoed through the wide corridors like a loud alarm. The undignified lackey in unkempt clothes hastened to throw the big curving door wide open. Who should step into the hallway but Gov. Joseph W. Fifer. Close behind him were Auditor Pavey, stroking his long white beard reflectively, Secretary of State Pearson, and Attorney-General Hunt. Gov. Fifer ran into a crowd of Democrats in the hall who did not know him, and he asked rather petulantly "Where are the ushers?" But no ushers appeared. Finally, Secretary Dose coming from the reception-room led the distinguished party into the parlors at the left.

Gov. Fifer, however, did not remove his overcoat, and the other officers, feeling that the coldest hour of a very cold day was close upon them, followed his example. The Governor was plainly nervous. In an absent-minded way he put his tall silk hat on his head and suddenly bethinking himself a few minutes later looked about him in a shamefaced way and laid the delinquent head piece upon the grand piano.

While the big rooms on either side of the hall were filled with laughter and the sound of conversation a slender man came all alone and quietly down the winding stairway. His face was very pallid and he walked in a feeble, hesitating way. It was Gov.-elect Altgeld. The ubiquitous Ridgeley hopped wildly forward on his one sound leg to meet him. Then Senator Joe Mahoney grasped the hand of the Governor-elect.

"I hope, Governor, that you are feeling better today," he said.

Judge Altgeld turned, and the look on his face was not reassuring.

"Well, I'll try to get through some way," was his answer. Reaching up to the hat-rack he thrust a huge silk handkerchief into the folds of his old-fashioned cape and then turned to greet the women in the reception-room. As Judge Altgeld shook hands with Mr. Stevenson the latter took him by the arm and led him across the room to the chair where Mrs. Stevenson was sitting. The women arose and the party stood chatting together until Mrs. Patton of Springfield brought a chair for the Governor-elect.

A few minutes later Secretary Dose came in and whispered to Judge Altgeld, who left his chair, and, walking across the hall to the room where Gov. Fifer was standing, he walked straight up to the man he had beaten at the polls, and the two conversed rather awkwardly until others stepped in and the conversation became general.

It was 1:30 when the carriage containing the last delegation of prominent Democrats arrived. Out of it stepped John C. Black and Frederick H. Winston of Chicago and Maj. Alfred Orendorf of the local committee. Already the sound of the approaching band could be heard, and on the top of the portico before the mansion a man was hurriedly putting the last decorations in place.

Leaving Judge Altgeld standing in the center of the room Gov. Fifer turned and walked across the hall to pay his respects to the women. Again Mr. Stevenson acted as master of ceremonies and the retiring Executive was presented to the wives of each of the State officers-elect. He seemed most attracted, however, by Mrs. Stevenson, and bits of his conversation with her floated out into the hall.

Mrs. Fifer Not Present.

"Where is your wife?" asked Mrs. Stevenson.

"She's at home in Bloomington," replied the Governor. "You see, this is not altogether a pleasant occasion for us, and she couldn't quite make up her mind to come."

Chairman Delos P. Phelps was standing close by, and when Gov. Fifer was presented to him he said: "Mr. Phelps, I should have met you before. I heard of you and your work during the campaign often enough."

Washington Hesing and Mrs. Henry Raab, wife of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, were gossiping together in German in the front hall when suddenly the door was flung open against them. A horsy-looking youth with a white paper in his hand entered.

"Gov. and Mrs. Altgeld, Gov. Fifer," he shouted. There was an instantaneous scramble and confusion all about the Executive Mansion. Outside on the grounds, just before the entrance, the Pullman band boomed and blared, adding to the tumult. Statesmen got into the wrong overcoats, lost their hats, and couldn't find their gloves. Secretary Dose, with Gov. Altgeld's old brown overcoat and his queer fur cap in his arms, hurried to get his chief ready for the ride.

Reddick Ridgely, jealous of his reputation as a manager, grew impatient at the delay. "Gov. and Mrs. Altgeld, Gov. Fifer," he shouted again.

"All right," said the Governor-elect. "I am coming." But he didn't come. His overcoat was already tightly buttoned up to his chin. The visor of his fur cap was pulled down over his face and its ear tabs were fastened in place, but still the Governor-elect was not ready. His overshoes were missing. Secretary Dose hurried down-stairs, Brother-in-law Ford hurried up-stairs, Judge Altgeld himself looked in all the nooks and corners in the hall, but not until a reporter for THE TRIBUNE found the missing golashes hidden in a corner behind a portière did the excitement subside.

Fifer Escorts Mrs. Altgeld.

Then Gov. Fifer, with Mrs. Altgeld on his arm, walked slowly down the front steps. They were followed by Judge Altgeld himself, pulling on his brown gloves as he went. A large man with a large, red face and larger voice started a cheer for the new Governor, who meanwhile had stepped quietly into the carriage after his wife and Gov. Fifer. Judge and Mrs. Altgeld seated themselves at the rear of the carriage, Gov. Fifer occupying the front seat, where his well-known profile was plainly visible through the glass.

The grounds of the Executive Mansion were crowded and old men and young pressed about the carriages as they started away. A negro boy pushed his way through the crowd and pressing his face close against the carriage window called out to a comrade: "There's the Governor." So with the roar of the band and banners waving before and behind, the carriage containing the two Governors passed through the crowded streets to the big State House on the hill. Through parted lines of Democratic warriors it moved to the north entrance of the Capitol. There was a crowd massed on the steps, but a way was made and Gov. Fifer, with Mrs. Altgeld on his arm, was first out. Gov.-elect Altgeld was at their side, and the three walked unannounced and unheralded to the north elevator. There a functionary with a broom handle for a scepter kept back the crowd, which had already recognized the distinguished party.

Gov.-elect and Mrs. Altgeld, Gov. Fifer, and a reporter for THE TRIBUNE made up that elevator load.

On the trip up Gov.-elect Altgeld displayed his ignorance of the State House by asking: "On which floor is the Governor's office?"

Gov. Fifer answered: "On the executive floor, so-called, just one flight up. I usually walk."

Altgeld Completely Exhausted.

When the elevator stopped the conductor, proud of his burden, ordered the crowd to make way for the Governor. The crowd didn't make way, however. A janitor, armed with another broomstick, forced a tortuous passage through the struggling mass and the three most prominent actors in today's events passed safely at last into the great Hall of Representatives, which, a moment later, echoed for the first time with wild cheers in honor of the Democratic Governor.

While the cheers which greeted the inaugural address were still ringing in the great hall, Gov. Altgeld, trembling with exhaustion, slipped quietly out of the doorway at the rear of the Speaker's stand.

An old doorkeeper leaning on a cane met him in the hallway and escorted him into the Speaker's room. There the new Governor fell back into a big easy chair, the picture of fatigue. After resting a few moments he was joined by his wife and Secretary Dose, and before half a dozen people knew that they were gone the three were bowling away in their carriage to the Executive Mansion.

The Governor went up at once to his room on the second floor and lay down to prepare for the strain of the reception tonight. He denied himself absolutely to all callers.

"The Governor stood the trial much better than we expected," Secretary Dose said. "He is resting now, and expects to be able to attend the reception this evening."

Felt Strong in the Morning.

Before 8 o'clock this morning Gov.-elect Altgeld was up and about the Executive Mansion. He was feeling brighter and stronger than Monday, and the natural excitement of inauguration day had brought a bright color to his usually pale and impassive face. Mrs. Altgeld, her cousin, Mrs. Fraser of Rock Island, and Mrs. Lanehart were even more visibly elated.

Letters and telegrams have poured in on the Executive Mansion ever since Sunday, and Private Secretary Dose started in this morning to go through the bundle. He was obliged, therefore, to give up his place at the front door to a servant. But no liveried lackey took his place. Instead a half-grown, unkempt boy answered the rings and ushered in every caller, the women into the left-hand parlor and the men into the right, where Secretary Dose has established his desk. But at the rear, and separated only by a swinging portière, is the room which Gov.-elect Altgeld has chosen as his own private quarters. He sat there this morning before a blazing grate fire with the legend emblazoned on the mantel above it, "Praise Ye the Lord." About his feet played a little kitten, blacker than night.

"I am feeling much better this morning," he said, "but the cold still clings persistently to me. I have been obliged to refuse an audience to almost every one, however, as I wish to save my strength for the inauguration ceremony and the reception tonight."

Among those who were let into the Governor's room were James D. Baker and Henry Seate, two statesmen from Lebanon. The two are old friends of Secretary Dose. Mr. Baker came to thank the Governor for his promised appointment as Warden of the Penitentiary at Chester, Ill., and Seate, as leader of the German Democrats of Southern Illinois, to pay his respects to the Chief Executive.

J. H. Baker of Sullivan was another who was successful in getting an interview. But the most prominent caller of the morning was big "Bill" Cantrell, who stalked into the front door as though he felt perfectly at home. Secretary Dose met him at the door with open hands, but Mr. Cantrell walked at once into the left hand parlor, where the women of the Gubernatorial party were busy twining roses and smilax about the chandeliers. Mrs. Altgeld, standing on a chair, reached a welcoming hand to the Egyptian statesman, who entered at once into the spirit of the occasion.

"These Democratic roses bloom only once in forty years," laughed Mr. Cantrell, and the women greeted the sally with a burst of laughter.

At 11:30 o'clock Secretary Dose announced that Judge Altgeld would positively see no one else until tomorrow.

Mrs. Altgeld Receives.

Mrs. Altgeld was at home this morning to press visitors. She received them in the morning room of the Executive Mansion, which she entered with quite as much ease of manner as if the onerous duties of the "first lady of Illinois" had been long familiar instead of just assumed. The dignity and reserve which have always characterized her serve her in good stead, now that she is placed before the public in so prominent a position, and give to her bearing an enviable degree of self-possession. The timidity with which she looked forward to her reign in Springfield society has worn away, and regret on leaving Chicago is already tempered by satisfaction in making Springfield, with all its pleasant possibilities, her home.

"I am afraid I shall be like Mrs. Fifer," she began, "who says that she cried oceans of tears when she came to Springfield, but is even more grieved at leaving it, because she has found the people so agreeable. Several of the ladies have already called, although I have only been here since Sunday, and I begin to feel quite domesticated. Of course, I miss the home surroundings to which I have always been accustomed," she added. "This is so like being the only guest at a large hotel."

Looking about the lower rooms of the mansion, it was not difficult to believe that a woman unfamiliar with public life must find them a bit impressive. Cut flowers and bright fires made them liveable, but aside from these luxuries they seemed as devoid of actual comfort as hotel parlors. Empty bookcases and walls innocent of decoration save that which was supplied when the house was built gave even the morning room a cheerless air in spite of its comfortable furnishings and heavy draperies. It is a large, airy room, with a tank of goldfishes conspicuously displayed in the bay windows at one end and a marble bust of Abraham Lincoln at the other; a table in the center of the floor, under the great chandelier, and the chairs standing at stiff angles, inviting anything but confident and familiar intercourse. The fireplace, which is finished in oak, bears beneath the mantel the carved inscription, "Yea, fire and heat, praise ye the Lord." Three large vases ornament the shelf above.

On the library table were lying congratulatory telegrams sharing space on its broad surface with the Chicago daily papers, a bunch of pink roses, and a nickel-plated lamp of the plainest possible pattern.

Made a Pleasing Picture.

With this not altogether attractive room as a background Mrs. Altgeld herself made a pleasing picture, suggesting even with such environments domesticity and housewifely cares.

She wore a becoming house gown of old rose India cashmere trimmed with black lace, arranged in a berthe about the shoulders, large puffed sleeves, and a demi-train, but with a picturesque grace peculiarly suited to its wearer. A black silk girdle confined the folds at the waist and suspended from the belt by silk cords hung a small reticule of cashmere and lace which held her handkerchief.

Her gray hair was rolled softly back from her face in the fashion that her photographs have made familiar, and fastened on the top of her head by a gold comb. Glancing toward the empty book-shelves Mrs. Altgeld said: "We are very anxious to get our library here and arrange the books. That will help to give the rooms a companionable look. They will, however, always preserve their public character; it is only the upper suites that we can hope to make cozy. I am surprised to find the house so complete in its appointments. We do not really need the things we brought from our Chicago house, but I am not sorry that we have them."

It has been rumored in Springfield that Gov. Altgeld means to make his term of office one of Jeffersonian simplicity. Mrs. Altgeld was non-committal on this point. "We have not yet made any definite arrangements in regard to our receptions, nor have we considered especially the social side of our life in Springfield. Mr. Altgeld's illness has retarded our plans in these matters, and, just now, too, the ceremonies of inauguration absorb all our attention."

No one has been asked to stay with Mrs. Altgeld the winter through but her cousin, Miss Fraser of Rock Island, is visiting her at present, helping to bear the burden of the social and political whirl into which she has just been introduced.

In regard to Gov. Altgeld's political successes and possibilities Mrs. Altgeld has nothing to say beyond the most general expressions of great appreciation. When it was suggested to her in connection with the sale of their Chicago property that their next place of residence might be Washington, she merely smiled pleasantly and said, "We are not living in the future."

HIGHEST APPEAL COURT IN METHODISM.

Its Western Division Begins an Important Sitting in Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The Western Division Judiciary of the Methodist Church began its session at the First Methodist Church in this city today. This is the highest court in the church and will dispose of a large number of appeal cases. The presiding officer is Bishop Fowler of Minneapolis. Thirteen ministers selected from different conferences compose the trial court. Three cases that have been appealed to the court are of a sensational character and received attention today. These cases are Speedy of the Upper Iowa Conference, Shaffer of the Northwest Conference, and Dr. Thomas Stevenson of Belvidere, Kas. The three men have all been convicted of conduct unbecoming ministers. Two of them, Shaffer and Stevenson, are charged with deserting their wives. The court will be in session several days.

Steinberg Bros. Make an Assignment.

JOPLIN, Mo., Jan. 10.—Steinberg Bros., retail dealers in clothing and gents' furnishing goods at Joplin, Mo., and Lawrence, Kas., made an assignment this morning to M. Newmark of Lawrence. The liabilities will reach $75,000; assets estimated between $60,000 and $70,000.

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa
• FINEST FLAVOR • FAIREST PRICE •

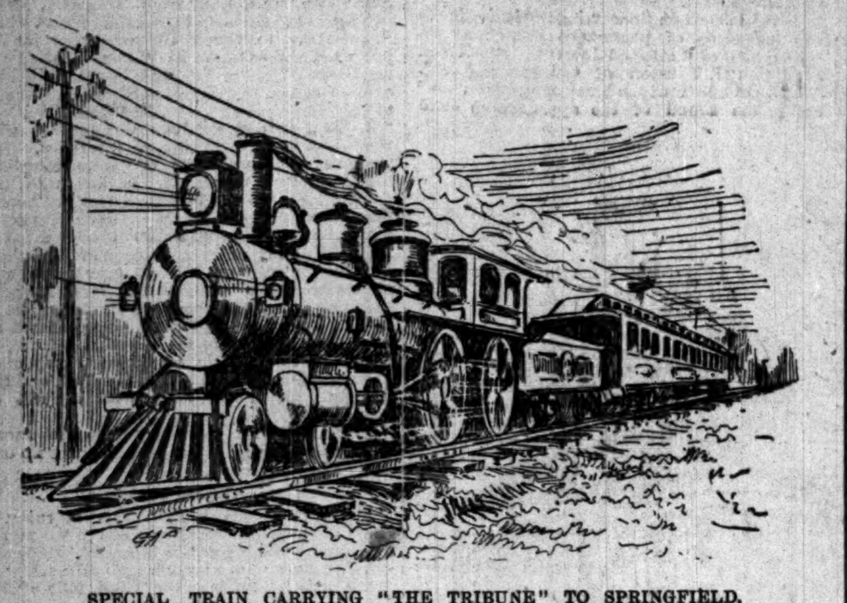
O'ER MILES OF STEEL.

SWIFT FLIGHT OF "THE TRIBUNE'S" SPRINGFIELD TRAIN.

As the Chicago Readers Are Looking Over Their Favorite Paper with Their Morning Coffee the Springfield Subscribers Will Be Afforded the Same Treat—Full Description of How Journalistic Enterprise Annihilates Space.

"CHICAGO TRIBUNE! CHICAGO TRIBUNE! All about the inaugural ceremonies. Get your CHICAGO TRIBUNE."

This is an unusual cry in Springfield at 8 o'clock in the morning. The paper is ordinarily not for sale in the Capital City till after noon. The local sheets have scarcely been run off the presses and put on the street. The thousands of visitors in Springfield, who came to see the new Governor take his chair, have hardly had time to wash and brush away the traces of a night's fatigue. Chicago is 185 miles. Noon, they reason, will be time enough to seek the full accounts of the Democratic inauguration in the Chicago papers. But the cry, "Get your CHICAGO TRIBUNE!" invades the dressing-room, and people hail the passing newsboy and learn that thousands of copies of the THE TRIBUNE were in the city in time to be served at breakfast with toast and coffee.



SPECIAL TRAIN CARRYING "THE TRIBUNE" TO SPRINGFIELD.

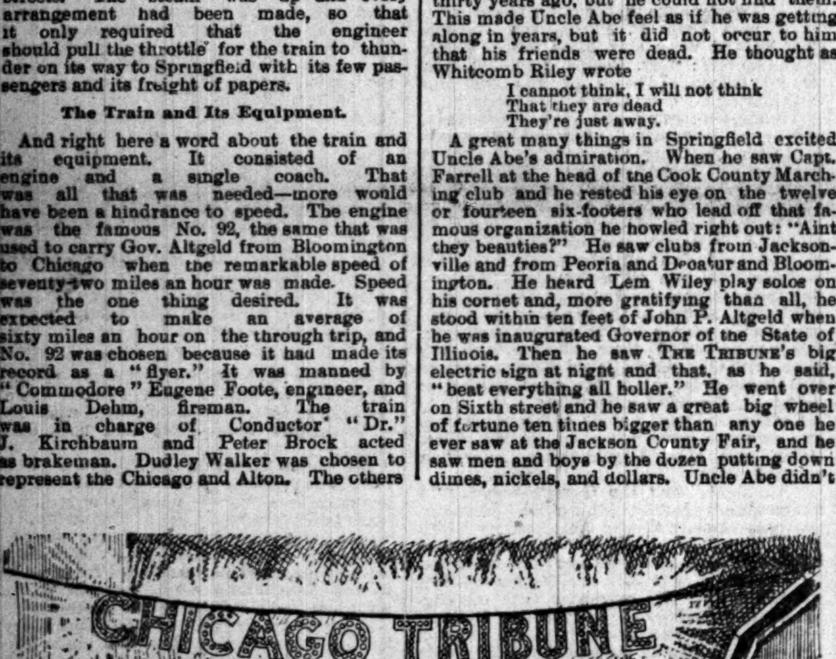
This surely was a triumph of enterprise. How was it done?

Last night was a busy one for workers on THE TRIBUNE. The full reports in the paper are due to the fact that it had a sufficient corps of reporters in Springfield to cover every phase of the inaugural ceremonies. Reporters who kept busy a dozen wires leading into the office in Chicago. The clicks of the telegraph instruments were quickly translated into words, the words set up in type, and the impressions of the type soon transferred to paper. Till the latest moment messages were sent to the home office—for the copies of THE TRIBUNE delivered in Springfield this morning are of the last edition.

At 3:30 o'clock this morning the paper was issued, but long before that time a special train was in waiting on the Chicago and Alton tracks between Harrison and Van Buren streets. The steam was up and every arrangement had been made, so that it only required that the engineer should pull the throttle for the train to thunder on its way to Springfield with its few passengers and its freight of papers.

The Train and Its Equipment.

And right here a word about the train and its equipment. It consisted of an engine and a single coach. That was all that was needed—more would have been a hindrance to speed. The engine was the famous No. 92, the same that was used to carry Gov. Altgeld from Bloomington to Chicago when the remarkable speed of seventy-two miles an hour was made. Speed was the one thing desired. It was expected to make an average of sixty miles an hour on the through trip, and No. 92 was chosen because it had made its record as a "flyer." It was manned by "Commodore" Eugene Foote, engineer, and Louis Dehm, fireman. The train was in charge of Conductor "Dr." J. Kirchbaum and Peter Brock acted as brakeman. Dudley Walker was chosen to represent the Chicago and Alton. The others were the Manager of Circulation of THE TRIBUNE, a corps of assistants to "stuff" and "bundle" the papers on the way, and a TRIBUNE reporter.



"THE TRIBUNE'S" ELECTRIC LIGHT SIGN AT SPRINGFIELD.

Through the courtesy of General Passenger Agent Charlton of the Chicago and Alton the road was made clear throughout the entire route. No stop was to be made from Chicago to Springfield, and every precaution was taken to obviate any possible delay. At one end of the coach Mr. Charlton had fitted up a table furnished with all the conveniences needed by the men who were to fold the papers. Everybody selected to make the trip was at hand on the track awaiting the arrival of the wagons from the office.

Off for Springfield.

It was a few minutes after 3 o'clock when the first copies of the last edition of THE TRIBUNE were run off. Wagons were standing at the curbstones with the drivers on their seats. The moment the copies fell from the press they were rushed into the wagons. The requisite number was soon had and the drivers put whips to their horses and dashed through the dark streets to the waiting train on a gallop. Late pedestrians looked around, wondering at the unusual sight of the wagons hurrying to the freight depot. It took but a moment to throw the "unstuffed" copies into the coach, the word was given to the engineer, and the train dashed away on its race to Springfield.

At every station a man was standing ready to pick up the bundle of papers that was thrown out to him. No time was lost in the whole route and not a town was missed. Every place along the line of the Chicago and Alton got its paper long before the usual hour.

The Arrival at Springfield.

The arrival of the train at Springfield was unexpected and unheralded. Rather, it was expected only by an agent from THE TRIBUNE office, who had been sent on before, and one or two officials of the road. It was a wild rush through the early morning, and those on board, busy with their work, scarcely had time to notice the darkness change into light or keep tab on the towns at which bundles were thrown off. The object of the enterprise, however, was in the main to get the full reports of the inaugural ceremonies to Springfield by 8 o'clock, and the record made was probably never equaled before.

It may be asked how this account of the memorable trip should accompany the train and be furnished with the papers the train was chartered to carry. Well, that's a trick of the trade that wideawake papers know. When journalistic enterprise has reporters on the spot waiting for the unexpected to happen, an advance report of something which it is known will take place need excite no surprise. THE TRIBUNE was issued in Chicago at 4 o'clock this morning and it is in Springfield at 8. The foregoing narrative is the tale of transit.

GREAT DAY FOR ABRAM SHOCKEY.

One of the Mossbacks from the Big Muddy Was There.

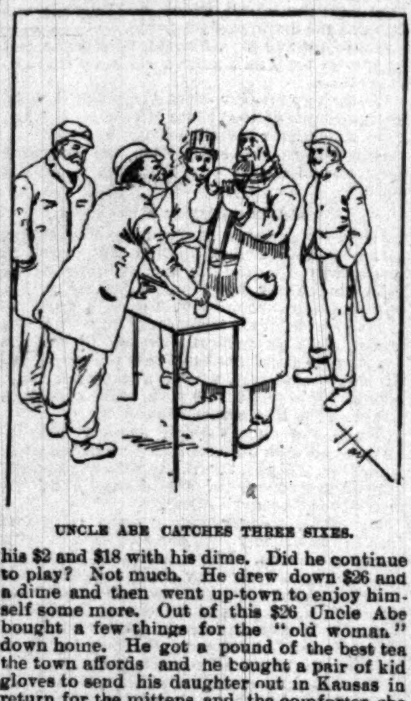
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Down in Jackson County, on the Big Muddy, not for from Murphysboro, lives a good man of the name of Abram Shocky. He is nearly 70 years of age now, and some days ago he announced his unalterable intention to visit Springfield on this glorious, eventful day. The folks tried to dissuade him, but all to no purpose. "I'll go to Springfield," said Uncle Abe, "if I bust a hame-string." When Uncle Abe says he will "bust a hame-string" or accomplish some given result the Shockeys, male and female, know it's no use to talk to him at all, so they let the old gentleman have his way. He began at once making preparations for the trip. His clothes were all right, but he went to town and bought himself a pair of new boots, with nice red tops. These he gave a good greasing with a tanner's preparation called "dubbin'." "It's liable to be wet under foot," said Uncle Abe. But the most extraordinary thing Uncle Abe did was to get his hair cut. Uncle Abe's wife insisted that the back of his neck should be rubbed with "sperrits of camfire" so as to prevent his taking cold. This was considered an insurance on his life. He laid in a nice substantial lunch and took a gray comforter for his neck and a pair of knitted gloves for his hands that his daughter "Mandy," who lives out in Kansas, had sent him for Christmas. And so equipped Uncle Abe started for Springfield. Now, if the exact truth must be told, Uncle Abe laid in a pint of concentrated Democratic enthusiasm before he left Murphysboro. This liquor, for such it was, was inclosed in a flask of which Uncle Abe is particularly proud. It was one he bought years and years ago, and on its side is the figure of a man with a pickax on his shoulder and the words "Pike's Peak or bust." Uncle Abe is proud of that flask and never uses it except on State occasions, such as the third day of the Jackson County fair or Congressional conventions. He didn't take a sleeping car to Springfield, because he said they looked stuffy and he never liked a "bed car, no how." The smoker was good enough for Uncle Abe, and, after taking two or three swigs of his bottle, he pulled off his boots, put them under his head for a pillow, and spent a pleasant, agreeable night.

All through the whole live-long day he was hunting for the rock-rooted Democrats of thirty years ago, but he could not find them. This made Uncle Abe feel as if he was getting along in years, but it did not occur to him that his friends were dead. He thought as Whitcomb Riley wrote

> I cannot think, I will not think
> That they are dead
> They're just away.

A great many things in Springfield excited Uncle Abe's admiration. When he saw Capt. Farrell at the head of the Cook County Marching club and he rested his eye on the twelve or fourteen six-footers who lead off that famous organization he howled right out: "Aint they beauties?" He saw clubs from Jacksonville and from Peoria and Decatur and Bloomington. He heard Lem Wiley play solos on his cornet and, more gratifying than all, he stood within ten feet of John P. Altgeld when he was inaugurated Governor of the State of Illinois. Then he saw THE TRIBUNE's big electric sign at night and that, as he said, "beat everything all holler." He went over on Sixth street and he saw a great big wheel of fortune ten times bigger than any one he ever saw at the Jackson County Fair, and he saw men and boys by the dozen putting down dimes, nickels, and dollars. Uncle Abe didn't make a bet at the paddle wheel because he thought the chances were too much against him. He watched a little short chap shaking chuck-a-luck or hazard and he looked at that game a long, long time. The six spot did not show for many a toss, and the little fellow who rattled the dice looked at Uncle Abe and yelled: "Come on boys!"

"Wait a minute," said Uncle Abe, "and I'll come on." A minute more and he had put a 10-cent piece on the figure eighteen on the cloth and $2 on the six spot. The man at the chuck-a-luck game lifted the cover off the box, and what do you think was there? Why three sixes, that was all. Uncle Able won $6 with his $2 and $18 with his dime. Did he continue to play? Not much. He drew down $26 and a dime and then went up-town to enjoy himself some more. Out of this $26 Uncle Abe bought a few things for the "old woman" down home. He got a pound of the best tea the town affords and he bought a pair of kid gloves to send his daughter out in Kansas in return for the mittens and the comforter she sent him for Christmas. He filled his pockets with the stoutest nickel-straight cigars the town affords. Then he loaded up his old Pike's Peak bottle and along about midnight started home to Egypt. It had been a happy day with Uncle Abe. He had not suffered for drink or food. He had smoked cigars and seen all the sights, and best of all, as he expressed it: "I've packed off some of them sportin' men's money. I've seen chuck-a-luck afore," said Uncle Abe.



UNCLE ABE CATCHES THREE SIXES.

IT IS GOV. ALTGELD.

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES IN THE HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Doorkeepers Were Unable to Keep Back the Crowds and a Mass of Humanity Surged into the Space—Proceedings Delayed by the Tardiness of the Supreme Court—Gov. Altgeld Not Strong Enough to Complete His Address—Ex-Gov. Fifer's Manly Speech.

[*Continued from second page.*]

that, personally, I take leave of public life with no regrets. And, although our flag has gone down in honorable defeat, our party is not disorganized or dishonored. We have not soiled that flag ourselves, and others could not soil or dishonor it. Glory of Republicanism has been an achievement. Never for one hour has our party loitered at any mile stone of American history to criticise the moving procession. Ours has been a party of conviction, of hope, of action. The inspiration of its statesmen, wrought during thirty years into the laws and institutions of the land, are now become part and parcel of the imperishable history of the great Republic. With such a record behind us we do not steal away from place and power in disgrace and shame, but with the just pride of duties performed and pledges redeemed we proudly place in the hands of our victorious opponents a high trust and a grave responsibility which a long third of a century of Republican supremacy has never violated or betrayed. [Applause.]

Toward the distinguished citizen whose inauguration as Governor of the Commonwealth we have here witnessed, no Republican will, I feel sure, harbor any unfriendly sentiments. He has a duty to perform; he will be judged by the manner in which he may perform it. Shakspeare says: "There is a divinity that doth hedge a King," but I can tell our distinguished friend that no divinity doth hedge a Governor of Illinois. I have felt in this place an embarrassment which he, too, must feel. There are here great examples to emulate and high patriotic labors to be equaled or to suffer in the contrast. The Governorship of Illinois calls before us the gallant Bissell, whose arm was never lowered while an enemy of his country remained in arms; Richard Yates, the great war Governor, who proved equal to every emergency in the darkest hour this Nation ever saw; Oglesby, both in peace and in war the idol of the people; Palmer, whose patriotic services to his country will always be held in grateful remembrance by his fellow citizens; Cullom, the statesman; Beveridge and Hamilton, able and discreet Executives.

Conspicuous also in the history of our State are the names of Lincoln and Douglas, the greatest statesmen, and Grant and Logan, the greatest soldiers, since the era of American independence. [Applause.]

In conclusion allow me to suggest that we shall all share in whatever prosperity comes to us through a wise and patriotic administration of our State government. It is the duty, therefore, of the citizen to respect the legally expressed will of the whole people and to render loyal support to their chosen representatives. Whatever may be our political differences we should never forget that we are all alike American citizens, with equal duties and equal responsibilities.

Let us then, my fellow-citizens, forget if we may the bitter strifes and animosities of the past and turn our faces in hope and confidence to the great future of this great land which the fathers have conquered and bequeathed to us as a heritage forever.

Calls for Stevenson.

At the close of ex-Gov. Fifer's address there were loud cries for "Stevenson! Stevenson!" but the Vice-President-elect refused to speak.

On motion of Representative McInerney the joint assembly dissolved, and the members of the Senate returned to their own chamber.

The inaugural ceremonies were declared ended by Speaker Crafts and the Shelbyville Glee club was brought to the front to enliven the outward passage of the immense audience.

Mrs. Adlai Stevenson wore a reception gown of black velvet, trimmed on the skirt and bodice with bands of sable, small bonnet of green velvet, trimmed with a rhine stone buckle and white lace. Mrs. Altgeld was attired in a becoming toilet of tan-colored cloth, elaborately braided with heliotrope and trimmed with mink. She wore a capote of tan cloth, trimmed with heliotrope and mink.

LIEUT.-GOV. GILL INSTALLED.

He Takes Up the Gavel in the Senate—He and Ray Speak.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—But little interest was taken in the Senate proceedings. Only about thirty members returned to the Senate Chamber after the joint session had been dissolved on the House side. There were not more than fifty outsiders. Lieut.-Gov. Ray in a feeling speech thanked the members of the Senate for their courtesy and the officers for their unvarying kindness to him, and with modest dignity he introduced his successor. Lieut.-Gov. Ray said:

> The present occupant of this chair is about to resign the functions of his office into the hands of the gentleman selected by the people of the State of Illinois last November to administer them for the next four years. In doing so I simply desire to repeat what I have said on a former occasion, that I thank every Senator that has served under me, every officer and employé, for the uniform kindness and courtesy extended to me, not only in my official capacity, but in a social way. My memories of this chamber I will keep and cherish as long as I live. I thank you all most heartily. My relations with the new Senators have been of the most cordial nature, and I speak for my successor the same courteous treatment, the same help I have received from the Senators. I know he will receive it, and I know he will deserve it. I now introduce to you Lieut.-Gov. Gill, who will now take the emblem of office and assume the Presidency of the Senate.

When the speech was concluded Mr. Ray introduced his successor and retired to take a seat beside his old friend Senator Evans, the Republican leader of the Senate.

Not Warmly Received.

Mr. Gill, the new Lieutenant-Governor, was nervous and missed some sentences of his written speech. To tell the truth, his reception was rather chilly. There was hardly a cheer when he was introduced and some of the members on his own side of the House were far from being sympathetic. Mr. Gill said:

> Gentlemen of the Senate: In assuming charge of the honorable office of Lieutenant-Governor, to which I have been elected by the popular will, and conforming to constitutional provision, I appear before you as the presiding officer of this distinguished body. I take occasion to express, through you, my sincerest thanks to the people of Illinois for the confidence imposed in me. Entering upon the duties of the office with that diffidence characteristic of the novice in the technical proprieties of Parliamentary practice, I assure you it is my earnest desire that at the expiration of my services I shall have acquitted myself as creditably as the gentleman who a few moments ago relinquished the gavel; never faltering when in the right, always yielding when wrong. In performing the functions of his exalted office he has deservedly earned and is justly entitled to the high approbation accorded him.
>
> This Senate being the higher branch of the law-making power in the third and in many respects to first State in the Union, the deepest concern will be manifested in your deliberations not only within our own boundaries, but throughout the sisterhood of States, and, in the light of recent events of a political nature, the people have a right to expect no inconsiderable amount of remedial legislation. It is unnecessary to call your attention to the fact that, in order to effect this purpose, painstaking care should be observed in adhering strictly to the prescribed rules and other established usages governing bodies of this character, as well as avoiding animosities of whatsoever kind. Good laws benefit all alike without reference to sect, creed, or political affiliations, but if personal feelings, party prejudice, or deep-seated rancor enter into the proceedings satisfactory results cannot be obtained and such action will not logically conform to the dignity of this assemblage.
>
> I shall earnestly endeavor to preside over this intelligent body in such a manner that party enmity and personal favoritism will be avoided and the spirit of fairness and impartiality made apparent in all my rulings. I realize that my decisions will frequently be questioned, as my experience in parliamentary practice is limited, consequently I ask the support and coöperation as well as patient forbearance of every Senator on this floor. Let us hope that united action, earnestness of purpose, and conscientious discharge of duty will prevail, and that the session's work will result in the enactment of wise and beneficial laws, thereby materially aiding to the prosperity and happiness of the people throughout our grand Commonwealth. [Applause.]

Thanks for Ray.

When Senator Higbee, who is for the present the Democratic leader of the Senate, introduced the resolution thanking Mr. Ray and supported it in a pretty little speech in which he referred to Gov. Ray's manly dignity, kindness of heart, and gracious courtesy the rather sleepy Senators woke up and applauded. The Senators were more enthusiastic of their departing Chairman than they were over the new one. Senator Higbee's resolution was as follows:

> *Resolved*, That the thanks of the Senate are due and are hereby tendered to the Hon. Lyman B. Ray, retiring Lieutenant-Governor of the State, for the ability, courtesy, and studied impartiality uniformly exhibited as presiding officer of this body.

In moving the adoption of the resolution Senator Higbee said:

> I have had the honor of being a member of this body during the whole of the term of office of the retiring Lieutenant-Governor, and I desire to say that during the two regular and one special term he presided over the deliberations of this Senate he so conducted himself as to win the esteem of every Senator. His gentlemanly conduct and kindly heart made every Senator his personal friend and admirer. His quiet dignity, his extensive knowledge of parliamentary usages, and his absolute impartiality made him an ideal presiding officer. And in retiring from his high office I know that I can assure him of the hearty good will and friendship of every member of this body. [Applause.]

The resolution was adopted by a rising vote. Lieut.-Gov. Gill was authorized to appoint a private secretary at $3 per diem and a janitor at $2 per diem, and the Senate adjourned.

After adjournment a sorry scene was enacted. A Democratic politician from some place near St. Louis introduced a Democratic quartet. They tried to sing alleged humorous campaign songs about "Private Joe" and "Benjamin Harrison." Some of the Republican Senators were in their seats when the performance commenced. They arose and left, followed by some of the more dignified Democratic Senators. The performance of the four and their St. Louis backers disgusted every decent person present.

At the morning session Senator Noonan introduced two bills. The first proposes to amend the Election law by increasing the pay of judges and clerks of election in Cook County from $3 to $5 per diem. The second provides for the appointment of a commission to investigate and report to the Legislature the most humane and approved method of carrying into effect the sentence of death in capital cases and whether the death penalty is necessary for the proper protection of society. The Governor is authorized to appoint a commission of three persons.

Senator Johnson's joint resolution memorializing Congress to secure a modification of existing World's Fair legislation so as to permit the opening of the World's Fair Sunday was read, and Senator Berry moved to postpone it and make it a special order for next Tuesday. After some debate the resolution was postponed till next Thursday.

The House was called to order promptly at 11:50 a. m. by Speaker Crafts. The reading of the journal was dispensed with and the two front rows of seats were ordered vacated for the occupancy of the members of the Senate during the joint assembly.

AIMED AT THE SWEATING SYSTEM.

Senator Noonan's Resolution Calls for a Committee to Investigate in Chicago.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Senator Noonan will introduce the following joint resolution in reference to the "sweating system" in Chicago tomorrow:

> WHEREAS, There exists in the County of Cook and State of Illinois what is known as the "sweating system"; that is, the manufacture of clothing, wearing apparel, and other articles is carried on in tenement houses by others than the immediate members of the families living therein; and
>
> WHEREAS, Such manufactures are conducted in houses having bad drainage and poor ventilation, and that infectious and contagious diseases exist among the employés and also the goods manufactured therein, which are detrimental and injurious to public health; therefore be it
>
> *Resolved*, That a joint commitee of seven members be appointed, three from the Senate, appointed by the President, and four from the House, appointed by the Speaker, with full power to investigate the so-called "sweating system," and they are hereby vested with full power and authority to send for persons and papers, and administer oaths and report whatever legislation in the opinion of said committee may be necessary to preserve the public health, and to regulate the manufacture and sale of clothing, wearing apparel, and other articles in this State, and that the necessary expenses of said committee shall be paid from the fund for contingent expenses of the General Assembly upon the statement duly certified by the members thereof.

Senator Noonan says that the recent investigation by the Congressional subcommittee, of which Congressman Sherman Hoar was Chairman, proved that the "sweating" system prevailed in Chicago to an alarming extent and the report of the full Congressional committee declared there should be some legislation to check the evil, but until there was a more thorough investigation there could be no effective legislation.

HENRY BOYLE SHOT BY HIS SISTER.

He Is Wounded in the Shoulder After Breaking Into His Mother's House.

Henry Boyle was dangerously shot by his sister Mary while attempting to obtain entrance to his mother's house, No. 521 West Monroe street, last night. Mrs. Boyle is the widow of David Boyle, who accumulated a competency as a manufacturer of ice machines. He died three years ago, leaving the bulk of his property to his widow; but, according to Henry's story, the will provided that he should always be given a home at No. 521 West Monroe street.

This shelter his mother appears to have always been willing to accord him as long as he was sober, but objected to his coming into the house when drunk. When in that condition he would invariably go round to his mother's house and raise a disturbance. He has, at different times, broken many panes of glass in the front of the house. He has been frequently arrested by officers of the Lake Street Station, but his relatives have invariably refused to prosecute him and he has been discharged.

Yesterday afternoon Henry put a revolver in his pocket and several inches of whisky into himself, and arrived at his mother's house at about 6 o'clock. He was refused admission and the doors were locked. With the pistol in his hand he broke the glass from the area door and drew back the bolt; he was unable to unfasten the door-chain, and charged the door until he broke it.

Behind the second door was his sister, Mrs. O'Hara. She stood with a small caliber revolver in her hand, and warned her brother that she would shoot if he attempted to break in, and, as he still persisted in his attempt, she fired two shots through the door.

This had no effect upon the maddened man, and Mrs. O'Hara retreated to the top of the stairs, leaving Clarence Foster, a Drainage Canal engineer and friend of the family, below. Boyle ultimately broke in and was grappled with by Foster, who succeeded in wrenching the revolver from him.

"Give me that pistol," cried Mrs. O'Hara, "and then you go away. I can deal with him."

Foster obeyed and handed the heavy weapon to her.

"Confound you!" shouted Boyle, as he staggered toward the stairs, "you've got the guns, but I've got a knife. I'll cut your heart out when I get up there."

"Keep back or I'll shoot," responded his sister, as she discarded her light weapon for the powerful pistol previously carried by her brother, but Boyle still advanced, and, believing that he would fulfill his threats, she opened fire on her brother.

Four shots whistled by his head, but he stumbled forward unharmed, and was about to seize his sister when he stumbled and rolled down two steps just as Mrs. O'Hara fired her last shot. The bullet struck her brother just above the left shoulder-blade and ranged downwards into the body.

As Boyle fell howling down the stairs swearing that he was killed his sister's courage gave out and she fell in a faint. The West Lake street patrol wagon removed Boyle to the County Hospital, where the physicians probed in vain for the bullet. He has a wife living at No. 298 Albany avenue, and as he was known to be able to obtain proper attendance his wound was dressed and he was taken back to the station.

Mrs. O'Hara, who is 23 years old, and has been a widow for two years, was not under arrest last night. She was completely prostrated and could not be seen.

Henry Boyle sat in the West Lake Street Station last night placidly smoking a cigarette and seemingly oblivious of the fact that half an ounce of lead was lost in his anatomy. He said: "They wouldn't let me in and I got mad."

FUNERAL OF AUGUSTINE SCIUTTI.

Prominent Italian-Americans Pay Their Respects to the Former Consul.

The funeral of Augustine Sciutti at one time Consul for Italy in Chicago, was held at the Church of the Ascension yesterday morning. Nearly all of the prominent citizens of the Italian colony attended. The Rev. Father Moreschini, assisted by Father G. Timisi and A. Boldi conducted the service. In an address delivered in Italian Father Moreschini commented upon the late Chevalier's generosity to those in need of help. He spoke of his great administrative capacity, of his utter unselfishness. The following acted as pall-bearers: Count Manassero, Italian Consul, Frank Gazzolo, John D. Raggio, T. G. Garibaldi, L. Boitano, D. D. Raggio, G. B. Cuneo, John Ginochio, John Cella, James A. Canepa.

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

KINSALE—Passed, City of Berlin, from New York, for Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived, Saale, New York, for Hamburg.

SCILLY—Passed, Lahn, New York, for Southampton and Bremen.

LIVERPOOL—Arrived, Philadelphian, from Boston.

LEWES, DEL.—Passed, Lord Gough, Liverpools for Philadelphia.

BOSTON—Arrived, De Ruyter, from Antwerp.

RIO JANEIRO—Arrived, Vigilancia, from New York.

UNITED ON MURPHY.

DEMOCRATS OF NEW YORK LEGISLATURE CAUCUS AND FIVE DISSENT.

Warm Speeches on Both Sides, but No Changes of Votes on the Result—Bourke Cockran Named and Receives Two Votes—Two Houses in Kansas—Republicans and Populists Organize the Bodies—To Make Duluth the Wheat Center—Gov. Abbett's Message.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Edward Murphy Jr. of Troy, Democrat, was nominated tonight by a joint caucus of the Senate and Assembly for United States Senator to succeed Frank Hiscock. There was no one named against him, but five Democrats who asserted that they did not "wear the collar" cast their votes against him. They are: Senators McClelland of Westchester, and Brown of New York; Assemblymen Seering of Queens, Fraser of Westchester, and Kempner of New York. There were ninety Democrats present, Assemblyman Cooney of Kings being the only absentee. Senator Parker of Albany presided, and Senator Jacob A. Cantor of New York presented the name of Mr. Murphy, at the mention of whose name the large audience began clapping, but this soon gave way to cheering, which was kept up for several minutes. Assemblyman William M. Keenan of the First Rensselaer District seconded the nomination in a speech eulogistic of the candidate. Among other things he said:

> We may be sure that with Grover Cleveland at the helm and David B. Hill, that Democrat of Democrats, and Edward Murphy Jr., as willing and hearty co-workers, our State will again take its place in the Federal constellation as its bright and imperial star.

Leader Quigly of Brooklyn said that the personal pride of Kings County would have been pleased had one of its citizens been chosen to represent the State in the Senate; but since Edward Murphy Jr. was the only choice of the unterrified and intrepid Democracy it was with great pleasure that he seconded his nomination. Every fresh mention of the names of Mr. Murphy and Senator Hill was cheered.

Senator McClelland then made his protest. He said in part that in this day and generation the Democratic party has greater interests at stake than the spoils of office. It stands for principle, and is committed to specific reforms in the interests of the people. He then stated he would cast his vote for the Hon. Bourke Cockran, "who, I believe, is the choice of seven-tenths of the Democracy of the State of New York." Senator Brown seconded Cockran's nomination in a stirring speech.

Assemblyman Kempner gave away some of the secrets of his party. He was charged by Senator Roesch, the Tammany leader of the district from which Kempner was elected, with going back on his pledges. Mr. Kempner denied this, saying that the leader of his district came to him and gave him instructions. He did not say whether or not he would support Mr. Murphy. He denied the assertion of Mr. Roesch that the sentiment of the district was all for Murphy. Mr. Kempner sat down amid a storm of applause and hisses. The election will take place Jan. 18, and then all of the five, with perhaps the single exception of Mr. Brown, will vote for Mr. Murphy.

In the Senate a bill has been presented which if passed will legalize the appropriations made by the county officers of Kings County for the Columbian celebrations. It is a special order for Thursday morning. Question has been raised as to whether the bill will invalidate the indictments which have been brought against the county officials on the ground of the expenditures sought to be legalized by the retroactive purpose of this bill.

TWO HOUSES ARE IN SESSION.

Kansas Republicans and Prohibitionists Meet in Opposition in the Legislature.

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 10—[Special.]—There were two Houses of Representatives in session here today, two Speakers presiding from the same stand, both putting motions at the same time, each organization having a complete set of officers, and each determined that it shall be recognized as the legal body. Neither House has yet been recognized by the Governor, and tonight both are occupying Representative Hall, the members eating their meals on their desks. All the afternoon the scene was a most turbulent one, but in all the exciting scenes the best of good nature prevailed. The House should have been called to order by the Secretary of State at noon, but it was after 1 o'clock before he entered the hall carrying in his hand a certified list of the members-elect.

He announced from the Speaker's desk that he found nothing in the statutes authorizing him to act as a presiding officer, and that unless it was the unanimous desire of the members he would not entertain any motion. His duty, he said, was to present to the House a list of the members, and that only objection was made to his presiding from the Republican side. A good natured argument followed which was culminated by the Secretary of State announcing that whenever a presiding officer was elected he would place the roster of the House in his hands. Then he left the hall and both sides cheered him to the echo. In the confusion that followed Robert Semple, a Populist member from Franklin, took the Speaker's gavel and rapped for order.

This was the signal for the Republicans to act, and George L. Douglass, the Republican nominee for Speaker, moved that J. K. Cubbison of Kansas City be elected Temporary Speaker. He put the motion and declared it carried after a unanimous "Aye" from the Republican side and an equally unanimous "No" from the Populist side had been heard. Cubbison promptly took his place by Semple's side and both began industriously to swing their gavels. The scene that followed was almost riotous. The Republican program was well understood and motions to elect a temporary Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms were promptly put, and the temporary organization was effected. The Secretary read the list of members from the certified copy of the original furnished by ex-Secretary of State Higgins before his term of office expired yesterday.

Then the permanent organization was made in due form. George L. Douglass took Cubbison's place in the chair. While this was being done by the Republicans the Populists were following a similar program. They made a temporary organization, and then a permanent one with J. N. Dunsmere as Speaker. Both organizations appointed the usual committees to wait on the Senate and Governor and inform him that the House was organized and ready for business. The committee that waited upon the Governor were neither given official recognition, he asking for time to consider their messages. The two houses about 4 o'clock suspended all proceeding and settled down to a game of freeze-out, each confident that it was in the right and each determined not to yield. Neither side appears willing to take the initiative in any further move, and until something is heard from the Governor the truce now being observed by an implied understanding will continue.

The members of the opposing organizations mingle together promiscuously and appear to be on the best of terms in a social way. Democrats have held themselves aloof, declining to take sides.

Senator Perkins arrived from Washington today in the hope of preparing the way for his return to the Senate. He will be here three or four days and then go back to Washington to be back again in two weeks, when the Senatorial battle will be fully on. The Senator said that he is an aspirant for his own place and that he believes that he will receive the caucus nomination. United States District-Attorney Ady also arrived today and he, too, will be a candidate should the Republicans organize the House, of which matter he has no doubt.

DULUTH AGAINST MINNEAPOLIS.

An Alliance Senator Introduces Such a Bill in the Minneapolis Legislature.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Mr. Hompe (Alliance) introduced a bill in the Senate today which provides for wiping out the supremacy of Minneapolis as a grain market and center, and concentrating the grain business of the Northwestern wheat belt at Duluth. The Senator proposes that the State shall pay $300,000 to build the necessary houses, elevators, etc., and shall also supply the men to operate them; all to be under the direction of the Warehouse and Railroad Commission. Other bills introduced were: By McMillan, to carry the State's Savings bank system into the public schools; by Day, for an inheritance tax; by Donnelly, a resolution (which was adopted) instructing the Committee on Schools to consider the matter of amending the State Constitution requiring an educational qualification for suffrage and if they feel favorably towards the proposition to report a bill amending the Constitution to that effect; by Seratson, providing that trusts shall expire with the death of persons forming them.

In the House the principal bills introduced were: By Nilsson, constituting eight hours a day of labor; by Greer, declaring all warehouses where grain is received on any road or side track in the State, outside of St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth, public warehouses. They must be licensed by the State Board of Railway Commissioners, and are subject to their inspection. These warehouses are required to give receipts for grain received, declaring the grade, etc., and on return of the receipts and payments of charges the grain of proper grades is to be delivered in cars. They shall make reports to the State Board of Grain and Warehouse Commissioners.

The Democrats will hold a caucus in a few days to nominate a candidate for Senator. The barren honor will doubtless be bestowed upon Judge Thomas Wilson.

Senator McMillan introduced a bill for the selection of Presidential Electors in accordance with the plan now in vogue in Michigan, whereby each Congressional district elects one and two are chosen at large.

JERSEY'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Gov. Abbett Submits His Message—World's Fair and the Railroads.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 10.—Gov. Leon Abbett sent his annual message to the Legislature today. In it the Governor congratulated the Legislature upon the financial condition of the State. It has no floating debt, and the balance in the treasury has increased $217,532 during the year. "The liberal policy of the State toward corporations," said the Governor, "had induced numerous corporations to organize under the laws of the State and large amounts of foreign capital had thus been brought under our tax laws. The ordinary receipts from all sources are estimated at $1,800,000 for the coming year; total valuation of property, $1,065,935,995.50, of which $959,008,864.50 is ratable."

As to the industries to be represented at the Columbian Exposition he said:

> First in importance stands the great silk industry, which equals in New Jersey at least the combined production of all the other States. In her various manufactures of iron she will have a most important rank. In the manufacture of jewelry she will be found to be unrivaled; in the manufacture of glassware and pottery her display will hold a high rank. In her manufacture of leather she will be unrivaled. In her photographic views she will present the progress made in her resorts and her claims to supremacy as the leading seaside resort of the nation. The building to be used as State headquarters at Chicago will be a structure similar to the historic Washington headquarters at Morristown.

The Governor reviewed the railroad litigation in the suits against the Reading system, and stated the present situation was as follows:

> The injunction directing defendants to refrain from carrying into effect the lease and agreement directed the Central railroad to take possession of the road and not permit the Port Reading in Philadelphia to operate it; directed the latter companies to desist from control of the Central, and to refrain from operating their roads so as to diminish competition in the trade of coal; this injunction was now on appeal to the Court of Errors and Appeals, the Central road not joining in the appeal. Litigation against the Port Reading to compel it to forfeit its charter is still pending.

DEATH OF "FATHER" F. D. WHEADON.

The Venerable Circuit Rider Passes Away at Evanston.

"Father" Wheadon, the pioneer Methodist preacher of Evanston, whose life has been hanging in the balance for several days, died last evening at 6:30 o'clock. He was nearly 87 years of age. His death was quiet and peaceful, and all his children were around him.

The heart trouble which caused his last illness showed alarming symptoms last Wednesday morning, and before Wednesday night "Father" Wheadon's death was expected any hour. A strong constitution enabled him to rally, and for several days his family had hopes of his recovery.

No definite arrangements have been made for the funeral as yet, but it will be held either Thursday or Friday, and probably in the First Methodist Church of Evanston, where the venerable minister was a worker for so many years. Definite arrangements will be made today.

The revival service in Wheadon Church, which was to have been held last night, was turned into a memorial service for "Father" Wheadon, who founded that organization.

[E. D. Wheadon, or "Father Wheadon," as he was affectionately called by all his friends and acquaintances, was one of the most prominent figures in Methodist church work in Evanston for many years. He was born in Marcellus, Onondaga County, N. Y., May 10, 1806. He married Miss Sarah Marvin of Auburn, N. Y., July 4, 1829. He was converted to Christianity and joined the church in Skaneateles, N. Y., in 1832. He came West the first time in 1835 in a one-horse wagon, returning to New York State the following spring. A second trip West was made in 1837, when he brought his family with him and settled in St. Charles, Ill. From St. Charles he removed to Park Ridge, Ill., in 1844.

"Father" Wheadon was ordained a Methodist minister by the Rock River Conference in session at Plainfield in 1842. In 1845 and for several years after he preached on a circuit near the present site of Evanston. One of his preaching places was a log school-house, and the other a private house. His first wife died in 1851, leaving four children, two of whom are still living. In 1853 he married his second wife, Mrs. E. S. Follansbee, of Chicago. Two children have been born of this union. His second wife survives him. He had at the time of his death four children, seventeen grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren living.

"Father" Wheadon took up his residence in Evanston in 1872. Having been a class leader ever since his conversion he immediately went into active work in the First Methodist Church as a class leader, and later for nine years as collector for the church. When the Northwestern University was organized in 1853 he purchased a perpetual scholarship which is still being used by his grandchildren. In 1887 he was appointed leader of a class in the northwestern part of Evanston which grew so rapidly that a church organization was formed and a new church was built bearing his name. Wheadon Methodist Church has now 180 members and is in a most prosperous condition. Ever since its organization each year he has preached in it on the Sunday in May nearest his birthday. Also in this church last September he baptized one of his great-grandchildren.

He had a remarkable constitution. As long as he attended his classes, which was up to within a few days of his death, he was able to start the songs himself, and his full voice, not in the least harsh, could be heard above all the others. His occasional sermons of late years in Wheadon church were always full of vigor and always occasioned remark on this account. He would often chide the younger preachers, who might occupy the pulpit, for their lack of force in speaking. The physician in his last illness declared that his lungs, even at his advanced age of 87, were stronger than the ordinary man's. The heart trouble, which caused his death, had brought on fainting spells several times within the last year, but he had rallied each time. His death removes one of the oldest Methodist pioneers in this section of the country.

Miss Frances E. Willard, in a character sketch of "Father" Wheadon, written in 1889, used the following language:

"Our cheery old local preacher is a sort of Christian Diogenes in respect of bravery. For eighty-three years he has fought a good fight and kept the faith, and his beaming countenance, almost boyish in its trustfulness, tells us all that the world is a kind place to this kind of man. Some of us miss him greatly since the people beyond the railroad track have named a church for him, and he, who is the father of that church, goes there to worship."]

Death of Franklin P. Elliott.

After a week's illness Franklin P. Elliott, senior member of the paper firm of F. P. Elliott & Co., died at his home on Oak Park avenue, Oak Park, at an early hour yesterday morning. Death resulted from pneumonia succeeding a severe cold contracted last Tuesday. Mr. Elliott was 58 years of age and a native of Massachusetts, his birthplace being a suburb of Worcester. In early life he came to Chicago and engaged in the paper business. In 1857 he formed a partnership with the Cornwall brothers, owners of the Cornwall paper mill at Ypsilanti, Mich., and Ann Arbor, Mich., under the firm name of Cornwall & Elliott. In 1875 the firm consolidated with Bradner Smith & Co., and afterward another copartnership was formed between Mr. Elliott and the Cornwalls under the name of F. P. Elliott & Co. Mr. Elliott leaves a widow, a son, and a daughter, the former a student at Amherst College.

Edgar Mills, San Francisco, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 10.—Edgar Mills, brother of D. O. Mills, died here today, aged 65 years. He was a prominent capitalist, being President of the D. O. Mills bank at Sacramento, and also of the Eureka and Palisades, Virginia and Truckee, and Carson and Colorado railroads. He came to California in 1849 and leaves a large estate, probably over $1,000,000. Three children survive him.

BEN BUTLER IS

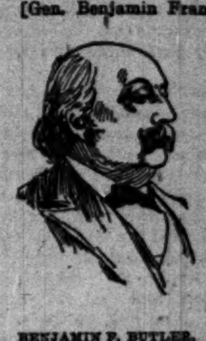
DIES SUDDENLY OF HEART AT WASHINGTON.

It Was Not Known That the Old Life Was in Danger Until Was Announced at 1:30 This —His Active Career as Lawyer, tician, and Soldier Since His tion from College Nearly Ago.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.— Gen. Benjamin F. Butler died heart disease at 1:30 o'clock this his residence in this city on New Je nue, opposite the Capitol.

Gen. Butler returned to this city York Friday and found his nephew riage, Lanier Dunn, his niece, Mrs. Dunn, and Miss Stevens at his This constituted the General's at the time of his death though 74 years of age Gen. had been noted for his health and robustness, but he often that his end would come suddenly. than yesterday, in discussing Mr. lingering illness, he made use of the sion: "Blaine may outlive me yet." General arose shortly after 1 o'clock morning and started for the bathroom he had a vomiting spell. West, his turned to his master's assistance, but eral murmured, "It is too late; help to bed." By this time Mr. D aroused, and hurried to his uncle's No time was lost by him in hurrying physician. Just as soon as the doctor Butler's bedside he saw that it was a case and so announced to the relatives in five minutes all was over.

Arrangements have been made to the remains to Lowell, Mass., for in the family plot at that place.



BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

[Gen. Benjamin Franklin Butler was Deerfield, N. 1818. John father, served ously in the war In 1822, Mrs. a widow, settled ell, Mass., where Butler attended school and later eter Academy. of 20, in the spring he was graduated terville College Immediately his graduation sued a course studies for and in 1840 was to the bar. law office for tice of his profession same year at Lowell, Mass., and soon established a State reputation as a yer.

The first of his early civil cases was in a manner entirely characteristic of client was a young girl employed in one of of Lowell. Upon some pretext the declined to pay the girl's wages. The operated by water power, a huge water- the old fashion supplying the motive Young Butler in behalf of his client water-wheel and the mill had to suspend tions. The claim of his client was paid going through the tedious provisions In 1844 Gen. Butler married Sarah daughter of Dr. Hildreth, then a physician of Lowell.

Although actively and studiously profession of the law Gen. Butler as a young devoted much of his time and attention tary and political matters. He became of the State militia and passed from the the highest rank in the service—from a a Brigadier-General. This early military equipped him for the conspicuous part during the war between the States.

He Enters Politics.

In politics during his early manhood later in life, Gen. Butler was characterized aggressive, resourceful, and combative first a strong exponent of Democracy was elected a member of the Legislature as a Free Soil Democrat became the leader of his party in the lature, and was prominent in vocacy of a bill to reduce the of labor in factories from In the same year he was elected delegate to the Constitutional Massachusetts. During the session of vention his reputation as a tactician and expanded beyond the limits of He vigorously opposed the Know-Noth in 1855, and resigned his Colonel's in the State militia when Gov. banded the Irish companies of his 1857 he was appointed Brigadier-General tia. In 1858 Gen. Butler was elected to Senate of Massachusetts by the Conserva in 1859 was nominated by the Liberals for against Nathaniel P. Banks, Republican was elected. The year following, ler was again a candidate for Governor as the nominee of the "Breckinridge of the Democratic party. There four candidates. Butler received votes, Andrew 104,000, Beach Lawrence 23,000. Gen. Butler's first in national politics was as a delegate memorable Democratic National conv Charleston and Baltimore. In both he bitterly opposed the pro-slavery party, yet voted fifty-seven times for the tion of Jefferson Davis.

At the Head of Volunteers.

At the breaking out of the rebellion he the Massachusetts three months' volunteers commanded the camp at Annapolis, 25, 1861, and the Department of Maryland 27. He warned the members of the Legislature the first day of his department mand that if they attempted to hold a the Legislature he would imprison session was not held. He retook House, near Baltimore, May 5, 1861, and the noted Winans steam gun. His next duty was the occupation of which he effected quietly May 13, and iarly characteristic fashion. He learned dition of public feeling in the city by one of his Captains to perambulate in the disguise of an Italian organ- and the companionship of a

May 16 he was commissioned Major-General volunteers. May 18, 1861, Gen. Butler was in command of the Department of Virginia assumed his duties at Fortress Monroe 23. During his official residence fortress he enunciated the famous doctrine all runaway slaves were "property contraband war," and in accordance therewith received sheltered fugitive slaves May 29, 1861. 1861, he captured Fort Hatteras, shortly which he assisted, in connection with forces under Admiral Farragut, in the of New Orleans. May 1, 1862, Gen. appointed Commander of the Gulf, and became Military Governor of Louisiana Orleans at the time was the most Rebel city in the South, but Gen. soon reduced it to at least loyalty. This was not accomplished ever, without employing the of military methods and for which in he was subjected to persistent and virulent sations. Gen. Butler himself refrained public utterance in justification of his tration of the Department of the Gulf ing the Presidential campaign of 1876. A. Hendricks, then the Democratic candidate Vice-President, in a speech at North non, Ind., employed these words: "Gen. is coming over here and you must out for your spoons." Gen. Butler visited Vernon Oct. 2, 1876, and replied to Gov. drick's insinuation, and at Indianapolis again defended his course at New Orleans.

Threatened with Assassination.

The man whom Gen. Butler hung for down the American flag from the Custom at New Orleans was W. B. Mumford, a merchant. He was arrested, tried by martial, and executed June 17, 1862. His B. Mumford Jr. of Kansas City, threatened to sassinate Gen. Butler in this city during sion of the national convention of 1884.

Dec. 15, 1862, Gen. Butler resigned his of the Department of the Gulf to his old opponent, Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, and Congress was presented with one of the captured from Gen. Twiggs. In November Gen. Butler was again placed in mand of the Department of Virginia North Carolina. His unsuccessful capture Petersburg in 1864, and subsequently take Fort Fisher resulted in his retirement the close of the war he was honorably out of the service. He served in the State litia some years after the close of the war ing at one time the office of Major-General.

Gen. Butler's Congressional career March 4, 1867, representing the Worcester of Massachusetts. He was reëlected three cessive terms, but in 1874 was defeated by P. Thompson. In 1876 he returned old home at Lowell, and was again sent to gress after a bitter three-cornered contest which E. Rockwood Hoar represented the Butler Republicans and John K. Tarbox the ocrats. His career in Congress was distinguished by great versatility and wonderful ability bate.

In 1884 he was nominated for the Presidency the industrial party and polled 173,370 votes was the last time he appeared before the as a candidate for office.

Gen. Butler has appeared to best adv as an advocate. He has been with some of the most important tion in the country. His success as yer has been phenomenal and his enormous. It was at his suggestion that of the imprisoned Anarchists reached preme Court of the United States upon a tutional technicality.

Of recent years Gen. Butler devoted a deal of time to his memoirs, which lished as "Butler's Book," and occasioned deal of comment.

NEW F

RESIGNATI NE

M. Ribot Und ization—T Lia M. d The Pre Office to E ier—M. Fl President

PARIS, Jan. signed today. charged M. Ri new Cabinet, The resignati the Cabinet ov Minister of F that a reconst was decided at Elysee today, announced t and his col was necessa net. The Mi presented their not, and the Pr stated, with th ministry.

When news the greatest exc thronged the in force and although there order. The ord out the city ma fact that the la any disturban strong hand by Notwithstand is openly charg Ribot are not i cutions, that th ing the bribe the prosecutio Cottu, and Eiff farce. It is al ing made to po guilty parties will have taken

New Cabi

M. Ribot at o Cabinet, which

M. Ribot—Pre terior.

M. Develle—Mi
M. Tirard—Min
M. Bourgeois—
Gen. Loizillon—
M. Burdeau—M
M. Dupuy—Min
M. Viger—Minis
M. Siegfried—M
M. Viette—Mini

The most no Cabinet and its absence of M. d M. Loubet's investigation has been ill- has declared interview that th the inquiry with consequences.

M. de Freycine War in several C frequently amon Panama investig

Something

M. Ribot, whil has exchanged t for the temporar the Ministry of assumed the Mi vacated, relinqu culture to M. V

M. Tirard ret and M. Bourgeo Panama matter the last Cabinet, Department of J

M. Viette and their former pos

M. Dupuy rem struction.

M. Sarrien, fo has been suppla once associated Herz, and, alth Panama comm since 1885, he Rouvier and Fr

Gen. Loizellon try of War, is, li a new man.

M. Albert Vig culture, is a me uties for the C the Departmen elected in 1885 born at Fargo o 1884 and is a number of value In the Chamber eral of the most is a radical Repu

M. Siegfrie

M. Jules Siegf sits in the Cham for the First Ci partment of Sei at Mulhouse elected to and reëlected Mayor of Havre fices. He is an o In the Chamber cupied himself and maritime the most a curing appro participation in lieved that he wi tion, as the Fren will be under the He is specially i hibit.

M. Siegfried about the new co France and the most active supp the latter as U France was tryin the importation M. Siegfried ha

Gen. J. L. Loi Commandant of headquarters at ing the Departm Calais. He is al Committee on C of the Superior student of milit

Members o

The retiring m M. Ribot, Premi fairs.

M. Loubet, Mini
M. Bourgeois, M Worship.
M. Tirard, Mini
M. de Freycinet-
M. Burdeau—Mi for the Colonies.
M. Dupuy—Mini
M. Develle—Min
M. Sarrien—Min
M. Viette—Mini

M. FLOQUET

M. Casimir-Per Chan

PARIS, Jan. 10. of Deputies end sumed its sitting ance of membe crowded, inter the election of the Chamber. Floquet would o his explanation t and to the House Panama affair h as he desired. H self for reëlectio

The Chamber Pierre Blanc, me of the House. A opening the sessi the name of M reëlection to the was presented. expected and in the course against M. F w s laid mission that he of the Panama c benefit but for hi ism and to secure Chamber in 1889.

The vote that u tion of candidate though M. la Ma taken by roll-call

M. Floquet, see Right were deter tion by every me ing that without t

NEW FRENCH CABINET

RESIGNATION OF THE OLD AND A NEW ONE FORMED.

M. Ribot Undertakes the Task of Reorganization—The New Body Does Not Contain M. de Freycinet and M. Loubet—The Premier Gives Up the Foreign Office to Become Minister of the Interior—M. Floquet Fails to Be Re-elected President of the Chamber.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The French Ministry resigned today. President Carnot immediately charged M. Ribot with the duty of forming a new Cabinet, which has been done.

The resignation was owing to differences in the Cabinet over the arrest of M. Baihut, ex-Minister of Public Works, also to the fact that a reconstruction was necessary. This was decided at a Cabinet council held in the Elysee today, after which Premier Ribot announced to President Carnot that he and his colleagues recognized that it was necessary to reform the Cabinet. The Ministers thereupon collectively presented their resignations to President Carnot, and the President charged M. Ribot, as stated, with the duty of reconstructing the ministry.

When news of the resignation was spread the greatest excitement prevailed, and people thronged the streets. The police were out in force and dispersing the crowds, although there was no attempt to create disorder. The order that is prevailing throughout the city may be and no doubt is due to the fact that the lawless element well knows that any disturbance will be put down with a strong hand by the military.

Notwithstanding the absence of disorder, it is openly charged that the President and M. Ribot are not in earnest in the Panama prosecutions, that they have no intention of bringing the bribe-takers to trial, and that the prosecution of De Lesseps, Fontane, Cottu, and Eiffel will be nothing more than a farce. It is also charged that efforts are being made to postpone the exposure of certain guilty parties until the law of proscription will have taken effect.

New Cabinet Formed by M. Ribot.

M. Ribot at once set to work to form a new Cabinet, which is announced as follows:

M. Ribot—Premier and Minister of the Interior.
M. Develle—Minister of Foreign Affairs.
M. Tirard—Minister of Finance.
M. Bourgeois—Minister of Justice.
Gen. Loizillon—Minister of War.
M. Burdeau—Minister of Colonies and Marine.
M. Dupuy—Minister of Instruction.
M. Viger—Minister of Agriculture.
M. Siegfried—Minister of Commerce.
M. Viette—Minister of Public Works.

The most notable difference between this Cabinet and its predecessor is shown by the absence of M. de Freycinet and M. Loubet. M. Loubet's lukewarmness as regards investigation of the Panama scandal has been ill-concealed. In fact, he has declared in a newspaper interview that the Deputies had rushed into the inquiry with reprehensible recklessness of consequences.

M. de Freycinet, who has been Minister of War in several Cabinets, has been mentioned frequently among the possible victims of the Panama investigation.

Something of the New Ministers.

M. Ribot, while retaining the Premiership, has exchanged the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the temporarily more important post of the Ministry of the Interior. M. Develle has assumed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs thus vacated, relinquishing the portfolio of Agriculture to M. Viger, a new man.

M. Tirard retains the portfolio of Finance, and M. Bourgeois, whose probing policy in the Panama matter caused much dissension in the last Cabinet, stills holds the all-important Department of Justice.

M. Viette and M. Burdeau also remain at their former posts.

M. Dupuy remains Minister of Public Instruction.

M. Sarrien, formerly Minister of Commerce, has been supplanted by M. Siegfried. He was once associated with the notorious Cornelius Herz, and, although he denied before the Panama committee that he had seen Herz since 1885, he fell under the ban, as did Rouvier and Freycinet.

Gen. Loizellon, who succeeds to the Ministry of War, is, like M. Viger and M. Siegfried, a new man.

M. Albert Viger, the new Minister of Agriculture, is a member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Circumspection of Orleans, in the Department of Loire, having been elected in 1885 and again in 1889. He was born at Fargo of the Department of Loiret in 1884 and is a physician. He has written a number of valued works on political economy. In the Chamber he has been a member of several of the most important committees. He is a radical Republican.

M. Siegfried a Friend to America.

M. Jules Siegfried, Minister of Commerce, sits in the Chamber of Deputies as member for the First Circumspection of Havre, Department of Seine-Inferieure. He was born at Mulhouse Feb. 12, 1837. He was elected to the Chamber in 1885 and reëlected in 1889. He has been Mayor of Havre and has held other public offices. He is an officer of the Legion of Honor. In the Chamber M. Siegfried had specially occupied himself with commercial, financial, and maritime questions. He was one of the most active members in securing appropriations for France's participation in the World's Fair, and it is believed that he will do much to aid the Exhibition, as the French Commission to Chicago will be under the direction of this department. He is specially interested in the Women's exhibit.

M. Siegfried will also have much to say about the new commercial convention between France and the United States. He was the most active supporter of Whitelaw Reid when the latter as United States Minister to France was trying to have the prohibition of the importation of American pork rescinded. M. Siegfried has a son in New Orleans.

Gen. J. L. Loizillon, Minister of War, is the Commandant of the First Army Corps, with headquarters at Lille, his territory comprising the Department of the Nord and Pas de Calais. He is also President of the Technical Committee on Cavalry, and as such a member of the Superior Council of War. He is a close student of military science.

Members of the Retiring Ministry.

The retiring ministry is as follows:

M. Ribot, Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs.
M. Loubet, Minister of the Interior.
M. Bourgeois, Minister of Justice and Public Worship.
M. Tirard, Minister of Finance.
M. de Freycinet—Minister of War.
M. Burdeau—Minister of Marine and Minister for the Colonies.
M. Dupuy—Minister of Public Instruction.
M. Develle—Minister of Agriculture.
M. Sarrien—Minister of Commerce.
M. Vietto—Minister of Public Instruction.

M. FLOQUET FAILS OF RE-ELECTION.

M. Casimir-Perier Chosen President of the Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The recess of the Chamber of Deputies ended today and the House resumed its sittings. There was a large attendance of members and the galleries were crowded, interest being centered on the election of a new President of the Chamber. It was not thought that M. Floquet would offer himself for reëlection, as his explanation to the Panama Commission and to the House of his connection with the Panama affair had not proved as satisfactory as he desired. He did, however, present himself for reëlection.

The Chamber was called to order by M. Pierre Blanc, member for Savoie and Doyen of the House. After the usual formalities of opening the session had been complied with, the name of M. Floquet as a candidate for reëlection to the Presidency of the Chamber was presented. This evoked a somewhat unexpected and vehement opposition, and, in the course of the speeches made against M. Floquet, particular stress was laid upon his own admission that he had used some of the funds of the Panama company, not for his personal benefit but for his campaign against Boulangism and to secure the election of a Republican Chamber in 1889.

The vote that usually follows the presentation of candidate's name did not take place, though M. la Martiniere demanded that it be taken by roll-call and by ballot.

M. Floquet, seeing that the members of the Right were determined to oppose his reëlection by every means in their power, and knowing that without their support he could not secure a majority, withdrew his candidacy. The Republican group then nominated M. Casimir-Perier for the office.

M. Casimir-Perier, who is a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, was born in Paris Nov. 8, 1847. He was elected member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1876 and has been successively reëlected. He has held several positions in various ministries, including those of Public Instruction and of War, having been Under-Secretary of State in the latter ministry in 1888. He has been elected Vice-President of the chamber three times. He is a great friend of Gen. Saussier, the military commandant of Paris.

A vote by the usual method was taken on M. Casimir-Perier's nomination and he was elected by a majority of 155, the vote standing 408 for him to 75 against him.

During the proceedings in the Chamber a group of thirteen men who proclaimed themselves Anarchists gathered in front of the building. They were ordered to move on by the police, but refused to do so. They were thereupon placed under arrest.

In the Senate today Chairman Thery made a violent attack upon the religious policy of the government. His speech aroused vigorous protests from the government's supporters.

M. Leroyer was reëlected President of the Senate and MM. Pardoux, Merlin, Challemel-Lacour, and Demole were reëlected Vice-Presidents, there being only one dissenting vote.

FRANCE IS IN A TERRIBLE MESS.

Political Careers Finished—Trouble in Getting New Ministers.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Jan. 10.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—We are today in a terrible mess, even apart from the scandals connected with the Panama trial. The political careers of Floquet, De Freycinet, Burdeau, and Loubet are absolutely finished. It is impossible for them to attempt more, as the country does not wish to be ruined.

The discussion on the Cabinet Council this morning was so violent that the ministers, seeing the impossibility of coming to any understanding likely to be durable, handed in their resignations in order to allow the President of the republic to put an end to the situation. M. Carnot, faithful to his principles, intrusted M. Ribot with the mission of forming a new ministry, which is tantamount to a distinction without a difference.

M. Ribot accepted with the same energy that he has displayed throughout the crisis, and in accepting he made the declaration that De Freycinet was compromised by public rumor, M. Burdeau by former articles, while M. Loubet did not possess sufficient energy to be included in any fresh combination.

Several ministers have this evening refused to accept office and the situation is one absolute blank, and so much the worse from the fact that nobody wishes to assume the responsibility of power.

M. Ribot is at a deadlock. The portfolio of the navy keeps everything in suspense. The position of M. Burdeau remains doubtful, M. Jamaires refusing to remain. M. Ribot still holds to the Ministry of the Interior and the Presidency of the Council. The others proposed are Gen. Loirillon, War; M. Vigier, Agriculture; M. Develle, Foreign Affairs; the other ministers to be the same as in the outgoing Cabinet.

In the Chamber the sitting was uproarious. Three ballots was necessary for the election of a Speaker. Finally M. Floquet retired his candidature and M. Casimir-Perier was elected President of the Chamber.

M. Floquet's political career may be regarded as entirely terminated. He will be regretted, as he was a capital President and an amiable man, but he is too deeply compromised in the Panama business to be able to preside any longer in the chamber.

If there were any man capable of making a coup d'etat he would succeed, for the people are disgusted with everything that has been and is going on. JACQUES ST. CERE.

Panama Canal Concession Suspended.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PANAMA, Jan. 10.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—A telegram from Bogota says that consideration of the question of continuing the concession to the Panama Canal company has been suspended for the present. It is presumed that this merely means that the consideration of the subject is held in abeyance until the liquidator appoints a delegate to visit Bogota to discuss with the executive the condition upon which a further extension will be granted.

Embezzling Cashier Confesses.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BRUSSELS, Jan. 10.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Theophile Van Lierde, the young man arrested in connection with the New York Life Insurance company's embezzlements, has confessed. He says he was led into stealing the company's money by gambling losses. All of it went in the payment of gambling debts.

Prince of Wales Not Coming to Chicago

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Sir Francis Knollys, private secretary to the Prince of Wales, says that his Royal Highness will not use his new yacht to visit the World's Fair at Chicago this year. Sir Francis states that the Prince has no intention of visiting Chicago.

One of the Sailors Dies of Cholera.

HAMBURG, Jan. 10.—Two of the sick sailors from the Spanish steamer Murciano, from New Orleans, are declared to have the cholera. The vessel has been disinfected. One of the sailors died today.

Bourgeois Opposed Baihut's Arrest.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from Paris to the *Echo* today states that M. Bourgeois, Minister of Justice, opposed the arrest of M. Baihut at a council held in the Elysee yesterday and threatened to resign in case the arrest should be made.

WANTS TO GET THE STOCK BACK.

William H. Weaver Brings Suit Against Oscar W. Rogers et Al.

Two thousand shares of stock in several large companies are involved in a bill for injunction filed in the Circuit Court yesterday. The complainant is William H. Weaver, manager of the Columbia Light, Heat and Power company. The Bear Magnetic company, the Acme Light, Heat and Power company, and the International Aluminum company, together with Oscar W. Rogers, are made parties defendant. The bill seeks the recovery of 2,000 shares of stock held by Rogers and wants him and the companies enjoined from transferring the stock and Rogers enjoined from voting as stockholder at the meetings. The four companies were organized, the bill states, with an aggregate capital stock of $18,000,000, divided in $100 shares. A large amount of the stock was placed in the treasury to be sold and the proceeds applied to the running expenses. Weaver claims to have entered into a contract by which Rogers was to have $5,000,000 worth of stock for $100,000. One thousand dollars was paid down and the rest was due in ninety days. On the payment of $2,500 by Rogers Weaver says that, relying on the former's integrity, he gave him 2,000 shares, and Rogers was elected President of the companies. Rogers was to sell the stock for half its par value, but, it is alleged, failed to do so, as well as to pay the rest of the $100,000.

Comstock Wins a Wrestling Match.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The wrestling match between J. C. Comstock of this city and Charles McNeal of Gould City, Mich., for $200 a side and gate money came off tonight. Comstock won the second and third falls and the match. It was catch-as-catch-can. They are matched to wrestle here next Monday night, five different styles, for $400.

G. A. R. Camp-Fire and Installation at Rockford January 11th.

Members of the G. A. R. and others who will attend the Camp-Fire and Installation of Comrade Thomas G. Lawler as Commander of Post No. 1, G. A. R., at Rockford tonight will leave in special chair car over Illinois Central at 4:55 p. m. today; returning leave Rockford at 8 a. m. tomorrow (Thursday), arriving in Chicago at 10:40 a. m.

For tickets and other information apply at Room 77 Government Building, Chicago.

Florida?

The new schedule of the Monon Route to Florida and Southern winter resorts affords the quickest time and the best facilities. Through sleeping car accommodations can be secured at the City Ticket Office, No. 232 Clark street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

John H. Woodbury, Dermatologist of New York, specialist on skin, scalp, nervous, and blood diseases, also face disfigurements. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap for the skin, scalp, and complexion. A sample cake and 145-page book sent sealed for 10 cents. Chicago office, 70 Dearborn street. Consultation free.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c.

E. & W.—The Tyronga link cuff should be worn with our YOKENA or NOTEKA collar. E. & W.

THEIR TRIAL OPENED.

PANAMA DIRECTORS ARE PLACED ON THEIR DEFENSE.

MM. Charles de Lesseps, Fontane, Cottu, and Eiffel Appear Before the Court of Sessions—Count Ferdinand de Lesseps Unable to Be Present—The Younger Man Admits Paying Money Under Threat to Dr. Herz, Baron Reinach, and M. Baihut—Other Evidence.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, although absent on account of the state of his health, was included today as one of the defendants with Charles de Lesseps, Fontane, Cottu, and Eiffel, accused of complicity in the Panama Canal frauds.

The trial was opened in the first chamber of the Court of Sessions, as the Court of Appeals is called, M. Perivier presiding. The space allotted to the audience was thronged with distinguished people, including many well known in French finance. A number of prominent persons from abroad were also present.

Procureur-General Tanon conducted the prosecution. The charges were read, setting forth that M. Ferdinand Marie de Lesseps, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor; M. Charles Amie Marie de Lesseps, late member of the Societe du Canal Interoceanique de Panama; M. Marius Etienne Fontane, M. Henri Louis Felix Cottu, and M. Alexandre Gustave Eiffel were accused of having conjointly and during a lesser period than three years before the last act of prosecution in Paris, "by employing fraudulent maneuvers to induce a belief in the existence of a chimerical event and an imaginary credit, dissipated sums derived from issues of loans which have been obtained for a specified use and employment, and of having swindled (escroque) the whole or part of the fortune of others."

Then followed the mention of the clauses of the code referring to the case.

Article Under Which the Case Is Brought.

The article—No. 406 of the French code—which deals with the misdemeanors mentioned in the charges against M. Charles de Lesseps and his associates declares that "whosoever, by using a false name, or false title, or by employing fraudulent maneuvers for creating a belief in the existence of false enterprises of an imaginary credit or power, or hope, or fear for a chimerical success, accident, or any other event, shall cause to be delivered to him, or try to have delivered to him, funds, furniture, bonds, bills, promissory notes, or receipts, and shall by this means have swindled, or tried to swindle, another party from all or a portion of his fortune, shall be punished with imprisonment for at least one year, and five years at most, and a fine of not less than 50 francs, and not exceeding 3,000." The culprit may also be deprived of civil rights for from five to ten years. The other articles are of a correlative character, dealing with the embezzlement of shares and the punishment of accomplices.

It is owing to the fact that M. Ferdinand de Lesseps is a high dignitary in the Legion of Honor that this, which is really a police case, is being tried before the Court of Appeals. The last occasion on which this court was called upon to deal with a "correctional" case was when Mgr. Gouthe-Soulard, the Archbishop of Aix, was brought to trial for his insulting letter to the Minister of Public Worship.

Advocate-General Rau is assisting M. Tanon in the prosecution.

Maitres Barboux, Waldeck-Rousseau, and Du Buit were among the counsel for the accused, Maitre Barboux acting for both Ferdinand and Charles de Lesseps.

Charles de Lesseps looked firm and cast his eyes around in a confident manner. He is not in the least like his father, being fair, thin, and with a face which may be described as all profile.

Judgment Against Ferdinand de Lesseps.

The name of Count Ferdinand de Lesseps was called amid profound silence. After a short pause a physician's certificate that Count de Lesseps was physically unable to be present was submitted to the court. The Procureur-General asked nevertheless that judgment by default be given, and the court granted this motion.

Charles de Lesseps was the first of the defendant directors examined. He was pale, but self-possessed, and answered all questions with slow, painstaking precision. He made a long statement, first as to the organization of the Panama company, and his father, he acknowledged, had sold his founder's shares in the canal, but not for the purpose of withdrawing his money from the enterprise. In every case Count de Lesseps had turned such shares into money merely that he might subscribe for a new issue. On the whole Count de Lesseps had invested much more money in the Panama enterprise than he had withdrawn. Charles de Lesseps added that his own founders' shares had been bought by his father for 200,000 francs, which had been used by his father in subscribing for a subsequent issue.

The prisoner was then questioned closely as to the relations of the American Panama committee to the company. He said that 12,000,000 francs had been placed at the disposal of the American committeemen and had been used by them for the best interests of the company.

American Assistance Valuable.

When asked if this sum was not rather large for the purpose for which it was applied, Charles de Lesseps replied: "Their assistance was valuable and would have arranged the expenditure of a still larger amount."

The prosecuting counsel asked several questions intended to draw out admissions that the feasibility of the canal plan was doubted by the directors before the last loans were applied for.

Charles de Lesseps replied that M. Rousseau, a competent engineer who examined the works on the isthmus in 1886, expressed the conviction after his return to France that the canal could be completed, provided certain modifications of the original plan were made.

"But M. Boyer and M. Jacquet, both competent engineers, declared that a canal with locks would cost from 1,200,000,000 to 1,800,000,000 francs," interpolated the presiding Judge. "Was not the public deceived by the withholding of this estimate?"

"Our Consulting Committee of Works," replied M. de Lesseps, "gave an estimate of 600,000,000 francs for the completion of the works, and these were consequently the only figures that we could publish."

After M. de Lesseps had explained at some length the reasons of the directors for intrusting the work to certain contractors, the court was adjourned.

Necessity Compelled De Lesseps' Act.

After the recess the presiding Judge questioned M. de Lesseps as to the bogus petitions presented to the Chamber and the enormous payments made by the company to syndicates which assisted in floating the loans. M. de Lesseps answered the questions as they were put and then made this statement:

"Much as I regretted it, hard necessity compelled us to resort to such means to insure the success of our plans. The millions given to M. Opendoeffer (the banker who received 2,000,000 francs for giving the company the idea of a lottery loan and putting the idea in practice) were in payment for his suggestion of a simple plan relative to the bonds and constitution of the Societe Civile. It behooved us to humor such a great banker and I even had great difficulty in limiting the sum as narrowly as I did. We always distributed the money when fresh issues were made so that we might avoid creating enemies on the bourse."

In response to questions as to the relations between Baron de Reinach and the Panama Canal company M. de Lesseps said: "Like all great bankers, Baron de Reinach was keen after profit. He was exceptional, however, in his willingness to risk his capital for the purpose of realizing the plan of the canal. He was the man who formed the first Societe Civile with his own capital, assisted by the name of M. Bonaparte Wyse. When I gave Baron de Reinach the money I told him to take out of it whatever remuneration he chose."

Baron Reinach Given Millions Freely.

This admission evoked loud murmurs of surprise and disapproval from the crowd in the court-room, and the Presiding Judge repeated in a loud tone: "You gave Baron de Reinach the money and told him to take out of it whatever remuneration he chose?"

"I did."

"You handed him millions with permission to put as much as he wished in his own pocket?"

"Exactly. He first demanded 15,000,000 francs, then 12,000,000 francs. I refused to grant these excessive demands and persisted in my refusal, despite his repeated threats."

"Did you know to what uses Baron de Reinach expected to put that part of the money which he did not retain as remuneration?"

"I did not know and I did not wish to know exactly where he disbursed the money. I knew only that the money was to be spent for the canal."

M. de Lesseps was asked to explain next what became of 275,000 francs, in bonds, payable to bearer, which were not accounted for in the company's books. He evaded the question by referring to the Bons au Porteur as the company's secret service fund.

When pressed by the prosecuting counsel he referred to a payment of some 600,000 francs to Cornelius Herz, "with whom the company could not possibly afford to fall out."

Money Was Paid to M. Baihut.

A third question as to the recipient of 275,000 francs elicited no reply whatever. In a discussion as to whether M. de Lesseps should be required to answer the question the prosecuting counsel eventually said that he would waive his right to bring out the facts given by M. de Lesseps to the examining magistrate yesterday. The presiding Judge, however, insisted that full light be thrown on the transaction in question. M. de Lesseps closed his lips firmly, leaned forward, and after a moment's hesitation spoke out clearly into the oppressive silence of the court-room:

"When the lottery bill had been laid on the table, M. Baihut asked for 1,000,000 francs to be paid to him in installments between the introduction and the adoption of the bill. Of this sum 275,000 francs were paid to M. Baihut. Then the bill was withdrawn and nothing more was paid to him."

M. de Lesseps paused a moment after giving this damaging evidence against the ex-Minister of Public Works. Nobody spoke or stirred. He looked fixedly at the Judges and added:

"Only when the knife was put to my throat did I pay this money. I was like a man giving up his watch to a highwayman."

In conclusion M. de Lesseps said that the Panama directors were aware how all the sums which he had spoken of had been distributed.

At the end of his testimony court was adjourned and the prisoners were removed to the Conciergerie. It is reported this evening that the examining Magistrate has decided, on the ground of insufficient evidence, not to prosecute Deputies Rouvier, Roche, Arene, Proust, and Duguedela Fauconnerie, and Senators Grevy, Thevenet, Deves, Renault, and Beral. Proceedings against all except the Panama directors Sans-Leroy and Baihut, it is expected, will be stopped.

CONDEMNATION REGARDED CERTAIN

Public Opinion Growing Stronger Against De Lesseps and His Associates.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Jan. 10.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The Panama trial will rank among the historical trials of France. Since it became a trial for the corruption of politicians, which will compromise more people than was believed, the general impression is that De Lesseps and consorts were more guilty than they were at first considered, and their condemnation is regarded as certain.

Court opened at noon. The whole sitting was occupied with the examination of De Lesseps. He replied to each question in a short speech, delivered in a tired and monotonous tone, raising his voice only at some important point. Some lapses of memory were remarked. First, he said he had never treated with the contractors, Hereseut & Couvereur, whereas a contract exists purporting to insure the construction of the canal for 512,000,000 francs, and was advertised to the public to entice them to subscribe for the first issue of 12,000,000 francs. Second, 12,000,000 francs shown by the company's books to have been sent to New York for the payment of the Panama railroad had disappeared. Third, the company canceled contracts for dredging at 25 francs per cubic meter only to make others at a price of 23 francs. Fourth, De Lesseps Sr. received ninety founders' shares, estimated as worth 5,000 francs, which he sold for 75,000 francs, which prevented him from losing 309,230 francs on the Panama Canal. Finally, De Lesseps admitted having bribed public functionaries. This was the great effect of the sitting and produced a momentary emotion. The President had interrogated De Lesseps from 2 o'clock. Suddenly he raised his voice and said: "I also have had secret service money."

The whole audience appeared electrified and expected some grave revelations. There was a moment of silence. It was evident that the public prosecutor did not wish De Lesseps to continue, but De Lesseps, unmoved, related the story of how he paid money to different men "as one gives his watch to brigands who attack him in the corner of a wood."

Tomorrow we shall see whether Cottu will continue the work commenced by De Lesseps. If we have the details of the sums squandered the trial promises to become interesting.

JACQUES ST. CERE.

Americans in Paris.

The following Americans are registered: Fred Cahill, Jennie Geoghegan, New York; Mr. Nevitt, Albany; James S. Lyons, Toronto; G. Wordman, New York.

Fine Weather in Paris.

Paris has had fine weather today, opening mild, becoming colder as afternoon advanced, and freezing after midnight; temperature, 33° to 41°; barometer at 6 p. m., 29.90, rising; wind north, strong.

Thirty Are Drowned in a Mine.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—An accident occurred today at Penzance, Cornwall. While a number of men were at work in the Wheal Owl mine at that place water suddenly rushed in and drowned many of the miners. Many rushed into the cage and were quickly drawn to the surface. Others at a distance were overtaken by the water, and their cries could be heard resounding through the galleries. The number of men drowned was thirty.

Effort to Blow Up a Catholic Club.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BRUSSELS, Jan. 10.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—An attempt was made last night to blow up the Catholic club building near Liege. Two dynamite cartridges were exploded. Much damage was done, but no persons were hurt. It is supposed to be an act of vengeance.

Striking Miners Resume Work.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—The striking miners in the Saar District today yielded and resumed work.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11, 1893.

Weather for Chicago today:
Warmer, southeasterly winds.

Pages.
1 Reminiscences of Gov. Matteson's Inaugural
Inauguration of John P. Altgeld.
2 The Ceremony of Inauguration.
3 Ten Thousand at the Governor's Reception.
How Gov. Altgeld Spent the Day.
4 How "The Tribune" Got to Springfield.
Murphy Named for Senator.
Death of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler.
5 French Cabinet Resigns.
Panama Directors Placed on Trial.
Blaine Rallies from the Sinking Spell.
6 Banquet of Hamilton College Alumni.
Banquet of Sons and Daugthers of Maine.
A $2,000,000 Fire in Boston.
7 Two Illinois-Iowa Leagues Formed.
Puts and Calls Re-established.
8 Capital of Cable Roads Doubled.
Another "L" Loop Proposed.
9 Gov. Altgeld's Inaugural Address.
Indiana Democrats Fighting Over Spoils.
Mayor Washburne Argues for an Open Fair
10 President's Power to Suspend Travel.
Rules for Awards at the Fair.
11 Capt. McKee Makes Charges.
Wisconsin Treasurers Must Repay Interest.
Depew on Canadian Railway Competition.
12 Cause of Increased Price of Whisky.
13 Marriage of Princess Marie.
Mrs. Kemeys Loses $700.
Furniture Dealers About to Organize.
14 Schoenhofen Leaves $75,000 for Charities.
16 Bank Stockholders' Annual Meetings.
In the Financial and Commercial World.

ON THE BORDER-LAND.

MR. BLAINE IS CLOSE TO DEATH'S DOOR ALL THE TIME.

He Rallies from the Sinking Spell of Early Yesterday Morning and Hope for a Short-Prolongation of Life Is Entertained—But the Patient Cannot Recover and It Is Only a Watch and Wait for the End That May Come at Any Moment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Mr. Blaine is still on the border-land. At midnight his wonderful vitality had reasserted itself so that there seemed to be no immediate danger of dissolution. There was a return of consciousness of his surroundings too, but owing to his feebleness he was cautioned against exertion and not to converse with those about him. No one, however, has the slightest hope for the recovery of the sick man, and the most that can now be effected is to make his last hours as peaceful and free from pain as possible.

In order to guard against any unnecessary delay in summoning his physicians telephonic connection has been reëstablished between the Blaine house and the residences of the two doctors.

Owing to the condition of Mr. Blaine and his indifference to outside matters it has not been deemed necessary to rope off the streets in front of his residence to prevent the passage of vehicles or other modes of transportation. Cumbersome herdic coaches rumble over the concrete sidewalk of Madison place and the omission of clanging cable car bells at the street car crossing is the only sign of sickness in the neighborhood.

There was little variation in the news which came from the sick chamber during the day. There was the same rally which has almost invariably followed the sinking spells of the night, the same temporary improvement, which, if Mr. Blaine's case were not so desperate, might give the grief-stricken family hope that the disease ravaging his system had not reached the fatal stage.

Roused at Intervals.

The patient took his nourishment and at intervals roused up to his surroundings and showed apparent consciousness of his own condition. But most of the time he lay in a state oblivious of his surroundings, though not sleeping. The ability of his system to assimilate nourishment obviated the necessity of resorting so continuously to nitro-glycerine and the other powerful heart stimulants to keep up his vitality. But they were ready at hand for an emergency, and there was not an hour of the day that Mr. Blaine was not more or less under the effects of these stimulants.

Senators Chandler and Frye, Representatives Hitt, Boutelle, and other friends of the family called as has become their daily custom and sought to cheer the watchers who were waiting for the end, yet thankful for every hour that life was spared. Said one of the visitors as he came away:

"It is only a question of how long the doctors can ward off an end that they know must come before long. The family only hope from hour to hour, and they have no hope at all of any favorable termination to his present alarming condition. Today it was said that he was more like his old self than he has been for a long time past, but there is no telling how long any such state of affairs can be kept up. Nitroglycerine, which the doctors are administering now, is probably the most potent stimulant known to the profession in such cases and its use shows that every other resource has failed."

After the night's grave anxiety Dr. Johnston left the house at 6:30 o'clock in the morning. He then made the following statement:

> Since 10 o'clock Mr. Blaine has rested fairly well. He has slept almost continuously and is now more comfortable. There is no immediate danger of death.

Mr. Joseph Manley remained at the house all night. He told a reporter that Mr. Blaine had passed a fairly good night. The family felt somewhat encouraged by the marvelous recuperative powers displayed by the sick man under conditions which seemed to preclude hope. He himself, Mr. Manley said, believed it possible for Mr. Blaine to live several weeks yet, but admitted that the circumstances of the case were such that he might die at any time.

Rallied from the Relapse.

Dr. Hyatt called at 8:30 o'clock and remained with the sick man for an hour. When he emerged from the house he said that Mr. Blaine had rallied from the relapse that occurred at midnight and he believed him to be in practically the same condition as that noted during the early part of last evening.

The Rev. Dr. Hamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, reached the house shortly after 9 o'clock, but remained only to inquire of Mr. Blaine's condition from the attendant. This was believed to signify that the family did not regard the condition of the patient as critical. At 10:30 o'clock Dr. Johnston returned to the house and remained with Mr. Blaine half an hour. As he left the house he said Mr. Blaine was better than he had been during the night, and that that was to be interpreted as meaning that the patient was better than he had been at any time since the relapse.

At 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon Drs. Johnston and Hyatt called, and when they left the house they reported a decided rally on the part of the distinguished patient. He had taken nourishment, and there was no indication of immediate dissolution.

His condition continued favorable throughout the afternoon.

REBUILDING THE HARVEY HOTEL.

Work Already Begun on the Structure Burned Monday Night.

W. F. Mills and Waring Bros., the proprietors of the Harvey World's Fair Hotel, which was destroyed by fire Monday night, have already begun rebuilding. The building was a three-story wooden structure, forming a hollow square, in the center of which was to be a park. It contained 740 rooms and was built especially to accommodate guests during the World's Fair. The building could not have been saved, as no water was obtainable, the hotel being situated in a new subdivision of Harvey, where the water pipes have not yet been laid. The fire spread with astonishing rapidity. Half an hour after it had started the whole building, which was 591 feet long by 216 feet wide, was in ashes. It is supposed that the oil in the paint-room became ignited in some way. The loss is estimated at $90,000, $71,000 of which is covered by insurance. G. Jack, whose residence stood about 100 rods from the hotel, dropped dead, presumably from heart disease, as he was hurrying to the fire.

WORST FORM ECZEMA

Baffled Best Medical Skill for Eight Months—Cured in Two Months by Cuticura Remedies.

This is to certify that a child of mine had Eczema in its worst form, and which baffled the best medical skill that could be employed here. The little sufferer was wrapped in agony for at least eight months. Six months of that time its suffering was simply untold; then I began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES; in two months the awful disease had ceased its vengeance, and my darling boy had rest, and to all appearance the disease had yielded, but I continued the medicine for several months after no trace could be seen of it on any part of his body. The doctors here watched the disease with much interest, and could only say "Well done!" The case was known far and wide, and everybody was much surprised. But thanks to CUTICURA REMEDIES. Could there be anything on earth that would cause a father to rejoice it surely would be when the little innocent one could have such a remedy at hand. (See portrait herewith.) J. A. NICOLES, Bunker Hill, Ind.

A child was brought to me with chronic eczema that had defied splendid treatment from many good doctors. As a regular M. D., should have continued similar treatment, but thought it useless. So put it on CUTICURAS. The child is well. C. L. GURNEY, M. D., Doon, Ia.

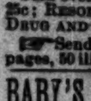
Cuticura Resolvent,

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, the exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, instantly relieve and speedily cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1.00. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.



WEAK, PAINFUL BACKS, Kidney and Uterine Pains, and Weaknesses relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the only instantaneous pain-killing plaster.

SUPT. WARD GIVES A DANCE.

In Consequence There Is Trouble in the First Methodist Church of Evanston.

The First Methodist Church of Evanston is somewhat torn up over the fact that Joseph Ward, superintendent of the Sunday-school, and his wife gave a dancing party two weeks ago in the Evanston club-house. Five hundred invitations were issued. Most of them were accepted and the event was made the occasion of introducing Mr. and Mrs. Ward's daughter to society. Several prominent members of the church were among the guests.

Following the dance there was an undercurrent of criticism for a few days. It was whispered that the law of the church had been violated, and there was some talk of subjecting the offenders to discipline. It was not, however, until the *Epworth Herald* took up the matter that the storm really broke. The paper named is the organ of the Epworth League, and circulates largely among the Methodists in Evanston. Following is an extract from an editorial published in that paper:

> A member of the Methodist Episcopal Church living in an influential educational center gave a reception at a club house last week. Upon the invitation sent out was the announcement: "Dancing at 10." We read a description of the dancing and a description of the guests in the papers. We were surprised and grieved beyond expression when we found that the party had been attended by two of the prominent Methodist pastors of the place, two prominent theological professors, and a large number of official members of the church. To our mind it was an exhibition of their disloyalty, calculated to do great harm to the Christian young of that and other communities.

The criticism from such an authority caused a sensation in the church circles. Allen Vane, a member of the church of thirty years' standing, alluded to the matter in strong language at Wednesday night's prayer-meeting, and the dance was criticised at the quarterly meeting Sunday. Several members are in favor of having Mr. Ward subjected to a church trial, and what the outcome will be remains to be seen.

Mr. Ward himself says that he is willing to stand the consequences; that the church rules against dancing are antiquated and not in accordance with the liberal modern spirit.

CONDUCTOR ASSAULTED BY A PASSENGER.

South Side Cable Road Employe Badly Beaten While Discharging His Duty.

Conductor James Henry of the Cottage Grove avenue cable line was assaulted in his car at 7 o'clock yesterday evening at Monroe street and Wabash avenue. Henry was knocked down by a burly passenger in the presence of six other men who were in the car. Henry's assailant boarded the car at Oakwoods with a number of workmen employed at the World's Fair grounds. When the car turned on to Wabash avenue at Twenty-second street the fellow began scratching offensive pictures on the frosted windows of the car. Henry asked him to desist, but he paid no attention to him. At Congress street Henry asked him a second time to stop with the same result. When the car reached Monroe street Henry caught the man's hand to draw it from the window pane when the fellow suddenly rose and dealt the conductor a blow in the face, breaking the bridge of his nose and knocking him down. He recovered sufficiently to grasp his assailant, who continued to beat him. As the car passed around the loop and neared State street two other passengers loosed Henry's hold of the man and permitted him to escape. Henry, who was badly hurt, got off his car at Twelfth street to receive medical assistance. No arrests have been made.

PURCHASED BY A CHICAGOAN.

Engine Works at Beloit to Be Consolidated.

BELOIT, Wis., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—C. H. Morse of Chicago today bought the Williams Engine Works and Eclipse Clutch Works of this city, of which W. H. Wheeler is the chief owner, and will consolidate the business.

Cannot Be Imitated!
And
Stands Without a Rival!

Dr. Price's
Cream Baking Powder

Is superior in all things to any other. It's popularity has induced a host of imitations. More than twenty of these have been surpressed in the past year by the strong arm of the law.

Neither these imitations nor any of the Ammonia, Alum or Prize Baking Powders can no more approach . . .

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

In its marvelous strength, purity and other great qualities, than the paste can take the place of an old mine diamond.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.

What is going on today in Chicago.

World's Fair Committee on Awards meets.
Banquet of the Furniture Dealers' National Association.
Real Estate Board Election.
Meeting of the School Board.

What is going on today at S. & M's.

Women's and Children's Underwear—a sale.
Blankets and Comforters—a sale.
Cloaks and Furs—a sale.

In connection with the memorable ½ price sale of the Stuttgarter Underwear Seconds we make a sharp clearing sale of Women's and Children's Winter Underwear, as follows:

Women's Camel's Hair Union Suits, $1.00.
Women's Fast Black Wool Union Suits, winter weight, $1.50.
Women's high neck, long sleeves, winter weight, Swiss ribbed Vests—natural—black—white, $1.00.
Children's pure wool Union Suits, all sizes natural, black, or camel's hair, $1.00.
Children's Camel's Hair Vests, Pants, and Drawers, all sizes, 18 to 34—all at 60 cts.
Women's imported, 75c in value, Cashmere Hose, 35 cts., or 3 pairs $1.00.

* * *

Blankets and Comforters in the Economy Basement at prices very much under what they have been.

11-4 Mexican Blankets down from $2.38 to $1.50.
About 100 pairs $7.00 to $12.00 Blankets down to $5.00.
(*These are somewhat soiled.*)
The $2.25 Sateen Comforters at $1.50.
The $3.25 Sateen (figure on both sides) Comforters, $2.50.

* * *

Cloaks and Furs at prices that hardly cover the cost of making.

Women's Reefer Jackets, satin lined and fur trimmed, $5.00.
Women's Triple Cape and Deep Military Cape Ulsters, $7.50.
Women's Fur Muffs, in different varieties, $1.50.
Etc., etc., etc.

SCHLESINGER & MAYER.
Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

Foster
HOOK GLOVES
ARE STAMPED
FOSTER'S PATENTS,
OR
LICENSED UNDER FOSTER'S PATENTS.
BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS!

FURS! FURS!

This is now a winter of our
CONTENT!

Remember, we have the largest assortment of Standard Furs of all kinds in stock—and we have made a Reduction of Fully

ONE-THIRD
ON ALL GOODS.

Don't invest a dollar in Furs until you call on us, for it will pay you to do so.

—THE—
Wolf & Periolat
FUR CO.
Leading Fur Merchants,
65 & 67 E. Washington-st.
Send for our Raw Fur Price List.

RUPTURE

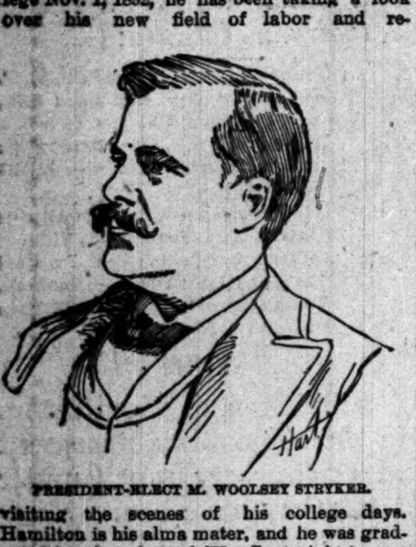
PERMANENTLY CURED OR NO PAY.
Financial Reference—GLOBE NATIONAL BANK.
We refer you to 1500 patients.
No Operation. No Detention from Business.
Written guarantee to absolutely Cure all kinds of Rupture of either sex without use of knife or syringe, no matter of how long standing. Examination Free. ☞ Send for Circular.
THE O. E. MILLER CO.
1106 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO.

OLD HAMILTON'S SONS.

SEVENTH REUNION AND BANQUET OF WESTERN ALUMNI.

The Presence of President-Elect M. Woolsey Stryker Gives Unusual Interest to the Gathering—New Blood and Fresh Sinews of War Awaken the Old Classical Institution to the Needs of the Times—Plans for Its Future Outlined—Addresses, Toasts, and Songs—Alumni Present.

Hamilton College, which is old and eminently respectable, and perhaps just a trifle sleepy, gave signs last night of a vigorous awakening to a sense of the keen competition existing these days in the educational world. The occasion was the seventh annual reunion and banquet of the Western alumni of the college at the Union League club. The awakening is caused by the infusion of new blood and the contribution of new sinews of war—the one in the election of the Rev. Dr. Stryker of Chicago as the ninth President of the college, and the other in the financial efforts of alumni all over the country. President Stryker has been the pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago for eight years, having succeeded the Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson in 1884. Elected President of Hamilton College Nov. 1, 1892, he has been taking a look over his new field of labor and revisiting the scenes of his college days. Hamilton is his alma mater, and he was graduated in the class of '72. Last night he was present, greatly to the delight of the Chicago alumni, who have announced that the new President shall lack nothing in the way of encouragement that they can give.



PRESIDENT-ELECT M. WOOLSEY STRYKER.

The unusual occasion called out a number of venerable alumni. The following were present:

The Rev. M. Woolsey Stryker, D. D., LL. D., President of Hamilton College, '72, Clinton, N. Y.; T. A. Abbott, '70, St. Paul, Minn.; Prof. William Jenkins, '67, Mendota, Ill.; Thomas D. Catlin, '77; M. E. Dayton, '64; Daniel Goodwin, '52; Franklin H. Head, '56; Perry H. Smith Jr., '74; the Rev. Dr. David R. Breed, '67; M. H. Beach, '53; F. S. Weigley, '75; H. T. Glover, '63; O. R. Glover, '69; C. M. Fay, '62; William S. Young, '65; the Rev. Charles S. Hoyt, '77, Oak Park; Alexander C. Soper, '67; Henry G. Miller, '48; George W. Newcomb, '49; A. M. Thayer, '62, St. Louis; George E. Dexter, '43, Charles City, Ia.; N. D. Ames, '79; William V. Moss, '42, Cincinnati; Charles C. Arnold, '85; Prof. Ira W. Allen, '50; Dr. H. F. Ewers, '50, Burlington, Ia.; Prof. E. C. Morris, '89, Lake Forest; John M. Curran, '92; Elliott Anthony, '50; Dr. E. L. Holmes, '60; the Rev. E. Middleton, '77; Prof. Charles Kelsey, '60, Marquette, Mich.; Corliss F. Willard, '92; Franklin B. Hathaway, '91; Louis Boisot, '77; John P. Montrose, '87; S. W. Wetzel, '67; C. N. Kendall, '82; the Rev. J. G. Blue, '77, Waukesha, Wis.; the Rev. E. R. Davis, '51.

Hamilton to the Fore.

The spirit of the gathering was illustrated by the singing of a song composed for the Western alumni, part of which is as follows:

HAMILTON TO THE FORE.

(Air: Bonnie Dundee.)

At the top of the hill and the top of the heap
Our college her station shall sturdily keep;
So it's stand all together and hands all around;
There is none like Old Hamilton anywhere found.

CHORUS.

Then every man up! and every man shout!
And all the wide land over, thunder it out,
That resolute, vigilant, stanch as of yore,
We will send our Old Hamilton straight to the fore.

By the starred and the laureled that yonder have trod,
By the truth that we pledge and the blessing of God,
By the old time that brightens and shines in the new,
We are steady and stubborn and bound to pull through.

Officers for 1893 were elected as follows:

President, W. H. H. Miller, '61, Indianapolis, Ind.; Vice-Presidents, A. C. Soper, '67; A. M. Thayer, '62; Thomas A. Abbott, '70; the Rev. J. G. Blue, '77; Secretary, Henry D. Ames, '79; Treasurer, Louis Boisot, '77; Executive committee, William Jenkins, '67; F. H. Head, '56; C. M. Fay, '62.

Arrangements are completed for the inauguration of President-elect Stryker Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 17, in the Stone Church, in Clinton. Chancellor Anson J. Upson will preside. The address of induction by Theodore M. Pomeroy of Auburn will introduce the inauguration discourse by President-elect Stryker. Addresses of fellowship will follow by Trustee Charles A. Hawley of Seneca Falls and Prof. Arthur S. Hoyt of Auburn. The annual banquet of the Central New York Association of Hamilton Alumni will be held the same evening at the Butterfield House, in Utica.

President Stryker's Remarks.

In the absence of Horatio C. Burchard, '50, of Freeport, Ill., who had been unavoidably detained, the chair of the presiding officer was occupied by the Rev. Dr. D. R. Breed, '67. After the cigars were lighted Secretary Henry D. Ames, '79, read letters of regret from some of the absent members, among them being W. H. H. Miller, '61, Indianapolis, and Samuel P. Bishop, '26, Cincinnati.

President-elect Stryker, responding to the toast, "Hamilton College," said that he felt an awkward kind of pleasure in knowing with what satisfaction the alumni had sent him to the East from Chicago. After recounting some of the achievements of men who had been finished at the old college, he said that no man who was a "slouch scholar" could be graduated from Hamilton. There were no "delinquents" there now, and it was generally recognized as a hard college to get through and a good one to come out of with credit.

"No one," he said, "need ever be ashamed of old Hamilton College. To its alumni it has given a birthright of romance and a heritage of honor. Neither need we be ashamed if we have had to wait till now for those who have had a superfluity of this world's wealth and are now giving Hamilton College the benefit of it."

Incidentally he remarked that the value of the college property was $335,000 and the expenses for the salaries of the faculty during the last year were $29,000. He expected to announce to the faculty next Tuesday that the endowments would be substantially augmented. Prof. Edward North, now in the fiftieth year of his services to the college, he said, would long ago have been dead if he had had to depend on the endowment of the Greek chair. In his concluding remarks President Stryker facetiously said that if somebody gave him a thousand dollars for the library, some thousands for the steeple and the repairing of the old Kirkland house and other needed improvements he would not ask much more for the present.

Judge George B. Dexter, who spoke to the toast, "The Distinctively Christian College a Necessity to Our Country," said that learning without religion would be a curse to this broad land. That from the necessities of the church the colleges arose and that the church was the nursing mother and the protector of the colleges, and that no "godless" colleges have given evidence of power toward the preservation of the civil and religious liberties of the people.

Can't Make a College Out of Air.

The Rev. Dr. D. R. Breed said that the alumni of a college owed something to the institution in which they derived their knowledge.

"We have not entirely done our duty," said he, "if, having given a Chicago man to the Presidency, we have not given something to sustain the position. You can't make a college out of air, although it has been held that a President of a college makes the college."

Dr. Breed spoke deprecatingly of the inclination of big institutions of learning to absorb smaller ones.

Judge Thayer of St. Louis said it was the habit of Chicago to absorb the best men of the Hamilton alumni, as it was also the habit of Chicago to appropriate everything else that there was of any good in this world. He told what he thought was much needed in Hamilton in the way of a better heating system and approved water works, and suggested that an instructor in physical culture should be permanently employed there.

Perry H. Smith suggested various means of accomplishing desired objects, and said the main one was to enlist the assistance of friends who are financially well off.

Thomas D. Catlin of the Ways and Means committee said that favorable and liberal responses had been received to circular letters that had been sent out and that $9,650 had already been subscribed toward the $20,000 endowment guaranteed by the Western alumni.

SOCIAL EVENT IN THE METROPOLIS.

Marriage of Miss Ailene Ivers and Mr. Edward Moore Robinson.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—At the Church of "Heavenly Rest" were married today Mr. Edward Moore Robinson and Miss Ailene Ivers. Miss Ailene Ivers is the daughter of the late Richard Ivers, one of San Francisco's most respected citizens. In appearance she is a pronounced blonde, tall, with a superb figure and beautiful face—a recognized belle at home and abroad. Mr. Robinson is the son of the late John Morris Robinson of the banking firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

Mr. James W. Byrne, the bride's cousin, acted as the groom's best man, while the groom's sister, Miss Bertha Robinson, was the maid of honor. The bride was escorted to the chancel rail by the Hon. W. G. Irwin, the husband of the sister of Miss Ivers, whose duty it was to give the bride away. Mr. Irwin is a member of the Queen of Hawaii's Cabinet and came here especially to attend the service. The bride's mother was escorted by Mr. Callaghan Byrne and these were followed by other members of the bridal party. In addition to Mr. J. W. Byrne the following acted as ushers: Temple Bowdoin, Bushrod Rust Payne, Arthur Pemberton Sturges, A. Lanfear Norrie, J. Sewall Tappan, William H. Smith Jr., Elisha Dyer Jr., Horace Brooks, J. B. Townsend, James Brown Lord, John Markle, G. Wheeler Loper, and Manuel de la Cueva, the Spanish Consul.

The bride's costume was of satin and lace. It was one of Worth's creations, of heavy white satin en train made in the old Florentine fashion and trimmed with rare old pointed appliqué lace made in the reign of Napoleon I. It was a gift from her aunt, Mrs. James Irwin of San Francisco. Not the least interesting detail in the bride's toilet was a beautiful wrap of white crêpe de chine, which was ordered in China months ago by Mrs. W. G. Irwin. This wrap is exquisitely embroidered in a design which is supposed to bring good health to Chinese brides. In delicate traceries the bamboo tree, which to the Chinese is the "tree of life," is wrought all over the garment. It is lined with a quilting of the softest Chinese silk, and has a deep medicis collar of royal ermine. A diamond aigrette, made to represent the three feathers of the Prince of Wales, a present from the groom, was worn on the head and completed the costume.

At the Victoria Hotel a wedding breakfast was given to which only the relatives and members of the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co. were invited.

To give a complete list of the presents would fill nearly two columns, but the following are a few:

A solid silver coffee service from Mr. and Mrs. Adam Grant; an elaborate silver dish from Joseph D. Grant; a set of silver vegetable dishes from Gen. and Mrs. J. F. Houghton; an extensive set of spoons and forks from Mrs. James Irvine; salted almond set from Mrs. A. J. Bryant; a set of Bohemian finger bowls and plates from Mr. and Mrs. Herman Oelrichs (née Fair); rare old lace and vinaigrette bottle of Bohemian glass, with top of solid gold, in which is set a rare dome-cut, large sapphire, surrounded with diamonds, from Callaghan Byrne; a rare breakfast set in blue, gold, and white, from James W. Byrne; check for $1,000 from Henry Pierce; a set of silver spoons and dinner plates of rare workmanship from A. J. Drexel; check for $5,000 from the groom's mother; a costly and complete silver service from the groom's sister; elaborate silver candelabra and an æolian from the groom's stepfather. John W. Mackay gave an elegant silver fernery and J. Pierpont Morgan a Venetian vase of exquisite workmanship, set in a base of solid gold.

Dinner Parties at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The Secretary of War and Mrs. Elkins gave a dinner party tonight. The guests were Secretary and Mrs. Noble, Attorney-General and Mrs. Miller, Representative and Mrs. Outhwaite, Mr. and Mrs. Bretz of Cumberland, Mr. and Mrs. Stedman of New York, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Mason of West Virginia, Lieut. and Mrs. R. M. G. Brown, and Miss Elkins. J. L. M. Curry, formerly United States Minister to Spain and wife, gave a dinner tonight. Among the guests were Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote, Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, Judge and Mrs. Knott, Justice Grey, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Senator Vilas, Miss Matthews, Señor Saavedra, M. Patenotre, and Baron Schilling of the Russian Legation. The Secretary of State and Mrs. Foster entertained a few friends at dinner this evening, the guests, with their daughter, Mrs. Lansing of Watertown, N. Y., afterwards attending the theater.

Sons of New York Elect Officers.

The Sons of New York held their annual meeting at the Sherman House last night. The officers elected were: President, D. C. Cregier; Vice-Presidents, J. Irving Pearce, John L. Hotchkin, Solomon Thatcher Jr.; Treasurer, Charles Leonard; Secretary, J. F. Davis. The ladies' auxiliary to the same society also held its meeting at the hotel. The following officers were chosen: Mrs. Nelson Stelle, President; Mrs. W. S. Elliott Jr., Mrs. L. E. Ireland, Vice-Presidents; Miss G. A. Alcott, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Theodore Valentine, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. J. S. Hendrickson, Treasurer. The combined societies will hold a reunion Jan. 31.

Entertained E. S. Willard.

Mrs. H. O. Stone at No. 2035 Prairie avenue held her regular Tuesday afternoon reception yesterday from 3 until 5 o'clock. She entertained as guest during the receiving hours E. S. Willard. No formal invitations were issued.

Entertaining a Banjo and Guitar Club.

The Englewood Banjo and Guitar club was entertained last evening at the home of Mrs. M. A. Linderman, No. 6719 Union avenue. Thirty persons were present. A musical program was rendered.

HOME FOR THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Donation of Matthew Laflin for a Building at Lincoln Park Accepted.

The Chicago Academy of Sciences held its annual meeting at the Athenæum Building last night, with Benjamin F. Culver in the chair. The $75,000 donation of Matthew Laflin for a new home for the academy at Lincoln Park, which has been described and illustrated in THE TRIBUNE, was formally accepted by a vote of 25 to 2.

It was announced that owing to the action of the Park Commissioners in appropriating $25,000 toward the erection of the new building and $5,000 a year for its maintenance Mr. Laflin withdrew his original stipulation that the academy raise a sum equal to his donation. He considered this obligation covered in the action of the Park Commissioners.

Mr. Laflin announced that his donation would be paid as follows: $25,000 when the second floor of the building was completed, $25,000 when the roof was on, and the balance when the structure is completed.

The following offices were then elected for the ensuing year:

Dr. S. H. Peabody, President; B. F. Culver, First Vice-President; Prof. G. W. Hough, Second Vice-President; W. K. Higley, Secretary; S. W. Burnham, Recorder; Charles A. Heath, Librarian. E. W. Blatchford and George C. Walker succeeded themselves as trustees for five years, and B. W. Thomas was elected to fill the unexpired term of E. E. Ayers, resigned. B. F. Quinby, G. A. Douglas, Mark Powers, Dr. L. Curtis, Dr. Charles Fuller, and C. H. Gordon, General committee; Prof. S. S. Bastin, Joseph R. Putnam, and Prof. E. G. Hough, Membership committee.

The propositions that Matthew Laflin, W. C. Goudy, and George H. Laflin be elected honorary members; that the President of the Board of Commissioners of Lincoln Park be an ex-officio member of the Academy Board of Trustees, and that the President and Secretary of the academy be ex-officio members of the Board of Trustees of the academy were referred to committees.

Secretary Higley read his annual report.

The trustees were requested to make a report on the present state of affairs in reference to the will of Samuel Stone, probated in 1874, which leaves the Academy of Science $500 a year and a legacy of $10,000 upon the death of Stone's two daughters.

This estate and will have been in litigation for several years, and but two of the yearly annuities of $500 have been paid. One of the daughters is dead; the other is living but she is insane. Members of the academy that had looked into the matter stated that it might be some years before the $10,000 legacy would be secured.

MEMORIES OF MAINE.

ITS SONS AND DAUGHTERS INDULGE THEM AT THE AUDITORIUM.

The Occasion Is the Twelfth Annual Banquet of Pine Tree State People Residing in Chicago—The Toasts Responded To—Mrs. J. A. Edwards Gives a Dance for Mrs. F. C. Morton of Brooklyn—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dixon Introduce Their Daughter into Society.

Wednesday—Miss May Reeves Caliger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Caliger, No. 3801 Langley avenue, married to Frank Martin Sproehnle, at St. John's Reformed Episcopal Church, at 7:30 o'clock. Reception at bride's home from 8 until 11. Mrs. William Vernon Booth, No. 31 Bellevue place, reception at 5 o'clock. Mrs. E. S. Stickney, at the Virginia Hotel, a tea. Miss Mary A. Prescott, a reception from 4 to 7, at No. 58 Astor street. Mrs. J. F. Heyworth, No. 2902 Michigan avenue, a reception afternoon and evening, introducing her daughter, Miss Florence Heyworth. Mrs. Mark S. Lansing, No. 102 Loomis street, a reception from 3 to 6. Mrs. O. E. F. Roller of the Lexington a reception from 3 until 5 o'clock. Mrs. Plowden Stevens and Mrs. Scott, No. 521 West Adams street, a reception from 2 to 5. Mrs. Joseph Hogan, No. 519 Monroe street, a tea for Mrs. John Y. McShane of Omaha. Mrs. Caliger, No. 3801 Langley avenue, a reception. Mrs. George H. Bowen, No. 3326 Prairie avenue, at home. Miss Lucia Green, No. 24 Groveland Park, dinner for Miss Louise Baker.

Thursday—Miss Therese A. Henry married to William H. Hughes in the morning at the Holy Angels' Church. Tracy Corey Drake weds Miss Annie Coltan Daughaday of St. Louis at Christ's Church, St. Louis. Miss Franc Robbins, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Robbins, No. 4335 Lake avenue, married to Walter S. Marder at 8 o'clock at the Kenwood Evangelical Church. A reception will follow at the Kenwood club-house. Charity ball at the Auditorium. Mrs. W. H. Reid a luncheon from 2 to 5 o'clock at the Lexington. Mrs. B. Thomas, No. 4942 Ellis avenue, a reception from 4 to 6 o'clock. Dancing party at the Carleton club. Loyal Legion banquet at Kinsley's. The Twentieth Century club at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Norman B. Ream, No. 1901 Prairie avenue, addressed by Edward S. Willard; subject, "Plays, Players, and Playgoers." Mr. and Mrs. William Tewksbury, No. 7037 Honore street, at home. Miss Addie E. Adams, daughter of George H. Adams of New Hampshire, married to Eugene G. Butler of Chicago at 8 p. m. at the home of the bride, Willis court, Oak Park. Mrs. John R. Laing, No. 3819 Vincennes avenue, at home. Woodlawn club progressive euchre. Mrs. Thomas Davies, No. 3223 Rhodes avenue, assisted by Mrs. J. Permare Owen, a tea from 3 to 6. Mrs. William McCormick, No. 157 Rush street, a dinner. Miss Galvin, No. 4322 Indiana avenue, euchre party. Mr. and Mrs. A. Riegelman, No. 2920 Groveland avenue, a dinner at 7 p. m. to celebrate the 20th anniversary of their wedding.

Friday—Mrs. Ogden Armour, No. 3724 Michigan avenue, a reception from 3 until 5. Progressive club give a dance at the Carleton club. Dancing class at Bournique's. Mrs. E. W. Gillett, No. 3334 Michigan avenue, gives her second at home. Mrs. T. L. Deane, No. 3632 Vernon avenue, a progressive euchre party. Mrs. John Runnells, No. 350 Dearborn avenue, reception from 3 until 6. Kenwood club dancing.

Saturday—Mrs. W. S. McCrea, No. 122 Pine street, a tea from 4 until 6. The annual indoor charity baseball game at the Auditorium.

The twelfth annual banquet of the Sons and Daughters of the State of Maine Society in Illinois was given at the Auditorium last evening. About 150 members and guests assembled in the parlors at 6 o'clock and an hour was passed in discussing reminiscences and experiences in the old "Pine-Tree" State. The Maine Society is numerically one of the strongest in Chicago, the membership of the organization being over 500. The officers of the society present, who arranged last evening's festivities, are:

President, J. B. Hobbs; First Vice-President, Dr. F. A. Noble; Second Vice-President, J. S. Brewer; Third Vice-President, O. S. Lyford; Treasurer, William Sprague; Secretary, W. H. Andrews; Executive committee, B. F. Getchell, C. F. Kimball, G. M. Sargent, A. S. Shedd, R. Z. Herrick, J. A. Colby, and W. H. Preble.

Those Who Were There.

Among the members and their guests present were the following:

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. F. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hathaway, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Googins, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Swett, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Rucker, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Bridge, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Bodwell, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Boulton, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Bisbee, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Cone, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. E. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. W. Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Shedd, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sweet, Mr. and Mrs. Abner Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. V. T. Persons, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Houston, Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Frost, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. C. Greely, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Purington, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Speare, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Vinton, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. John Weare, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Libby, Mr. and Mrs. Perley Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Weston, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Buck, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Brewer, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Beale, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Boutelle, Mr. and Mrs. S. Carleton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Deering, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Sewall, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Shedd, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Skillen, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Noyes, Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Purinton, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hamlin, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Jewett, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Flinn, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Garcelon, Mr. and Mrs. F. Willis Rice, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Tolman, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Verrill, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Wentworth, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Libby, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Little, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. F. Meserve, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Prebel, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Clement, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. N. Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Barbour, Mr. and Mrs. N. Butler Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Colby, Mr. and Mrs. F. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. C. Deering, Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Erskine, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Sargent, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Sheel, Mr. and Mrs. Charles True, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mulliken, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. P. Odell, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Prebel, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. Z. Herrick, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Herrick, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Frost, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Getchell, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hilton, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Remick, Mr. and Mrs. Levi C. Varney, Mr. and Mrs. L. Woodcock, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Lyford, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Lovejoy, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Maxfield, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Libby, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Lunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Hodgkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Bradley, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Waterhouse.

At 7 o'clock the banquet hall was opened and the members surrounded the festal board amid laughter, music, and congratulations which continued while an elaborate menu was enjoyed by all present.

After the last course was served W. H. Andrews, Secretary, read regrets from Chief Justice Fuller, Gov.-elect Reaves, Gov. Burleigh, Col. Mattox, H. Bixby, C. P. Callahan, F. E. Page, and Mayor Hempstead Washburne.

The Toasts Responded To.

President J. B. Hobbs made an eloquent opening address, followed by Dr. F. A. Noble, who was called upon by Toastmaster C. F. Kimball to respond to the toast, "The State of Maine." Dr. Noble paid a glowing tribute to the grand old State and ably reviewed its great resources. The toast, "The Maine Chance," was discussed by Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert. Maj. M. P. Handy responded to "Maine Men from an Outside Point of View." He referred to the honorable positions made in the world by two great men from Maine—James G. Blaine and William Pitt Fessenden. The toast of the "World's Fair" was responded to by John J. P. Odell, and Frank Hamlin talked upon "A Maine Symphony" in an entertaining manner.

A novel feature of the banquet was the presence of Orrington Lunt, 78 years of age, born in the Province of Massachusetts in 1815, which included Maine before it became a State in 1820.

FOR MRS. F. C. MORTON OF BROOKLYN

Mrs. J. A. Edwards Gives a Dance at Her Home, No. 5244 Lexington Avenue.

Mrs. J. A. Edwards gave a dance last evening at her residence, No. 5244 Lexington avenue, for Mrs. F. C. Morton of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. Edwards received in a gown of blue crêpe du chine with point lace and pearl trimmings. Mrs. Morton wore a gown of purple silk, with diamond ornaments. Refreshments were served in the dining-room. There were 400 invited, among whom were:

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Sweet, Mr. and Mrs. August Green, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. John Dupee, Mr. and Mrs. Gwin Garnett, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Hill, Miss Straight, Miss Barker, August White, H. Taft, Miss Louise Stevens, Miss Gillett, Hiram Sweet, Miss Sweet, Frederick Livermore, Miss Fitch, Miss Mary Stevens, Charles McLain, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Allen, Miss Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Maxwell, Miss Gassette, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Linn, Miss Martin, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Kendall, Miss Taft, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Butler, Miss Smith, Miss Pierce, Miss Cady, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Botsford, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Crouch, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Gillett, Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Gassette, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Barber, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. John Marder, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Seaverns, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Straight, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Doering, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gates, Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hinckley, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Libby, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Stone.

TO INTRODUCE THEIR DAUGHTER.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dixon Give a Large and Elaborate Reception.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dixon held a large reception last evening at their home, No. 3131 Michigan avenue, introducing their daughter Kate. They were assisted in receiving by Miss Clara and George William Dixon. Miss Dixon's gown was a rich white brocaded satin shading into green, tan, and cream, trimmed with velvet and pearls. Miss Kate was attired in a gown of white embroidered mousseline de soie. She carried white hyacinths. Miss Clara wore a heavy white corded silk trimmed with fur and torquois velvet.

The decorations consisted of American beauties and La France roses. The mantels and mirrors throughout the reception rooms were hidden by roses and ferns. The carved stair railings were interlaced with hanging ferns, and Valisi's orchestra was hidden and screened by groups of palms and high greens. The dining-room and table were ornamented with La France roses.

Among those sending acceptances were:

Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Higinbotham, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Farwell, Mr. and Mrs. E. St. John, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Pike, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Handy, Mr. and Mrs. John McLaren, Mr. and Mrs. J. McGregor Adams, Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Stone, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Alex H. Revell, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Gillett, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dole, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Thomas, J. J. Knickerbocker, W. A. Fuller, William Harper, M. C. Eames, H. O. Edmonds, Dr. Arthur Edwards, Dr. Wickersham, John Revell, Arthur Carson, Harry Bates, H. I. Higinbotham, Rob Burnham, George Bass, Louis Alabaster, Howard Bliven, Carl Bullock, Will Hall, George Hall, Thomas J. Dixon, Thomas Moulding, Judge and Mrs. Cary, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Weaver, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Shepard, the Rev. and Mrs. H. W. Thomas, the Rev. and Mrs. Frank Bristol, the Rev. and Mrs. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. David Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Kirk, Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Wetherell, Mr. and Mrs. I. Lombard, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Conway, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Busby, Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. Lane, Judge and Mrs. Baker, the Rev. and Mrs. H. W. Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Badenoch, Judge and Mrs. Tuthill, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Earling, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McDoel, Miss Marion Martin, Miss Emma Carson, Miss Annette McDoel, Miss Lillian Gillett, Miss La Monte, Miss Maltman, Miss Jennie Hill, Miss Florence Higinbotham, Miss Lillie Warner, Miss Rosalie Sturges, Miss Heron, Miss Bass, Miss Bessie Chase, Miss Jessie Browning, Miss Harper, Miss Annie Wangeman, Arthur McClaughry, Charles Peacock, Stuart McIntee, Stuart Hauk, F. Tourtellotte, Charles Roberts, David Revell, John Dolese, Charles Murray, Frank Coler, Harry Stone, Bert Martin, B. W. Sherman, Bert Roler, Will Hutchinson, Prof. and Mrs. Gilbert Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Libby, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Peacock, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Keith, Judge and Mrs. Horton, Judge and Mrs. C. C. Kohlsaat, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Kohlsaat, Mr. and Mrs. J. Barton Payne, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Robison, Dr. and Mrs. E. O. Roler, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Thompsen, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scott, Mr. and Mrs. William Kerfoot, Miss Mary Burnham, Miss Marder, Miss Grace Walsh, Miss Fuller, Miss Erwin, Miss Harding, Miss Ruth Palmer, Miss Alice Chandler, Miss Florence Otis, Miss Alice Fair, Miss Grace Shannon, Miss Little, Miss Nellie Waughop, Miss Drake, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Neeley, Mr. and Mrs. James Sexton, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew McNally, Mr. and Mrs. Washington Porter, Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Camp, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mather, Mr. and Mrs. Caryl Young, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Newton, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hallstaedt, Mr. and Mrs. L. Bane, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Cudahy, Mr. and Mrs. William Busenmark, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frake, Mr. and Mrs. John Hamlin, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dandy, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Nash, Mr. and Mrs. George Foster, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Wegg, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Delano, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Knight, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Brand, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Milchrist, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. McClaughry, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Pond, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Burnham, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Sherman, Mrs. Ruth Featherstone, Mrs. Scovil.

MARRIED IN A CLUB-HOUSE.

Miss Minnie Kahn Becomes the Wife of Mr. Harry Kraus.

The marriage of Miss Minnie Kahn, daughter of Mrs. Rosa Kahn, No. 50 Throop street, to Harry Kraus took place last evening at 6 o'clock in the parlors of the West Chicago club. A large number of guests were present to witness the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Joseph Stoltz. The ushers were Sidney Mandel, Max Pam, Hugo Kahn, William Z. Johnson, N. Klein, and Adolph Dernberg. The groom was attended by Benjamin Mandel as best man. The bride wore white duchesse satin combined with satin brocade, court train. Her tulle veil was fastened to the coiffure by a tiara of diamonds. A pendant of these gems was worn, the gift of the groom.

The bride was accompanied by Miss Pauline Kraus as maid of honor, in blue crystal silk trimmed with chiffon and pearls, and by eight bridemaids—Miss Minnie Hirsh, in white crystal silk, gold girdle, and high velvet sleeves; Miss Eda Stein, in white embroidered crêpe, pearl ornaments; Miss Minna Klein in yellow crêpe, with ornaments of pearls; Miss Anna Boas, a French gown of pink and green, made Louis XVI. style; Miss Sophie Levy, empire gown of salmon pink, trimmed with green brocade; Miss Rose Daniels, gown of pale blue bengaline, ornamented with autumn leaves; Miss Olga Caspra, blue brocade, trimmed in velvet; Miss Josie Meyer of Kansas City, in white crêpe. The bridemaids all wore lace pins of pearls and emeralds, the gift of the bride. Arthur Klein, in a suit of white and gold, served as page. The bridal procession was closed by Mrs. B. Klein, the grandmother of the bride, aged 80 years. She was escorted by the patriarch of the family, Simeon Klein Sr. After the ceremony a reception was held from 8 to 11. Mr. and Mrs. Kraus left last night for a trip through Florida, and will be at home after March 1 at No. 504 West Congress street. Among the guests were:

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Belfeld, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Hirsh, Miss Levison, Miss Lebolt, Frank Rubel, W. Z. Johnson, Hugh Pam, Miss Freiler, Miss Malver, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Harris, Miss Straus, Miss Ringer, B. Mandel, Charles Rubens, Miss Colven, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kahn, Eau Claire; Mr. and Mrs. Albet Stein, Newark; Morris Hirsh, B. Buckbinder, S. M. Lederer, S. Cohen, Adolph Sabbath, Mr. and Mrs. I. Wolff, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Hartman, Mr. and Mrs. S. Bachman, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Klein.

ENTERTAINS UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

Miss Grace Dietrich Receives Tau Chapter of the Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority.

Miss Grace Dietrich entertained the members of Tau Chapter of the Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority and their gentleman friends, at her home, No. 229 Marshfield avenue, last evening. Progressive anagrams furnished amusement for the evening. Those present, all of whom were from the university at Evanston, were the following:

Miss Sadie Ward, Miss Roselle Ward, Miss Lora Hunt, Charles McWilliams, A. E. De Riemer, Cary Culbertson, Frank Gloss, W. H. Ballou, Miss Helene Nelson, D. J. Holmes, D. W. Holmes, Miss Clara Stephenson, Miss N. L. Fleishem, F. W. Griffith, Miss Hattie Spies, Miss Alice Spies, John Oberne, George Reade, Miss Lily Rice, Alonzo Hunt, Miss Josephine Fitch, O. H. Maclay, Miss Lois Rice, B. B. Bell, R. E. Kennicott, Miss Belle Curry, Miss Henrietta Jennings, Miss Jessie Phillips, R. D. Sheppard, Miss Mae Dingee, Miss Dale, G. A. Ramsay, Ernest Eversz, Miss G. A. Eversz, Frank Oates, Harry Pearsons, Miss Grace Reade.

Gave a Theater Party.

The "Four and Twenty" Cinch club gave a box party at Hooley's Tuesday evening, followed by a supper and dance at the Wellington. Mrs. Willis G. Jackson attended as chaperon. The members are Miss Adams, Miss Schroeder, Miss Hooker, Miss Hopkins, Miss Hall, Miss Fritze, Miss Adams, Miss Polley, Miss Fifield, Miss Goldner, Miss Jackson, Miss Avery, Miss Wignall, Messrs. Adams, Schultz, Stannard, Moyer, Woodcock, Hopkins, Jacobs, Hilton, Kelcey, Wyatt, Watkins, Goodman.

Mrs. F. C. Wells Receives.

Mrs. F. C. Wells at No. 61 Cedar street gave a reception yesterday from 3 to 6. She was assisted in receiving by her daughters and Mrs. Elisha Lee. The Misses Wells wore white gauze over white silk; high puffed sleeves of yellow velvet. The hostess wore a princess gown of black velvet, with frills of point lace at throat and wrists. Miss Healy, Miss Bryan, Miss Stearns, and Miss Van Nortwick presided at the table. Three hundred guests were present.

Mrs. Carmichael's Luncheon.

Mrs. G. S. Carmichael gave a luncheon yesterday from 12 until 3 o'clock at her residence, No. 351 Dearborn avenue. The hostess wore a gown of black velvet combined with heliotrope velvet; diamond ornaments. A mandolin orchestra played appropriate selections. One hundred guests were present.

FIRE LOSS IN BOSTON.

PROPERTY BURNED OUT TO THE EXTENT OF $2,000,000.

Insurance Companies Will Lose Nearly the Entire Amount—The Flames Started on Federal, Near Summer Street, and Most of the Losses Are on the Latter Thoroughfare—Many Firemen and Spectators Injured—A Reporter Probably Killed.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Not since the memorable fire Thanksgiving day a few years ago has there been a conflagration in Boston so alarming as that which occurred this forenoon and demanded the efforts of a large portion of the fire department for its suppression. It began at 8:20 o'clock in the wool store of Hecht Bros. & Co., Federal street, near Summer street.

The fire quickly spread through the entire Hecht Building and from the rear set the buildings Nos. 169 to 173 Summer street on fire. These are occupied by W. A. Stetson & Co., Union Crop Leather company, L. B. Clark, Albert Clark & Co., wool dealers.

This entire building was completly burned out. The massive granite walls are blackened, and it is feared that they are liable to fall in at any moment. For this reason the crowds are kept a sufficient distance away, and the firemen are devoting their attention to the adjoining building, Nos. 161 to 167 Summer street, to prevent it from being destroyed. As it is this building is completely deluged with water.

The building Nos. 175 to 179 Summer street, another five-story building, occupied by White Bros., dealers in fancy leather, G. H. Goodhue & Co., wool dealers, is also practically burned out. Nos. 181 to 183 Summer street is an entrance to several offices and these are all burned out. No. 185 Summer street is occupied by John I. Brown, leather dealer, and Frank Dupee, woolen dealer. These are also large losers. Another large loser by this fire is J. Coshland, wool dealer at No. 207 Federal street; also Benjamin F. Thompson & Co., leather, No. 187 Federal street; Wade Fiber & Co., Summer street.

During the the fire fifteen firemen and nineteen citizens were more or less injured, but none fatally. Joseph Barker, a reporter of the *Evening Transcript*, was early on the scene of the fire and has not been seen since. He was undoubtedly caught under the falling walls and crushed.

The loss will aggregate fully $2,000,000. Loss to insurance companies, $1,000,477.

In addition to this loss by fire to the companies there will be about $400,000 on adjoining buildings in which considerable damage was done by water.

The Insurance.

Following is a full list of the net lines carried by all the companies on those buildings which are likely to prove a total loss, the total being $1,477,000. The insurance of N. W. Rice & Co., $350,000, and other places where the loss will be but slight is not included:

Royal	$80,000	Queen	$30,000
L. and L. and G.	70,000	Granite State	5,000
Ins. Co. of N. A.	5,000	New Hampshire	15,000
German-Amer.	7,500	Bowery	2,500
Boylston	7,500	Spring Garden	5,000
Guardian	20,000	Reading	1,000
Teutonia, Pa.	2,500	Other companies of Blake & Taylor	30,000
Girard	5,000		
Transatlantic	5,000		
Mnfrs.' and Bldrs.	5,000	Orient	5,000
London and Lan.	30,000	National, Conn.	35,000
Milwaukee Mech.	8,000	Michigan	5,000
North American	5,000	C'y of London	2,400
Other companies of G. O. Carpenter & Son	40,000	Other Co.'s of C. Brewer	20,000
		Capital, N. H.	7,500
Mechanics', Pa.	2,500	Northern, Eng.	20,000
Commercial Union	40,000	Ætna	20,000
Firemen's, Mass.	15,000	Mutual, N. J.	10,000
Phenix, Eng.	30,000	Manchester	20,000
Connecticut	45,000	Commonwealth	25,000
Rochester Germ'n	7,750	Imperial	1,000
Fire Association	12,500	Union, Eng.	5,000
Franklin, Pa.	50,000	Niagara	15,000
Hartford		Caledonian	17,000
Hanover		Individ. Under.	189,000
North British	4,000	Springfield	26,000
Sun, Eng.	37,500	Norwich Union	27,000
Atlas	14,000	Atlas Mutual	50,000
Continental	23,500	Home, N. Y.	4,000
Citizens', N. Y.	7,000	Phœnix, Conn.	24,000
American, Pa.	35,000	National, N. Y.	30,000
Merchants', N. J.	9,000	Mechanics' and T.	5,000
Pennsylvania	30,000	Phenix, N. Y.	34,000
London Assur'nce	15,000		

The Constant Building, No. 169 Summer street, was insured in the Continental for $15,000 and in the North American for $6,000.

The first floor of the Constant Building was occupied by Hall, Stetson & Co., who were insured in the following companies:

London Assurance	$5,000	Westchester	$5,000
National, Conn.	5,000	London & Lanc.	5,000
Royal	5,000	New Hampshire	5,000
Phenix, New York	5,000	Scottish Union	5,000
Pennsylvania	5,000	Northern	5,000
Queen	5,000	L. & L. & G.	5,000
American, Pa.	5,000		
North American	5,000	Total	$70,000

The Corey Leather company occupied the second floor of the Constant Building, and carried $82,000 insurance, placed in several companies by Ellison & Coolidge.

White Bros.' Insurance.

The building Nos. 175 to 183 Summer street, occupied by White Bros. and others, was insured for $50,000. The insurance of White Bros., placed by G. O. Carpenter & Son, was as follows:

Scottish Union	$8,000	Hanover	$5,000
Scottish Union	3,000	Springfield	5,000
St. Paul	5,000	Phœnix, En.	5,000
United States	5,000	Franklin, Pa.	5,000
Western, Canada	5,000	Phœnix, Conn.	5,000
Buffalo German	5,000	Home, N. Y.	5,000
Commercial Union	3,500	Royal	5,000
County of Phil	5,000	Ins. Co. of N. A.	5,000

N. W. Rice & Co.'s stock was damaged by water in getting the hose through their building to another part of the fire. Their warehouse is at No. 14 South street. The loss will be about 5 per cent, insured as follows:

Northern	$10,000	Imperial	$7,500
Phenix, N. Y.	5,000	Com'rcial Union	5,000
L. & L. & G.	15,000	Hartford	5,000
German-American	5,000	National, Conn.	5,000
North British	5,000	Franklin, Pa.	5,000
Fire Association	2,500	Concordia	5,000
Hanover	5,000	Caledonian	5,000
L. & L. & G.	5,000	Delaware	10,000
Ætna	5,000	Lion	5,000
Newark	5,000	American, N. J.	5,000
Scottish Union	5,000	American, N. Y.	5,000
Sun, Eng.	15,000	Equitable, R. I.	5,000
Mercantile, Mass.	5,000	State of Pa.	5,000
Boylston	5,000	Ins. Co. of N. A.	2,500
Mechanics'	2,500	Niagara	5,000
Scottish Union	10,000	Norwich Union	5,000
Western, Canada	10,000	Springfield	5,000
St. Paul	5,000	Fireman's Fund	5,000
United States	10,000	Michigan	5,000
Orient	5,000	Caledonian	5,000
Glen's Falls	5,000	Buffalo German	5,000
London Assur'ce	5,000	Hanover	5,000
Hartford	5,000	Citizens' Mo.	5,000
Providence Wash.	5,000	Reading	5,000
North British	5,000	North American	5,000
Home, N. Y.	2,500	Springfield F. & M	5,000
Union, Eng.	5,000	Ger.-Amer., N. Y.	10,000
Connecticut	5,030	Commonwealth	25,000

KNIGHTSTOWN, Ind., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—A quarter of a block in the business portion of the city was burned last night. It consisted of five storerooms, a residence, and three office rooms.

The exact amount of loss and insurance cannot now be ascertained, but it is estimated the loss will reach nearly $12,000, and it is well covered by insurance.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 10.—The men's furnishing store of Charles Merrick caught fire last night. What was not destroyed by fire was ruined by water. Loss, $35,000; fully insured.

Directors and Officers Elected.

At the annual meeting of St. George's Athletic Association the following were elected directors for the ensuing year: W. J. Fleming, S. Piggott, H. Taylor Sr., A. O. Probst, W. Anderson, W. Howell, W. H. Bullen. The following officers were elected: W. J. Fleming, President; S. Piggott, Vice-President; W. Anderson, Secretary; A. O. Probst, Treasurer.

M'GLYNN BURLESQUES THE POPE.

Peculiar Action by the Restored Priest That May Cause Him Trouble.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—[Special.]—A number of clergymen and laymen shook hands with the Rev. Dr. Edward F. McGlynn tonight at a reception given to the reinstated Catholic priest by the Rev. Dr. Isaac K. Funk at his home in Brooklyn.

Those who remained late were greatly surprised at a burlesque in which Dr. McGlynn demonstrated what he would do if elected Pope. One said jokingly that he would be glad to nominate Dr. McGlynn successor to Leo XIII.

Dr. McGlynn took the cue, and before he concluded all the ministers flocked into the room and laughter and applause greeted every word he said. Said he:

Imagine me elected Pope, seated on the Papal throne. A humble vassal approaches and would kiss my foot. I would say to him: "Get up, my good man." The first man who kisses my foot I will kick his mouth. Then four men might approach with the Pope's sedan chair. Beckoning to them I would say:

"Take that chair out into the nearest court yard, break it into pieces with your hatchets, and then consume it in a bonfire. I will walk to my throne and will not be carried on the backs of four men while I am able to be Pope of the Church of Rome."

Later on Dr. McGlynn spoke again in this fashion:

At the time of my trouble with the higher powers in the church, and again at my restoration, one newspaper treated me most discourteously. I have little doubt but that much of that abuse was instigated by Archbishop Corrigan. Only a few days ago this paper again comes out with a long screed giving my former expressions relative to Archbishop Corrigan. I exulted in that, for I did make these statements, and am glad that just at this time my opinions of him have been so widely reproduced.

Mgr. Satolli is more of an American today than is Archbishop Corrigan, and I thank the paper to which I have referred for having set me right, at least in one respect.

Dr. McGlynn was complimented by many for his boldness and independence of thought and speech. Some, however, thought that he had so far forgotten himself as to make remarks which would only increase his trouble with his church.

News Notes of the Metropolis.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The Board of Directors of the Union Theological Seminary filled three vacancies in the board today. Those chosen were J. Balcom Shaw, D. D., pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church; Lewis Lampman, D. D., of Newark; and Henry D. Noyes, D. D. The Rev. Mr. Shaw is Dr. Briggs' pastor, and Mr. Lampman was first to suggest a revision of the Westminster confession of faith. The new directors are all in line with Briggs. The Prosecuting committee in the Briggs case met this afternoon to consider the subject of an appeal from the recent vote of the Presbytery, but no action was taken.

Mayor Gilroy will soon order an investigation of the affairs of the Department of Charities and Corrections, and when it is made surprising developments are expected. Tomorrow Commissioners of Accounts Wahle and Owens will file with the Mayor a report of their investigations of the accounts of this department. They have discovered the fact that the city paid for 200,000 pounds of meat that never reached the institutions for which it was intended. To find out who is guilty an examination of witnesses under oath will be necessary, and that Mayor Gilroy will probably order.

Gotham Brevities.

The banking firm of Wayland Trask & Co. resumed business today. The new firm consists of Wayland Trask and Alfred N. Randin.

Probate Clerk Tinney of the Surrogate's office today declared untrue the report that Surrogate Ransom had signed the decree admitting Jay Gould's will to probate.

Judge Walter Q. Gresham paid a visit to the United States Circuit Court Chambers in the Postoffice Building today and for a time sat on the bench with Judge Wallace.

Edward Corrigan, the Master of Hawthorne, is in town. His celebrated suit against the Coney Island Jockey club, known as the Huron case, will come up in court again Thursday.

No cases of typhus-fever were reported today, and the health officers believe that the scourge is under control. Three deaths occurred in the Riverside Hospital on North Brother Island.

Walter Marshall, a guard on the elevated railroad, this evening shot and dangerously wounded his divorced wife, Mary, shot and killed Robert Dingfelder, whom he found in her company, and then committed suicide.

Thomas C. Nichols, a drug clerk, was convicted today of manslaughter. He administered to Martin Mundi, June 2, ten grains of morphine instead of quinine, causing the latter's death. Nichols will probably be sent to the reformatory.

Private cable dispatches were received in Wall street today that the Bank of France had removed the premium it had been paying for gold. The news is considered of great importance, as the heavy and untimely gold exports have been due in part to this cause.

Mrs. Annie Teresa Florence, widow of the famous comedian, William J. Florence, who died Nov. 29, 1891, was married today to Mr. Howard Coveney, an English actor and playwright. The ceremony, which was attended by only a few near friends, took place at the bride's residence, No. 464 Fifth avenue.

Fanny Mitchell Levy, well known as the charming hostess of Monticello, Jefferson's Virginia home, now the property of her son, Jefferson M. Levy, died suddenly last evening in this city. Mrs. Levy was the widow of the late Capt. Jonas P. Levy, U. S. N., who commanded the America during the Mexican war and made a brilliant record in the navy.

President-elect Cleveland has completed his preparations for removal to Lakewood for the rest of the winter. He and all his family will go Friday. The house, 12 West Fifty-first street, will be closed, all servants being transferred to Lakewood. There Mr. Cleveland will take possession of what is known as the Straus cottage, occupied by him last winter.

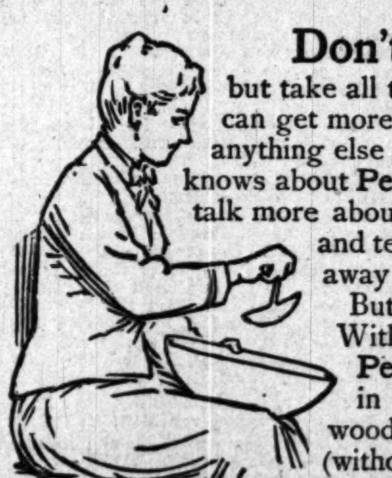
Horatio Sanford gained another point today in his fight in the courts to wrest from Patrick J. Gleason the office of Mayor of Long Island City. The returns now on file in the office of the City Clerks show that Sanford has a plurality of the votes for Mayor, exclusive of the returns of the Fifth District of the Fourth Ward, which when corrected will give him 78 more plurality.

During the last two years there have been periodical sales of Washington relics and fabulous prices have been paid for pieces of bric-à-brac, etc. A. J. Bowden of this city paid $220 at the last sale in Philadelphia for a delicate piece of china. Oscar S. Straus, ex-Minister to Turkey, then bought it of Mr. Bowden for $300. Mr. Straus is a member of the firm of R. H. Macy & Co. He has just discovered that this precious relic was manufactured not long since for R. H. Macy & Co., and that he could have bought one equally as good at his own bargain counter for $1.

The Brooklyn City and County officials and the contractors and their aiders and abettors, who had a finger in the Columbus celebration pie, for which they were indicted by the grand jury for fraudulently paying false claims and for grand larceny respectively, had an inning today before Judge Moore in the Court of Sessions in that city. Motions were made to dismiss the indictments on the ground that there had been no preliminary hearing in any police court and also because they had been indicted, it was asserted, largely upon their own evidence given before the grand jury.

Money Deposited for Margins.

Arguments are being made before Judge Ewing on a motion to dismiss an injunction obtained by Thomas J. Ryan against the Board of Trade, Cudahy & Wright, W. F. Roloson & Co., and others. It is the old fight between Ryan and Cudahy resulting from the alleged rib corner run by Cudahy last October. Ryan lays the fact that he was caught some 2,000,000 pounds short to false representations made to him by Cudahy and Wright. The end he has in view is to keep Roloson & Co. from getting some $24,000 which he deposited in the Metropolitan National Bank to cover margins. The board was about to approve of the duplicate certificates when Ryan obtained an injunction restraining this action and also restraining the bank from paying over the money.



Don't Mince Matters,

but take all the help you can get. And you can get more of it, with **Pearline**, than with anything else that's safe to use. Everybody knows about **Pearline** for washing clothes. We talk more about that, because of all the wear and tear and labor it saves, by doing away with that ruinous **rub, rub, rub.** But don't let it's help stop there. With anything that will wash at all, **Pearline** will save you something in the washing. Dishes, paint, woodwork, marble, windows, carpets (without taking up), milk cans, silver, jewelry, etc.—these are only some of the things that are washed best with **Pearline.**

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 336 JAMES PYLE, New York.

Has "Jack Frost" got a good squ

Nothing frustrates his desig
than these warm, big-colla
long, well-tailored Ulsters

Rogers, Peet & C

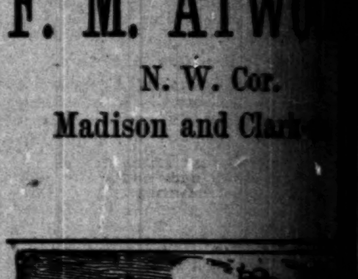
Superior qualities, at from
$40.00, made from foreign
tic friezes, shaggy fur be
chillas, cassimeres, etc.

SWALLOW-TAIL

Are now in active use. Those
full dress suits want the
made in a workmanlike
of good materials. R., P. &
ments are just this kind.
tailed on closer margins tha
ty" clothing, which is hard
per cent discount from
prices or with other mock
Is such stuff cheap at any pr
ably most of it you wouldn't
gift.

R., P. & Co.'s Full Dress Suits range
R., P. & Co.'s extra long Overcoats, with cassimere or silk linings, double or single breasted, from meltons, kerseys, etc.
R., P. & Co.'s Business Suits, either double or single breasted, also cutaway frocks
R., P. & Co.'s perfect-fitting Pants for men
Other makes of goods at one-third prices. Good values, but not as & Co.'s garments.

F. M. ATWO
N. W. Cor.
Madison and Clark


ALL THE YEAR RO
HEALTH AND PLEASURE
EUREKA SPRINGS, A
THE CRESCENT HOTEL is an
proof, stone structure, all mod
ments, situated in the Boston
Northwest Arkansas. Mild and
climate, beautiful scenery, unrival
water. Write to manager, Crescent
Springs, Ark., for descriptive pamph

Hotel St. Elmo,
Green Cove Springs
P. A. BORDEN, Proprietor.
JUDSON L. SCOTT,
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

THE LAKEWOO
LAKEWOOD, NEW JE
FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE
Situated in the Pine Belt; every
health and recreation.
One-third of a mile enclosed glass
One hour and thirty minutes from
Cuisine unexcelled.
Music by the ROMANY BAND.
FRED STERRY,

HOTEL GRENO
56th to 57th-st. and 7th-av., New
Finest Fireproof Hotel in the city, wit
adjoining. European plan. Acknowled
greatest success of any hotel in the co
and appointments cannot be surpassed
WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner and

THE DE SOTO, Savannah,
One of the most elegantly appointed
world. ACCOMMODATION FOR
Tourists will find Savannah one of th
ing and beautiful cities in the entire
that can be named is more healthful or
place of winter resort. Write for illus
WATSON & POWERS,

THE OGLETHORP
BRUNSWICK, GA.
A PERFECT WINTER RESORT
Opens Jan. 4. Send for circular
healthful climate, balmy sea air,
drives, and aquatic and field sports.
WARREN LELAND JR.,

OCEAN SPRINGS HO
On the beach of Ocean Springs, Miss.,
Pass Christian. Mineral waters.
MRS. J.

Liebig COMPANY'S
Extract of Beef.
Do you want a
BEEF TEA? See
is made from the
Incomparably
Pure, palatable,
ing. Dissolves
See Baron Liebig's signature in blue on each label, thus: F. v. Li

CHANCELL
The Leading 10c
A. SHIRE, Wholesale Agent, 10

FORMED TWO LEAGUES

THE ILLINOIS-IOWA A MUCH TANGLED ORGANIZATION.

While One Section Is Disbanding the League at the Grand Pacific the Other Is Electing Officers at the Sherman—Favorites and Second Choices First Past the Post at Roby and Hawthorne—Racing at Guttenberg and Other Points—Sporting News and Gossip.

It would take a shrewd lawyer to tell whether the Illinois-Iowa Baseball League is a defunct body or a promising organization this morning.

Owing to a conflict of authority between President Kent of Jacksonville and Secretary McCaull of Joliet two meetings were called yesterday—one for the Grand Pacific and the other for the Sherman House. While the former meeting was consigning the league to a quiet grave, the Sherman House affair was instilling new life into its old frame. Whether it is legally dead or not must yet be demonstrated.

At the Grand Pacific meeting Rock Island-Moline, Dubuque, Monmouth, Galesburg, Aurora, Ottawa, La Salle, and Joliet were represented either in person or by proxy. The business of the meeting proper was the awarding of the pennant of 1892, which went to Joliet, and the approving of the minutes. These matters having been completed resolutions were passed disbanding the league as an organization. Steps were then immediately taken to form a new Northern Illinois Baseball company, which is to be incorporated to conduct the affairs of the whole league. Another meeting is to be held at Joliet in the latter part of February to elect officers and perfect plans. It is proposed to include Elgin, Aurora, Joliet, Ottawa, Streator, Pekin, La Salle, Galesburg, Rock Island, and Moline in the new body.

The Other Branch Elected Officers.

At the Sherman House there were present representatives from Rock Island, Moline, Rockford, Jacksonville, and Peoria. Officers for the year 1893 were elected, as follows: W. W. Kent of Jacksonville, President; W. R. Moore of Moline, Vice-President, and Frank C. Lander of Rockford, Secretary and Treasurer.

Negotiations have already begun with the people in the following cities to become members of the league: Bloomington, Decatur, Galesburg, Ottawa, Streator, Danville, Litchfield, Canton, Elgin, Springfield, Peoria, Burlington, and Keokuk. The Secretary was instructed to continue the correspondence with those cities, and as soon as other members can be obtained another meeting will be called.

The same rules, salary limit, etc., will govern the season of 1893 as last year. The following persons were present at this meeting: W. W. Kent, Jacksonville; W. L. Alexander, Jacksonville; J. S. Hulse, Rockford; Fred Waitmann, Moline; Harry O'Day, Rock Island; M. D. Hurley, Peoria.

During the day Kent and McCaull met in the rotunda of the Grand Pacific and a war of words ensued which at one time threatened to develop into something more serious. Kent has instituted legal proceedings to compel McCaull to turn over to him the league books.

FAVORITES' DAY AGAIN AT ROBY.

First and Second Choices Divide Up the Program Between Them.

Favorites and second choices divided the money at Roby yesterday and the bookmakers obtained decidedly the worst of the break.

Willie H. was almost backed off the boards in the opening race, and, beating the flag, was never afterward headed, winning pulled up by three lengths. In the second race Ivanhoe was played as though all were over but the shouting, and he cantered in a winner by two lengths before Prince, who beat Fred Houston a like distance for the place.

Azim Duke beat out the good thing Whitehead in the third race handily, and Trude disposed of his inferior field in the mile and a half race, which afforded great amusement to the spectators.

San Pablo, after running in the bunch for five furlongs, came on in the stretch and won the last race.

The summary follows:

First race, purse $200, for 3-year-olds and upward, four and a half furlongs—Willie H., 100 pounds (Irving), 4 to 5, won; Wray C., 90 (Howard), 20 to 1, second; John M. Elliott, 90 (Kennedy), 15 to 1, third. Time, :59. Guess, 90 (Cratty), 6 to 1; Lela Jennings, 100 (McCormick), 50 to 1; Vindicator, 100 (Tucker), 50 to 1; Silhouette, 100 (Conroy), 6 to 1; and Restless, 105 (Vignes), 5 to 2, also ran.

Second race, purse $400, for 4-year-olds and upwards, three-quarters of a mile—Ivanhoe, 109 pounds (Irving), 1 to 2, won; Prince, 109 (Cratty), 5 to 1, second; Fred Houston, 109 (Kennedy), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:19. Vattell, 98 (Phillips), 30 to 1, also ran.

Third race, purse $350, for 3-year-olds, five furlongs—Azim Duke, 114 pounds (J. Murphy), 3 to 2, won; Whitehead, 122 (Irving), 6 to 5, second; Coughlin, 114 (Rogers), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:06. John M. Elliott, 107 (Kennedy), 40 to 1, and Josie G., 115 (Jones), 20 to 1, also ran.

Fourth race, purse $500, for 4-year-olds and upwards, one mile and a half—Trude, 106 pounds (Waters), 2 to 1, won; Aristocrat, 121 (G. Lewis), 5 to 1, second; Long Ten, 109 (Irving), 2 to 1, third. Time, 2:53. Robin Hood, 110 (Kennedy), 8 to 1; Pete Harlan, 113 (Steppe), 15 to 1; and Linguist, 119 (Woods), 15 to 1, also ran.

Fifth race, purse $250, for 4-year-olds and upward, three-quarters of a mile—San Pablo, 106 (Jones), 9 to 5, won; Daylight, 108 (Waters), 8 to 1, second; Kangaroo, 106 (Hancock), 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:20½. Annie Verda, 98 (Cratty), 10 to 1; St. Peter, 110 (Irving) 3 to 2; Pluto, 113 (Steppe), 4 to 1; and Bush McDuff, 113 (Vignes), 10 to 1, also ran.

The Roby card for today is:

First race, one mile, purse $250, for all ages, to carry 105 pounds, selling—Long Ten, 105 pounds; Restless, 105; Rossiter, 105; Edith, 105; Robin Hood, 105; Shoemaker, 105; Cadaverous, 105.

Second race, four and one-half furlongs, purse $250, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling allowances—Gov. Wheeler, 105 pounds; Cole Miller, 101; Red Wing, 98; Pinto, 95; Jessie H., 92; Bushwhacker, 91; Black Maria, 90; Carlow, 89.

Third race, four and a half furlongs, purse $250, conditions same as second race—Fauntleroy, 108 pounds; Tamerlane, 108; Amboy, 108; Oriel, 107; Autumn Leaf, 106; Steinway, 106; Cartridge, 99; Ida Beeswing, 99.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile, purse $350, for 4-year-olds and upward, handicap—J. B. Freed, 125 pounds; Woodpecker, 115; Gov. Porter, 105; Sunbeam, 103; Bob Rice Jr., 100; Zeke Hardy, 100.

Fifth race, one-half mile, purse $300, for all ages, to carry 105 pounds, selling—La Rue, 105 pounds; Big Creek, 105; Spinner, 105; Spalding, 105; Millionaire, 105; Gen. Miles (by Astral), 105; Swifton, 105; Lena Lazel, 105; Leland, 105; Iowa Boy, 105.

BON AIR BEATS MAGGIE LEBUS.

The Old Sprinter After a Desperate Finish Wins by a Head.

One exciting finish enlivened the sport at Hawthorne yesterday.

This was seen in the fifth race when Bon Air, the 2½ to 1 chance, cleverly ridden by Slaughter, forged to the front and beat Maggie Lebus, at 4 to 5, by a head. The other events furnished tame sport, all being won by distances varying from one to ten lengths.

McGinty again showed his gameness by winning the third race in a fighting finish from Critic, with the favorite, Piccolo, a sorry last.

Three favorites and two close-up second choices took the card, and the bookies suffered to a considerable extent.

The summary follows:

First race, purse $300, five furlongs—Mamie B., 95 pounds (Taylor), 6 to 5, won; Anglo Saxon, 81 (Brown), 15 to 1, second; Jennie S., 111 (Noble), 11 to 5, third. Time, 1:06. Skewball, 108 (Gregg), 15 to 1; Vaucluse, 99 (F. Bell), 4 to 1; Blanche's Last, 95 (Kuhn), 15 to 1; and Bevis, 97 (Martin), 10 to 1, also ran.

Second race, purse $300, one mile, selling—Billy Pinkerton, 103 pounds (Noble), 7 to 10, won; Barney, 100 (Leonard), 10 to 1, second; Palmetto, 106 (Shealey), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:50. Speth, 100 (Williams), 5 to 1, also ran.

Third race, purse $400, seven furlongs—McGinty, 100 pounds (Kuhn), 7 to 5, won; Critic, 97 (Taylor), 5 to 1, second; Wm. Daly Jr., 100 (Gregg), 50 to 1, third. Time, 1:32¾. Piccolo, 100 (F. Bell), 4 to 5, also ran.

Fourth race, purse $350, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Sleet, 110 pounds (Slaughter), 11 to 5, won; Miss Knott, 101 (Kuhn), 5 to 1, second; Jake Allen, 87 (McCue), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:19. Ray B., 101 (Leonard), 10 to 1; Prettiwit, 100 (F. Taylor), 8 to 1; Consignee, 94 (Williams), 40 to 1; Zorilla, 93 (W. Mooney), 50 to 1; and Noonday, 106 (Noble), 3½ to 1, also ran.

Fifth race, purse $300, five furlongs, selling—Bon Air, 112 pounds (Slaughter), 5 to 2, won; Maggie Lebus, 106 (F. Bell), 4 to 5, second; Dr. Reynolds, 92 (Kuhn), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:05¾. Luke F., 92 (Taylor), 3½ to 1; Speculation, 108 (Ezell), 40 to 1, and Reta, 99 (Gregg), 15 to 1, also ran.

Today's Hawthorne card is:

First race, five and a half furlongs, purse $300, for non-winners since Dec. 25, allowances—Harry Kuhl, 97 pounds; Packhorse, 97; Prettiwit, 95; Mahlon T., 92; Tom Stevens, 92; Vaucluse, 90; Moose, 90.

Second race, seven furlongs, purse $300, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances—Sleet, 110 pounds; Critic, 107; Kildare, 107; Cassella, 106; Miss Knott, 105; Dollikins, 101; Leocolus, 100.

Third race, three-quarters of a mile, purse $350, for 3-year-olds, selling allowances—Virginia, 105 pounds; Humming Bird, 105; Ald. Morris, 104; Minnie Beach, 99; Santamego, 98.

Fourth race, five furlongs, purse $300, for all ages, selling allowances—Josie M., 115 pounds; Unlucky, 102; Grandpa, 97; Falerna, 95; Charlie Ford, 93; Birdie M., 84.

Fifth race, five furlongs, purse $300, for non-winners since Jan. 1, allowances—Barney, 130 pounds; Yolo, 127; Razzle Dazzle, 126; Fauntleroy, 114; Gazette, 114; Thane, 111; Senator Walcott, 111; Silvia R., 109.

FOUR FAVORITES AT GUTTENBERG.

Lizzie T., Airplant, Kirsch, Susie Fuller Gelding, Lucy Clark, Panhandle Win.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—[Special.]—With the mercury at the zero point and freezing wind the spectators, jockeys, and horses suffered terribly at Guttenberg this afternoon. Four favorites won, but the sport began rather despondently with the plungers. They bet on Rocket to win the first race, but he failed them. Lizzie T., an 8 to 1 chance, won by a length, after being vigorously opposed by Jockey Harry Jones. Airplant, the favorite, captured the second event, but only after a desperate struggle with Jimmie McLaughlin. In the third race Kirsch was played heavily for a certain winner, his odds rapidly declining from 4 to 5 to 1 to 2. His backers never had an anxious moment, as he took first place at the start and won in a gallop. Ed Corrigan of Hawthorne was a visitor at the track this afternoon. The summary follows:

First race, for beaten 3-year-olds, selling, four and one-half furlongs—Lizzie T., 108 pounds (Jones), 8 to 1, won; Ada B., 98 (Griffin), 15 to 1, second; Narka colt, 95 (Donohue), 5 to 1, third. Rocket, 112 (Penny), 13 to 5; Suspense filly, 95 (Ballar), 6 to 1; Post Maid, 96 (Donovan), 25 to 1; Carousal, 93 (Casey), 8 to 1; Florine, 93 (Leigh), 51 to 1, and Happy Maid, 107 (Van Keuren), 7 to 1, also ran. Harlequin, 98 (Sweeny), 4 to 1, was left at the post. Time, :57¼.

Second race, six and one-half furlongs—Airplant, 119 pounds (Henly), 1 to 2, won; McLaughlin, 114, 1 to 2, second; Julia 94 (McGone), 10 to 1, third. Ville Marie, 112 (Griffin), 10 to 1; Sir Richard, 95, 5 to 1; and Quibbie, 117 (Friech), 10 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:25¾.

Third race, selling, six furlongs—Kirsch, 100 pounds (Griffin), 3 to 5, won; Blackburn, 105 (J. Jones), 5 to 1, second; Persistence, 105 (J. Barrett), 3 to 1, third. Sweet Bread, 94 (Casey), 40 to 1; Wallace, 104 (Larrissy), 15 to 1; Revenge, 102 (Cunningham), 10 to 1; and Ben March, 98 (Cuenin), 10 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:16¼.

Fourth race, for beaten 3-year-olds, selling, four and one-half furlongs—Susie Fuller gelding, 112 (H. Penny), 5 to 1, won; Cocoa, 90 (Griffin), 3 to 1, second; Trump, 107 (H. Jones), 2 to 1, third. Deceitful, 98 (Penny), 6 to 1; Levee filly, 90 (Leigh), 30 to 1; Doc, 107 (Clare) 7 to 1; Lady Hildan, 96 (Pettit), 30 to 1; Olga, 102 (J. Barret), 20 to 1; and Lady Washington gelding, 103, also ran. Time, :57.

Fifth race, for beaten horses, six furlongs—Lucy Clark, 99 pounds (Griffin), even, won; Kenwood, 112 (H. Penny), 6 to 1, second; Orton, 107 (N. Hill), 8 to 1, third. Frank L., 97 (Leigh), 30 to 1; Lottie Davis, 99 (Jones), 8 to 1; Big Man, 104 (J. Barrett), 30 to 1; Ilispent, 97 (Sweeny), 100 to 1; Tammany Hall, 97 (Brolier), 8 to 1; and Atlas, 102 (Ballard), 40 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:18¾.

Sixth race, selling, six furlongs—Panhandle, 99 pounds (Griffin), 4 to 5, won; Harry Ireland, 102 (Ballard), even, second; Bullfinch, 117 (Snedeker), 5 to 1, third. Sir George, 102 (H. Jones), 7 to 2; Culpepper, 84 (G. Harris), 20 to 1; Dalesman, 102 (Leigh), 40 to 1; and Max, 99 (Howe), 50 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:23½.

Guttenberg entries for Wednesday are:

First race, for maidens, six and one-half furlongs—Fancy colt, 115 pounds; Lismore, 115; Deceitful, 110; Levee filly, 110; Spot, 82.

Second race, selling, five furlongs—Stonington, 116 pounds; Berwyn, 111; Duke John, 109; Guard, 108; Mucilage, 106; Miss Olive, 101; Polydora, 101; Fitzroy, 100; Capulin, 100; Caraccas, 97.

Third race, for beaten horses, one mile and an eighth—Riot, 116 pounds; Dago, 111; Fred Lee, 111; Joe Courtney, 105; Johnny O'Connor, 90; Molly Davis, 104.

Fourth race, selling, six and one-half furlongs—Logan, 122 pounds; Woodchopper, 111; Blackburn, 110; Blacklock, 110; Jack Rose, 110; Fagot, 107; Saragassa, 104; Mohican, 102; Panway, 102.

Fifth race, selling, for 2-year-olds, three furlongs—Anxiety, 101 pounds; Clara Bell, 97; Joe Knot, 96; Cedigo filly, 93; Faust Rose, 93; Inspector C., 92; Blossom (formerly Apple Blossom filly), 87; Annie G. filly, 87.

Sixth race, selling, four and one-half furlongs—Turk II., 110 pounds; April Fool, 103; Van S., 103; Van Wart, 93; Red Elm, 93; Defaulter, 93; Tringle, 93; Lady Ballard, 91.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Pools sold tonight on tomorrow's Guttenberg races as follows:

First race—Spot, $20; Deceitful, $15; field, $10.

Second race—Guard, $20; Stonington and Polydora, $10 each; Berwin, Duke John, and Mucilage, $8 each; Caraccas, $5; Miss Olive, Fitzroy, and Capulin, $2 each.

Third race—Joe Courtney, $15; Dago, $12; field, $10.

Fourth race—Blacklock, $15; Woodchopper and Mohican, $5 each; field, $8.

Fifth race—No pooling.

Sixth race—Van S., $15; April Fool and Tringle, $10 each; field, $12.

RING BADLY HIT AT NEW ORLEANS.

Lady Tom, Modjeska, Little Addie, Rally, and Gen. Marmaduke Win.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The Texans gave the small ring a hard blow in today's first race. H. W. Harvard's mare Lady Tom, a smart and handy-looking animal, by Rebel Morgan, was in, and her opening odds were 7 to 1. She was steadily backed down to 2½ to 1, and, taken away in front by young Shields, led all the way and won in a gallop. Little Baltic, another good thing, more quietly played second. The favorite, John Harper, was in the soup. The race, run in 1:02¾, was the fastest of the meeting. The track was fast, air cool and pleasant, a good crowd was out, and betting was fair. After Lady Tom had pinched the ring four favorites landed their races in succession and further increased bookmaking woe. They were: Modjeska (Sargent), 6 to 5; Little Addie (Hennessy), 9 to 5; Rally (Perkinson), 2 to 5; Gen. Marmaduke (Sargent), 3 to 5. The latter ran a good strong race. After May Hardy, 10 to 1, had run a strong second, coming from a bad rear position on the first turn, the Board of Racing Governors, as the Board of Control is known now, suspended Jockey Mattox, who rode her, pending an investigation of her running in this race and the one she lost Saturday when favorite. The judicial move was a little tardy and would have seemed more timely last Saturday. A. A. McAllister, who owns Readina, is in trouble. He took her from Van Ness and made arrangements for Scully to train her. She ran yesterday, and after the race there was more ugly talk. Today she landed in Van Ness' stable again, and the stewards just suspended her. The mare is dry and dull, and needs a rest. The stewards also passed a rule prohibiting the use of drugs or injections to increase or decrease a horse's speed. Henry Brown will be here from Chicago Saturday with eight horses, and Harry Snider is also due with fifteen horses of his own and Leo Mayer's. Fifteen animals from Texas and Minnesota got in today. So did Alonzo Clayton, the lightweight of the Kendall Stable last season. He rode two horses unplaced.

The second race, five furlongs, selling, fell to Modjeska, the backed down favorite from 2 to 6 to 5. Off fifth, she ran there until below the eighth pole, where Hubert O'Neil seemed to be winning easily. Suddenly Modjeska came through and won in a drive by a scant length, O'Neil three-quarters of a length before Remus. The talent was divided between Cast Out and Little Addie in the third race, three-quarters, selling, but Addie got the most backing and was the 9 to 5 favorite at the post. She won handily after taking the lead in the stretch by a length and a half, Ada May half a length before Miss Gilkey, with Cast Out an easy fourth. Queer Toy ran a good race to the half, where he bled and was pulled up. Barrow's Rossington colt, Rally, as good as possible just now, won the fourth race, seven furlongs selling, in a big gallop. He was never better than 2 to 5 in the betting, got off in front, staid there, and landed the purse by two lengths, Warplot three lengths before Flora McDonald in the place. Warplot's odds rose from 8 to 5 to 3 to 1, and Flora McDonald was backed down from 15 to 6 to 1, and performed like a cheap selling plater. The summary follows:

First race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, five furlongs—Lady Tom, 94 pounds (H. Shields), 2½ to 1, won; Little Baltic, 97 (Berger), 4 to 1, second; Foxhall, 107 (Mattox), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¾. Palomita, 99 (D. Johnson), 15 to 1; Champagne, 88 (D. Davis), 8 to 1; John Harper, 104 (J. Hill), 5 to 2; Belle Butler, 97 (Andrews), 30 to 1; and Wild Bill, 102 (Lane), 30 to 1, ran unplaced.

Second race, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling, five furlongs—Modjeska, 95 pounds (Sargent), 6 to 5, won; Hubert O'Neil, 105½ (R. Jones), 10 to 1, second; Remus, 82 (Gardner), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:03¾. Miss Frances, 96 (Stucky), 4 to 1; Kerosene, 81 (Berger), 10 to 1; Dick, 92 (Masterson), 30 to 1; Julius Sax, 106 (Hennessy), 8 to 1; and Buckhound, 110 (Doggett), 10 to 1, ran unplaced.

Third race, for 4-year-olds and upwards, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Little Addie, 106 pounds (Hennessey), 9 to 5, won; Ada May, 91 (Good) 15 to 1, second; Miss Gilkey, 101 (Stucky), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:18. Cast Out, 105½ (R. Jones), 2 to 1; John J. T., 103 (J. Hill), 10 to 1; Hoodoo, 109 (Perkinson), 6 to 1, and Queer Toy, 101 (A. Clayton), 6 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fourth race, for 4-year-olds and upwards, selling, seven furlongs—Rally, 111 pounds (Perkinson), 2 to 5, won; Warplot, 105 (Sargent), 3 to 1, second; Flora McDonald, 100 (Cole), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:33. Allibue, 96 (Berger), 40 to 1, and Brown Button, 105 (Hennessy), 10 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fifth race, handicap, for 3-year-olds and upwards, seven and one-half furlongs—Gen. Marmaduke, 109 pounds (Sargent), 3 to 5, won; May Hardy, 100 (Mattox), 10 to 1, second; Blaze Duke, 103 (Armstrong), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:39. Larghetta, 100 (Street), 7 to 1; and Roseboy, 90 (A. Clayton), 12 to 1, ran unplaced.

New Orleans entries for Wednesday are:

First race, five furlongs, selling—Vashti, 3-year-old, 95 pounds; Scottish Bells, 95; Star Waine, 96; Virden, 98; Galen Brown, 100; Elise L., 101; Barker Harrison, 106; Legrand, 110.

Second race, three-fourths of a mile, selling—Highwayman, 88 pounds; Dollie Nobles, 89; Ida May, 91; Patsy, 101; Bonnie B., 103; Kindora, 104; Silver Tip, 106; Armint, 109; Granite, 109; Allibue, 109; Big John, 112.

Third race, selling, five furlongs—Goodway, 85 pounds; Fay S., 92; Harry L., 96; Lady Jones, 97; Joe Lee, 101; Jim Cornwell, 104; Vexator, 105; Longbroeck, 105; Don, 105; Winnie Davis, 106; Ansel Jr., 111; The Judge, 111.

Fourth race, seven furlongs, selling—Vashti, 5-year-old, 102 pounds; Labaid, 104; Pomfret, 107; Gendarme, 107; Dixie V., 108; Warren Leland, 110; Grey Duke, 111.

Fifth race, handicap, seven and a half furlongs—Beeswing, 85 pounds; Zampost, 105; Quarterdeck, 90; Texas Star, 103; Ed Leonard, 100; Rally, 105; Annie House, 95.

ONLY ONE EAST ST. LOUIS FAVORITE.

Jack Kearney, Eunice, May Curl, Glenrush, and Zoolein Are Winners.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Only one favorite was successful at East St. Louis today. The summary follows:

First race, selling, four and one-half furlongs—Jack Kearney, 95 pounds (Sloan), 10 to 1, won; Red Cloud, 99 (Van Camp), 12 to 1; second; Catoosa, 106 (F. Bain), 6 to 5, third. Time, 1.

Second race, selling, five and one-half furlongs—Eunice, 111 pounds (Burns), 6 to 1, won; Johnnie Weber, 110 (Van Camp) 15 to 1, second; Credo, 110 (Chambers), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:15.

Third race, selling, six furlongs—May Curl, 95 pounds (Van Camp), 6 to 1, won; Frontinella, 104 (Fisher) 6 to 1, second; Gen. Caldwell, 106 (F. Bain), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:2 ¼.

Fourth race, selling, six furlongs—Glenrush, 106 pounds (Gallagher), 4 to 1, won; Dyer, 103 (Van Camp), 12 to 1, second; May Blossom, 104 (Chamness), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:20¾.

Fifth race, selling, six furlongs—Zoolein, 109 pounds (Gorman), 4 to 5, won; Florence Shanks, 106 (Barrett), 6 to 1, second; Annorean, 104 (Van Camp), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:21.

Entries at East St. Louis for Wednesday are:

First race, selling, four and one-half furlongs—R. B. Fryer, 121 pounds; Red Cloud, 109; Bobby Watts, 108; Flip Flap, 107; Chloe, 103; Jack Kearney, 111; Rattler, 109; Minnie Walker, 107, Kentucky Maid, 104; Mary B., 100.

Second race, selling, seven furlongs—Sexton, 112 pounds; Filmore, 112; Frank Phillips, 109; Wild Rose, 109; Fred Knox, 112; Top Sawyer, 112; Eden, 109; Belle of York, 91.

Third race, selling, four and one-half furlongs—Abe Halstead, 115 pounds; Harks, 112; Frank, 112; Belle M., 110; Josephine Cassidy, 109; Balance All, 112; Eddie R., 112; Miss Ryan, 110; Grey Minnie, 110; John Windisch, 106.

Fourth race, free handicap, five and one-half furlongs—Frankie D., 90 pounds; Zed, 93; Miss Kitty, 110; Ethel Fortune, 92; Fly Leaf, 102; Tom Darling, 95; Fannie S., 98; Belshazzar, 89; Annorean, 89.

Fifth race, selling, four and one-half furlongs—Barthol, 104 pounds; Starlight, 100; Easter John, 96; Mitchell L., 92; Alice Clark, 89; Storm, 102; Oakview, 96; Catoosa, 95; Ethel Fortune, 91; Esther, 87.

ONLY ONE OUTSIDER AT GLOUCESTER.

Comrade, Plevmar, Brown Charlie, Rafter, Prather, and Darius Win.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Four favorites, one second choice, and one outsider were the order of winners at Gloucester today. The summary follows:

First race, four and one-half furlongs—Comrade (Martin), 3 to 1, won; Honest Tom (Burrell), 3 to 1, second; Little Phil (E. Nelson), 4 to 1, third. Time, :58¾.

Second race, six and one-quarter furlongs—Plevmar (E. Tribe), even, won; Peet (Ham), 4 to 1 second; Hattick filly (Figgs), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:24¾.

Third race, six and one-half furlongs—Brown Charlie (F. Doane), 8 to 5, won; Cloverdale (MacDonald), 3 to 1, second; Minnora (Nelson), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:27¾.

Fourth race, six furlongs—Rafter (Wallace), 10 to 1, won; Pete (Martin), 5 to 1, second; Verbena (Yetter), even, third. Time, 1:21.

Fifth race, one mile and a sixteenth—Prather (F. Doane), 5 to 2, won; Pelham (Ham), 7 to 5, second; Vendetta (Yetter), 5 to 1, third. Time, 2:51.

Sixth race, six furlongs—Darius (Burrell), 8 to 5, won; Philander (Martin), 10 to 1, second; Onager (Ham), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:21½.

Gloucester entries for Wednesday are:

First race, five furlongs—Apollo, 140 pounds; Wyoming, 140; King Solomon, 140; Piedmont, 140; Macgregor, 140; Wrestler, 140; Aftermath, 140; Swamp Fox, 140; Golden, 138.

Second race, 3-year-old maidens, five furlongs—Murphy, 106 pounds; Birdie colt, 106; Roman, 100; Wist, 97; Beausaunt, 97; Sir Lister, 97.

Third race, seven furlongs—Fernwood, 108 pounds; Pocatello, 102; Samaritan, 102; Jupiter, 99; Airshaft, 99; Queen d'Or, 98; Lita, 97.

Fourth race, four and one-half furlongs—Argenta, 110 pounds; McCarthy, 110; Shamrock, 110; Cloverdale, 100; Edna, 95; Magge, late Hayticene filly, 91.

Fifth race, five and one-half furlongs—Maid of Blarney, 105 pounds; Hawkeye, 105; Ray, 100; Jerquet, 98; Silence, 95; Madge L., 95.

Sixth race, five furlongs—Guy Gray, 120 pounds; Woodburn, 120; J J Healy, 120; Lucky Seven, 120; P. J. H., 120; Rustic, 120; Sierra Nevada, 120; Chapman, 120; Oliver Branch gelding, 116; Mine Alone, 116; War Lass colt, 116; Spavonia, 111.

SECOND DAY'S SALE AT LEXINGTON.

Egbert Bid In for $12,500 by W. B. Hawkins—Other Prices.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Another large crowd was present at the second day's sale of trotting stock here today. Sixty-four head were disposed of today for $61,635, an average of $962 a head. The following sold for $500 and over:

Allandorf, ch. s., 11, by Onward, dam by Mambrino Patchen—E. D. Wiggins, Boston, Mass.	10,000
Agatha, b. m., 10, by Happy Medium, dam by Almont—A. L. Hutchings, Danville, Ky.	685
Sentinel Wilkes, b. m., 13, by George Wilkes, dam by Sentinel—E. D. Wiggins	900
Sentinella Wilkes, b. s., 11, by George Wilkes, dam by Sentinel—Joseph Thayer, Lexington	3,800
Girlie Red, b. m., 3, by Red Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Pilot—J. D. Creighton, Lexington, Ky.	760
Kathleen Medium, b. m., 7, by Happy Medium, dam by Ericsson—Bowerman Bros., Lexington	550
Commoner, br. s., 7, by Electioneer, dam by Gen. Benton—W. Bailey, Louisville	1,000
Musical Belle, b. m., 3, by Red Wilkes, dam by Wedgewood—Bowerman Bros.	1,800
Novice, b. m., 10, by Nutwood, dam by Hambletonian, 10—Alex Frazer, Chicago	1,250
Sister Red, b. m., 3, by Red Wilkes, dam by Volunteer—John D. Creighton, Lexington	700
Dewayne, br. h., by Director, dam by Mambrino Patchen—St. Clair & Curry, Lexington	1,000
Odella, b. f., 4, by Onward, dam by Woodford Abdallah—J. J. Noell, Frankfort	550
May Morgan, b. m., 4, by Onward, dam by Woodford Abdallah—same buyer	2,100
Little J., b. m., 8, by Onward-strathmore—R. A. Baker, Frankfort, Ky.	775
Tom McGregor, 2:28¾, ch. s., 5, by Robert McGregor, dam by Hambletonian, 10—F. Margrave, Lexington	525
Mandaly, ch. c., 4, by Nutwood, dam by George Wilkes—Chester L. Bean, Winchester, Ky.	610
Mudronia, 2:26, blk. m., 5, by Baron Wilkes, dam by Sentinel—Bowerman Bros.	175
Sanibel, blk. f., 2, by Bow Bells, dam by Mambrino Patchen—L. B. McFarland, Memphis, Tenn.	500
Ianthe, 2:24½, b. m., 7, by Almont Jr., dam by Enfield—William Lippincott, Philadelphia	1,025
Waiting Maid, b. m., by Bell Boy, dam by Red Wilkes—Bowerman Bros.	800
Jacquelin, b. f., 2, by Bow Bells, dam by Princeps—George Fuller, Nashville, Tenn.	525
Anastasia, b. f., 3, by Anteo, dam by Mambrino Patchen—Bowerman Bros.	800
Algeria Wilkes, br. l., 11, by Alcyone, dam by Tattler—T. P. Baird, Winchester, Ky.	925
Allan King, b. c., 3, by Allandorf, dam by Abraham—Gentry Bros., Lexington	600
Witchery, b. m., 5, by Happy Medium, dam by Almont—R. W. Ford, Lexington	650
Corselet, b. m., 7, by Lord Russell, dam by American Clay—R. W. Ford	1,050
Egbert, b. s., 18, by Hambletonian, 10, dam by Messenger Duroc—W. B. Hawkins, Lexington	12,500
Egbaline, ch. c., 2, by Egbert, dam by Allie West—Joe Thayer, Lexington	1,350
Japan, b. m., 4, by Lord Russell, dam by Princeps—G. D. Wilson, Lexington	525
Helen Wilkes, br. m., 17, by George Wilkes, dam by George Wilkes, dam by Edwin Forress—E. D. Wiggins	500
Venus Almont, br. m., 13, by Star Almont, dam by Ericsson—Bowerman Bros.	650
Frankie Lyons, ch. m., 13, by Mambrino Patchen, dam Hughes—Edwin Forrest—John E. Madden, Lexington, Ky.	610
Mary L., b. m., by Red Wilkes, dam by Sultan—J. D. Creighton, Lexington	520
Mary Bashford, ch. f., 3, by Red Wilkes, dam by Almont—Augustus Sharpe, Louisville	800

Low Prices at the Case Sale of Horses.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The sale of the trotting stock belonging to the estate of Jerome I. Case of Racine, Wis., was continued today. Fifty-six head were sold and prices ruled low. The total was $18,900. Some of the choicest lots were purchased by the heirs, as they could not allow them to be sacrificed. The following brought $1,000 and over:

Lexington Wilkes, b. s., 1880, by George Wilkes—Jennie Anderson, by American Clay; Jackson I. Case, Racine, Wis., $1,100.

Elizabeth, b. m., 1878, by George Wilkes—Snipnose, by American Clay; J. W. Daly, Mount Kisco, N. Y., $1,100.

Bay filly, 1892, by Guy Wilkes—Leontine, by Hamlet; J. H. Shults, Parkville, Long Island, $1,000.

Race Results at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 10.—This was the opening day of the forty days' race meeting of the New California Jockey club. The summary follows:

Five furlongs—Princess won; Quarterstaff, second; Flora E., third. Time, 1:01¾.

Five furlongs—Mount Carlos, won; Stoneman, second; St. Croix, third. Time, 1.01.

One mile—Jennie K. won, Altus second, Fanny F., third. Time, 1:44.

Six furlongs—Folly won, Huguenot second, Tyrone third. Time, 1:16¾.

Seven furlongs—Mabel M. won, Cyclone second, Crawford third. Time, 1:28¾.

Will Offer Prizes at the Fair.

The German, Hanoverian and Oldenburg Horse Association of America met at the Sherman House yesterday for the purpose of making arrangements with regard to an exhibit at the World's Fair. It was decided to award prizes for stallions 4 years old and over. The first prize will be a gold medal; second prize, silver medal; and third prize, bronze medal. Similar prizes are to be awarded for 3-year-olds and 2 years and for mares of the same age. Prizes will also be offered for a collection of two stallions and three mares and a sweepstake will be arranged for the best stallion and best mare of any age.

Louisville Team Wants the Driving Park.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The Louisville Baseball club is trying to get the Louisville Jockey club officials to allow it to locate the ball grounds inside the race course to get the benefit of the grand stand. President Drexler left this afternoon for Baltimore to confer with Manager Barnie regarding the make-up of the team.

Starter Rowe Has Made a Hit.

Tom Orgill, the Southern racing man, who accompanied Jimmy Rowe to San Francisco, arrived in the city yesterday. He says that Rowe has made a great hit as starter, while George Miller is considered away above the other boys riding.

Of all the youngsters in training he likes Charmion best. Its bad feet are a handicap, but it may outgrow this.

FRENCH FENCING MASTERS AT WAR.

The Lie Passed at Spaldings' and a Resort to Fists Narrowly Averted.

Local fencing circles are getting stirred up nicely and some warm, French blood may flow before they settle. It all but flowed yesterday at A. G. Spalding & Bros.

Prof. Henry Dauriac, late teacher of fencing at the Manhattan Athletic club of New York, arrived in the city a few days since and began hunting for a match with foils or dueling swords with any of the local celebrities. One of the local masters is a Col. Monstery.

In an unguarded moment Dauriac let fall the remark that Monstery was too old to meet him. A morning newspaper printed the remark and the trouble was on. Monstery went looking for Dauriac and found him at Spaldings'. The English vocabulary of each master is limited and when a foreigner with a limited English vocabulary gets excited it is a bit difficult to follow the thread of his reasoning.

Monstery opened proceedings in true French style by telling Dauriac that if he said he was too old to fight he lied and followed this by putting up his fists and offering to let French customs go and settle the matter in true American style. Dauriac refused the invitation, but challenged Monstery to meet him in public competition. If the pair meet the bout should be interesting, to say the least.

HIS FIGHTING TAKES PRECEDENCE.

Corbett's Theatrical Engagements Will Not Interfere with His Mills.

Manager Brady, who is credited with the honor of having given Jim Corbett to the stage, yesterday completed arrangements for the World's Fair theatrical engagement of the champion at the proposed theater and pavilion on Fifty-sixth street. The final papers will be signed today.

Under the agreement Corbett is not compelled to show at the theater during the entire summer, as in the event of him signing to fight anybody next October he can leave in June to commence his training. The contract simply calls for him to appear at the theater during the World's Fair year, but no stipulated period is named.

Joe Goddard yesterday called on Corbett and asked him to meet him in a four-round set-to at Battery D.

The champion refused this offer and Goddard left in disgust. He stated that he would, upon his arrival in San Francisco, challenge Jackson to meet him for the Australian championship, and if the match is made will hold Corbett to his agreement to sign a contract to fight the winner.

MYER DECLINES TO FIGHT NOW.

He Will Not Get Ready for a Mill as Early as March.

Alf Kennedy yesterday, on behalf of Billy Myer, telegraphed to President Noel of the Crescent Athletic club of New Orleans that Myer would under no circumstances accept the purse offered for a fight between him and Bowen, and that he could count Myer out of the March carnival entirely.

The Crescent's projected series of fights is petering out. It can blame itself. Myer has been holding himself in readiness for several weeks to go into training as soon as a match was secured for him. Noel has been taking his time about the matter, and Myer now claims that the notice is too short for him to get fit. He does not want to fight Bowen any how while there is larger game in sight.

Donoghue Challenged by Norsseng.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 10.—Vice-President T. Asbjornson of the Normannia Skating club called at the *Journal* office this morning and deposited with the sporting editor a certified check for $1,000 as a guarantee of the club's good faith in issuing the following challenge:

The Normannia Skating club hereby challenges Joseph Donoghue to a series of three skating races on behalf of Axolf Norsseng of Hamar, Norway, the races to be one, three, and five miles and to occur on the rink of the Normannia Skating club in Minneapolis during the early part of February. The club hereby deposits with the sporting editor of the Minneapolis *Journal* the sum of $1,000 to insure Mr. Donoghue a race, the amount to be forfeited to Mr. Donoghue in the event of Norsseng refusing to meet him.

Norsseng was present when the money was deposited. He said he had no desire to become a professional, but if Donoghue wanted to skate for money he would skate that way rather than not get a race.

Opening of the Iowa Bench Show.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The first day of the Iowa Bench Show opened with good attendance today. In the poultry department 1,500 entries were made. The judge is B. N. Pierce of Indiana. The main interest is in the exhibit of dogs. The principal specimens are St. Bernards, Danes, Yorkshires, setters, pointers, and mastiffs, as well as pugs. The judge in this department is Frank Perry of Des Moines. Garza, the famous St. Bernard, 16 months old, and weighing 175 pounds, is the principal center of attraction.

Bicycle Ride Across the Continent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 10.—Messrs. Allen and Sachtleben, two bicycle riders who have ridden across Europe and Asia, will start tomorrow for New York. The start will be made at 9 o'clock from Los Angeles. The route will be across Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas to New Orleans, and then through the Southern States to Pennsylvania. When New York is reached Messrs. Allen and Sachtleben will be able to say that they have made the circuit of the world on their bicycles.

Maurice Daly to Back Albert Garnier.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Maurice Daly has announced his intention to back Albert Garnier in the two matches proposed by Slosson in his challenge to any player in the world to play balk line and cushion carroms.

General Sporting Notes.

Emanuel Lasker, the German chess expert, has gone to Havana.

William R. Cross has been appointed Captain of the Yale freshman crew.

Frankie McHugh, the Cincinnati featherweight, has challenged Billy Plimmer to meet him for from $1,000 to $2,500 a side.

John M. Ward is in New York after a hunting trip and declares again that he will not play with Brooklyn again next season.

Sol Smith says that his next fight will be with Dixon. He hurt his right hand on Van Heest and fears it will not stand many hard battles.

August Porter Thompson, a member of Yale's freshman football club, had both legs broken while coasting at his home, Honesdale, Pa., New-Year's day.

PRACTICAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

A Lesson in Street Car Etiquette Taught by a Boston Woman.

Boston *Herald:* It was between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening and the Tremont street car was crowded. A good many of the passengers were workingmen, and those who were fortunate enough to have a seat, even if it was a very narrow one, seemed to lose half the pleasure of it in watching the door open every time the car stopped. It reached Eliot street, however, without an invasion of the fair sex. Then five or six of them got on board. The majority of the newcomers were young and pretty and of that type who seem to make a special study of the best methods for making the male patrons of street cars feel uneasy, if they happen to be sitting.

One of the arrivals, however, was a motherly-looking woman whose every feature indicated that she had "a will of her own." She might have been taken at first sight for a prominent member of a woman's rights society, but those who formed this opinion of her when she entered the car felt ashamed of themselves a few minutes later.

Several of the young girls had selected the seats they meant to have when they had ogled their present occupants out of them, and one young man with a careworn look, who knew he was a victim, but did not want to give up the battle, decided to compromise rather than acknowledge his defeat. He got up and offered his seat to the motherly-looking woman.

Instead of quietly dropping into the vacancy, as is usual in such cases, the woman turned and said:

"No, thank you, sir. I am as well able to stand as you are; you had better keep your seat." Then, warming up to the subject, she continued: "I cannot understand this nonsense of giving up everything to women, as if they were poor, weak creatures, unable to stand. Here is a car full of men who have been working hard all day and want a rest on their way home, but they are supposed to give up their seats to a lot of young girls who have nothing to do but saunter through the stores all day long, and have not foresight enough to go home before the cars become crowded. I think it simply ridiculous. It is a good while since I have been on a street car at this time of the day, and I propose, so far as I am concerned, to leave the seats to those who have the best right to them."

The young man looked confused, a number of the older men shook their heads approvingly, others looked on in wonder, and the girls, for whose benefit the remarks were apparently made, seemed undecided whether to giggle or pout. They cast longing glances at the vacant seat, but not one of them had the courage to drop into it.

The car stopped; a young woman got on board. She looked at the deep red cushion, then at the girls who were hanging on the straps, and seemed unable to understand it. A smile went around the car, and for several blocks there was a vacant seat in a crowded electric.

The Weight of a Thought.

A scientific journal of high repute is authority for the statement that Prof. Masso, the Roman physiologist, has invented a machine that will actually give the weight of a thought. To quote from the account mentioned: Prof. Masso showed by experiment that the effort of thinking causes a rush of blood to the brain, this blood-rush varying in intensity according to the thought. He placed a man in the machine, which was so delicately balanced that the rush of blood turned the scale. The professor says that when the subject is sleeping, the thoughts or visions that come to him in his dreams are sufficient to cause the head to sink below the feet, and that the same takes place when the subject is disturbed by a slight sound. He further declares that the balance will indicate when a person is reading Italian and when Greek, the greater mental exertion required for Greek producing a more profuse rush of blood to the head.

Parted.

Yes, we have parted, parted forever,
Time may bring changes and blot out the score,
Love may be shaken again to awaken,
But the trust once betrayed cometh no more.

True, we have parted, parted forever,
Clouds hide the sun and wintry winds chill,
Now ghosts of the past stride by on each blast,
And memory's chidings thou never canst still.

Hope not to forget, when new friends surround thee,
The love that was loyal thro' doubt and distress:
Bitterly sorrow will come on each morrow,
And thy heart long in vain for the wonted caress.

Aye, we have parted, tears will fall idly,
Regret unavailing, this story will tell,
By words lightly spoken hearts may be broken,
And love find its dirge in the murmured farewell.

—*Philadelphia Times.*

Caught by a Spider.

A local paper of Santa Ana, Cal., tells about a spider which had a web in a tree in which a canary was caught. The ends of the wings, tail, and feet of the bird were bound together by some sticky substance, to which were attached the threads of the spider, which were slowly but surely drawing up the bird by an ingenious pulley arrangement. The bird hung head downward, and was so securely bound with little threads that it could not struggle, and would have soon been a prey to its great, ugly captor had not an onlooker rescued it.

PUTS AND CALLS GO.

TRADING IN FUTURES ALLOWED ON THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Charges Against Pardridge, McHenry, and Barrett Dismissed for Want of Evidence—The Rule Against Dealing in Privileges Abolished Because Its Enforcement Is Impracticable—Lively Trading Looked For in the Future—Suggestions for the Inter-State Commission.

There will probably be trading in puts and calls around the Board of Trade today without any great effort at concealment. So said members when they learned of the action taken by the Board of Directors yesterday afternoon in the cases against E. W. Pardridge, W. E. McHenry, and C. R. Barrett, accused of having dealt in those privileges. The directors tried only one of the cases. They threw it out as unproved and not only sent the other two after it, but clinched their action by rescinding their resolution of March 8 last, which positively forbade any member from dealing in puts and calls.

The directors took this course because it was practically impossible to enforce the resolution.

When it was passed the resolution put an instant stop to the trade in privileges which had been carried on for years. For several weeks there was nothing heard about puts and calls after hours. Then rumors that they were being bought and sold on the quiet ran around. The directors didn't institute any investigation into the rumors for some time. When they did they found it difficult to obtain evidence.

The directors appointed a special committee to carry on the investigation. In October Pardridge, Barrett, and McHenry were cited to appear before the directors and answer the accusation that they had been dabbling in the prohibited privileges. The day on which they were to face the directors they secured a temporary injunction from the court tying the directory's hands. By mutual consent, the matter was postponed until the questions involved should be settled by the court. The latter's decision was rendered a few days ago and it was adverse to Pardridge, Barrett, and McHenry. They were notified to appear before the directors yesterday.

Thirteen of the directors appeared at the inquiry. They were: H. F. Dousman, E. S. Worthington, C. B. Van Kirk, William Bartlett, John S. Hannah, M. C. Mitchell, John M. Fiske, E. A. Beach, Thomas A. Wright, Lloyd J. Smith, John Hill Jr., William S. Booth, R. S. Lyon.

The doors were locked and the three accused brokers waited in the ante-room for some time and then suddenly concluded they were entitled to counsel. A messenger was dispatched for George J. Brine. He was instructed to press for a continuance. The directors refused the continuance and McHenry's case was called. He entered the room attended by Mr. Brine. One of those present said the directors had only one witness to examine. That was Thomas Hood. His evidence proved nothing.

A director made a motion to dismiss all three cases, and the motion prevailed by a vote of nine to six. Then another director said there was no use of keeping a resolution on the books that couldn't be enforced, and he moved to rescind the resolution of last March. That motion was carried also.

For some reason not entirely clear at least one of the defendants was anxious to have the matter go over to the new directory. Pardridge approached Vice-President Chandler, who was prosecuting the case, and asked him if he would not agree to let it go over. Mr. Chandler warmed up a little and said that he was ready to go ahead with the prosecution and was going to push it before the present Board of Directors. Pardridge seemed somewhat disappointed and walked away.

The directors passed resolutions protesting against the abrogation of the transit system over Canadian roads by the President under the retaliatory act passed by the Fiftieth Congress, it having been rumored that the President would exercise that power. The resolutions say that to deprive the citizens of this country of the facilities of Canadian railways and the consequent elimination of their competition must prove detrimental to American commercial and manufacturing interests, while benefiting the holders of securities of the Erie, Vanderbilt, and Pennsylvania systems. The resolutions which suggested that the Welland Canal discrimination could be amicably arranged were ordered telegraphed to President Harrison. A copy will be sent to every Congressman.

Resolutions for presentation to the National Transportation Association were prepared. They provide that Congress be requested to make such amendment to existing laws as may enable the Inter-State Commerce Commission to enforce all its findings subject to appeal to United States courts, in which event the findings of fact by the commission shall have force as findings of Masters in Chancery. It is also recommended that the Inter-State Commission have power to employ competent agents to act under its direction and subject to such rules as the commission may establish, whose action in the matter of approving or forbidding proposed changes in rates, rules, etc., shall be binding upon all common carriers, unless reversed by the commission upon appeal.

The Market.

There was something of a variation to the provision market yesterday. Pork bulged early, touching $19.47½ for May, but broke back to $19.00, reacted, broke again, and closed at $19.10. While pork was going through these gymnastics, lard and ribs were being sold by the leading longs in considerable quantities, and as they offered more than the buying orders demanded there was a break, May selling off and closing 17½ cents lower for lard at $10.52½ and 25 cents lower for ribs at $9.52½. Outsiders were the best buyers of all produce, the professionals being the sellers.

There was a slight improvement in grain, wheat closing ⅛ cent higher at 79@79⅛ cents, with corn and oats ⅜ cent higher at 46⅝ cents and 34⅝ cents respectively.

Case of Harry C. Bunn.

After having the evidence in the case of Harry C. Bunn, charged with disorderly conduct, written up and carefully considering the case for a week, Justice Glennon yesterday afternoon discharged the defendant. Bunn is Assistant Secretary for the Inter-State Building and Loan Association, and a few weeks ago was at the Congress street station of the elevated road waiting for a train. He was standing near a passageway when he was ordered to move on by Officer Collins of the Harrison Street Station. He refused to do so and was placed under arrest on a charge of disorderly conduct. He claims that he was waiting for his brother-in-law and was not in the way of other passengers.

Electric Lights Shut Off.

Almost total darkness reigned last evening on Michigan avenue, not an electric light being visible from the Auditorium north to Lake street. Monroe street east of Wabash avenue was also shrouded in gloom, and but few electric lights were shining on the east side of Wabash avenue for several blocks. Visitors to the Battery D Police Station had to grope their way, as the electric light over the door of the station was resting from its usual labors. Telephoning from the office at 8:30 the Police Sergeant received a reply from the electric works that an accident to their machinery prevented many of their lights from burning.

Will Probably Investigate the Fire.

The two-story brick building at No. 3264 Laurel street was partly destroyed by fire at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The fire started in the clothing store of Grossman Dorman on the first floor and was caused, Mr. Dorman says, by the falling of a kerosene lamp. Mr. Dorman's loss is $5,000, on which there is an insurance of $5,000. The second story was occupied by John and Michael Kusky as dwellings. Their loss will reach $200. The building, which is owned by Frank Sheedy, is damaged to the extent of $2,000. The fire was of such a character that an investigation by Fire Marshal Conway will probably follow.

Will Regulate Rates for Gas.

LIMA, O., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—With the thermometer 10° below zero and hardly enough natural gas to keep teakettles from freezing the Council has awakened to the fact that something should be done, and last night declared themselves against "the robbery" which has been going on since the repeal of the ordinance regulating the price, and giving the company the right to fix their own rate. The Council will meet tonight to frame an ordinance regulating the price and pressure, so that if the company has not the gas the people will know it.

Dilapidated.

O, his swear-off is fine and complete,
It is new and must certainly please,
But ere long, when this swear-off you meet,
You will note that it bags at the knees.
—*Washington Star.*

WRECK ON THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Passenger Train Plunges Down an Embankment, Damaging Nothing but Cars.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—A wreck occurred on the Illinois Central at 3 o'clock this morning at a point two miles above Beauregard. It was the deliberate work of some villains whose purpose was robbery or revenge. The place selected was at the crest of an embankment about twenty feet high. A whole rail was removed and carried away, and the crowbars, wrenches, and other tools used by the miscreants were piled up in a heap alongside of the track. The south-bound fast mail train reached the spot, going at a good rate of speed, and the engine, the baggage car, the mail car, the express car, and the second-class passenger coach went down the embankment. The engineer and fireman felt the locomotive leave the track and jumped just in time, for the engine rolled down the hill and buried the headlight in the dust a hundred feet away. The baggage and mail cars were capsized and with the express car were a total loss. With all that, Mail Clerk McLaurin, Engineer Wheelock, Express Messenger De Coursey, the fireman, and others of the train employés were only badly shaken up but not seriously hurt, all of them attending to their duties today. Only the end of the second-class coach went down the hill. None of the passengers were hurt. The first train which left New Orleans carried along a circular for general distribution offering a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the parties who committed the crime. The belief among some of the officials is that the accident was the result of a conspiracy which grew out of the removal of the company's depot at Beauregard.

TEN WORKMEN FOUND GUILTY OF RIOT.

In the Trial of the Duquesne Strikers Verdict Was Returned for the State.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 10.—The jury in the case of the thirteen Duquesne strikers charged with riot returned a sealed verdict last night. It was opened in court this morning and the verdict announced. Ten of the defendants were convicted of riot, two of unlawful assembly, and one acquitted. The verdict created much surprise and is looked upon as a victory for the prosecution. The punishment is the same for riot as unlawful assembly, the maximum being $500 fine and two years in jail or the workhouse. The defense will at once move for a new trial.

Saloon Fight May End in Death.

Wenzel Steinbock, a young saloonkeeper, who lives and does business at No. 730 Lincoln avenue, is at the German Hospital, where he is thought to be dying. His assailant is not known, but the police began yesterday an investigation to find, if possible, which of several men assaulted him the night of Jan. 3, when half a dozen men engaged in a fight in August Schmidt's saloon, No. 719 Lincoln avenue. Early that evening Steinbock had a quarrel with his wife, and went to Schmidt's place. A fight began, and by some one present Steinbock was struck on the head. He went home, where for a few days the wound gave him no trouble. A few days later the wound became troublesome, and Monday night he became delirious. Last night the ambulance conveyed him to the hospital.

Queer Order in a Larceny Case.

Edward Wiemont, a negro, was arraigned before Justice Blume yesterday morning accused of stealing and swallowing a diamond in the jewelry store of P. M. Connel at No. 738 West Madison street Monday night. Justice Blume continued the case until Saturday and ordered that the services of the City Physician should be obtained and an emetic administered to the prisoner.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Weather forecast for Wednesday:

For Indiana and Illinois, fair, except snow in Western Illinois, warmer, southeasterly winds.

For Lower Michigan and Upper Michigan, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southeasterly.

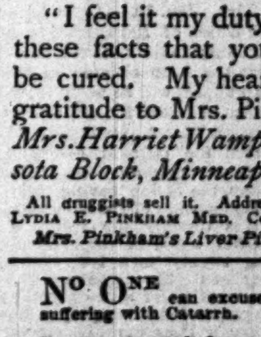
For Wisconsin, fair, except snow in western portion, warmer, followed by colder at night, southeasterly winds.

For Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri, increasing cloudiness and snow, warmer in Iowa and Missouri, colder in Minnesota, southeasterly winds.

For North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska, snow, colder, winds shifting to northerly.

For Kansas, fair, except snow in eastern portion, colder, winds shifting to northwesterly.

Place of observations.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	29.86	58	66	S.	Clear..	....
Bismarck, N. D.	29.68	10	14	S. E.	Snow..	.04
Boston, Mass.	30.26	8	28	W.	Clear..	
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.72	-2	-3	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Cairo, Ill.	30.12	16	20	W.	Clear..	
Charleston, S. C.	30.12	38	44	N. W.	Clear..	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.64	44	54	W.	Clear..	
Chicago	30.10	-6	-2	W.	Clear..	
Cincinnati, O.	30.14	4	8	W.	Clear..	
Cleveland, O.	29.96	2	6	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Davenport, Ia.	30.12	-2	-2	W.	Clear..	
Denver, Colo.	29.54	60	64	W.	Clear..	
Des Moines, Ia.	30.02	2	2	S. E.	Snow..	.01
Detroit, Mich.	29.94	-2	0	W.	Clear..	
Dodge City, Kas.	29.76	34	40	S.	Clear..	
Duluth, Minn.	29.96	-6	-4	S.	Clear..	
Dubuque, Ia.	30.10	-4	0	S. W.	Clear..	
Erie, Pa.	29.86	0	2	W.	Fair..	.01
El Paso	30.00	60	66	N. W.	Clear..	
Galveston, Tex.	30.04	58	58	S. E.	Clear..	
G'd Haven, Mich	29.98	8	10	N.	Cl'udy	.08
Green Bay, Wis.	29.90	-2	4	S. W.	Fair..	Trace
Helena, Mont.	29.86	36	44	S. W.	Cl'udy	.08
Huron, S. D.	29.72	10	10	S.	Clear..	
Indianap'lis, Ind	30.14	0	2	W.	Clear..	
Jacks'nvi'le, Fla	29.96	48	54	N. W.	Clear..	
Kansas City, Mo.	29.96	18	18	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Keokuk, Ia.	30.06	6	6	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Knoxville, Tenn	30.14	14	20	N. W.	Clear..	
La Crosse, Wis.	30.08	-6	-2	W.	Clear..	
Little Rock, Ark.	30.02	32	32	S. W.	Clear..	
Louisville, Ky.	30.16	4	8	W.	Clear..	
Manistee, Mich	29.92	4	8	N. W.	Clear..	.02
Marquette, Mich	29.90	-2	2	W.	Clear..	
Memphis, Tenn.	30.10	28	32	N. W.	Clear..	
Miles City	29.64	34	48	N. W.	Clear..	
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.06	-8	-4	W.	Clear..	
Minnedosa	29.62	-4		S. W.	Clear..	
Montreal	30.32	-8	-8	S. W.	Snow..	.12
Montrose	30.00	34	48	N. W.	Fair..	
New Orleans, La.	30.06	34	54	Calm	Clear..	
New York City	29.54	6	22	W.	Clear..	Trace
Omaha, Neb.	29.92	12	12	S. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Oswego, N. Y.	29.56	-2	0	N. W.	Snow..	.01
Palestine	29.96	56	64	S. W.	Clear..	
Pierre, S. D.	29.62	22	22	S. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Port Huron	29.94	-2	10	N. W.	Clear..	
Pueblo, Colo.	29.62	58	66	W.	Fair..	
Rapid City	29.48	38	46	W.	Fair..	
St. Louis, Mo.	30.08	14	16	N. E.	Cl'udy	
St. Paul, Minn.	30.04	-4	-4	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Salt Lake	30.24	26	28	S.	Clear..	
Santa Fe	30.02	36	50	N. E.	Clear..	
Sioux City, Ia.	29.84	8	8	S. E.	Cl'udy	.01
Springfield, Ill.	30.10	4	6	N. W.	Fair..	
Springfield, Mo.	29.96	24	28	S. E.	Clear..	
Toledo, O.	29.96	4	6	N. W.	Snow..	Trace



"*My Sick Sisters,*
"Let me tell you something.
"I have no motive other than to do you good.
"For years I have been almost a constant sufferer from female trouble in all its dreadful forms: shooting pains all over my body, sick headache, spinal weakness, faintness, dizziness, depression, and everything that was horrid. I tried many doctors in different parts of the U. S., but *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound* has done more for me than all the doctors.
"I feel it my duty to tell you these facts that you also may be cured. My heart is full of gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham."—*Mrs. Harriet Wampler, 507 Kasota Block, Minneapolis, Minn.*
MRS. HARRIET WAMPLER
All druggists sell it. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.
Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills, 25 cents.

NO ONE can excuse himself for suffering with Catarrh.
Why? Because Aerated Oxygen cures this dangerous and offensive disease in all its stages.
AND IN THIS WAY:
Being a richly medicated, oxygenized vapor, it permeates the whole system, healing, strengthening and restoring the weak and sore parts.
Send for Pamphlet. Aerated Oxygen Compound Co., Chicago Office: 3 & 4 CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.

Clear as a Crystal.
WAUKESHA
HYGEIA
SPRING WATER.
Sparkling as a Diamond.
Superior to All Other Table Waters.
FRESH FROM THE HYGEIA SPRING AT WAUKESHA DAILY. DELIVERED IN 10-GALLON SEALED CANS.
WAUKESHA HYGEIA MINERAL SPRING CO.,
237 Wabash-av., Chicago.

OWN THE EARTH!
What! All of it? No. Most of it is little account; only a few spots are worth having. Let others own Sahara and Siberia; you buy in GRIFFITH, CHICAGO'S FACTORY SUBURB

4 Railroads and the Outer Belt
2
We sold 1100 lots
Why did they buy?

ELMER and JAY DWIGGINS & CO. FOUNDERS OF GRIFFITH
136 Washington-st., Chicago.

Burlington Route
BEST LINE TO ST PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS

KIRK'S
STANDARD OF THE WORLD
AMERICAN FAMILY
SOAP
A LAUNDRY SOAP, PURE AND SANITARY
DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP.
HEALTHFUL, AGREEABLE, CLEANSING.
Cures Chapped Hands, Wounds, Burns, Etc. Removes and Prevents Dandruff.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE
NEWSSELLERS should write for rates and terms. Prompt answers to all inquiries.
The "Tribune" is always sent express charges or postage prepaid by quickest route.
ALWAYS SELLS BEST.

Candy
Send $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a superb box of Candy by express, prepaid east of Denver or west of Boston. Suitable for Presents. Sample orders solicited. C. F. GUNTHER, CONFECTIONER, 212 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

WANTED—Horses to Board
At JOHN S. COOPER'S New Barns, 417 to 421 Illinois-st.

CAPITAL IS DOUBLED.

WEST AND NORTH SIDE CABLE COMPANIES' STOCK INCREASED.

Only 10 Per Cent of the $15,000,000 Authorized to Be Put Out at Present—Report of the Treasurer of the West Side Lines Shows Net Earnings for the Year of $1,932,914—Profits of the North Side Lines—Lake Street "L" People Meet and Adjourn.

The stockholders of the West Chicago Street railway company yesterday authorized President Yerkes and his associate directors to increase the capital stock of that company $10,000,000, making the authorized issue $20,000,000. The stockholders of the North Chicago Street railroad company took similar action, authorizing the doubling of the capital stock of their company, and the directors may now increase the capital of that company from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000.

This increase in prospective street railway capitalization was accomplished at the annual meetings of the two companies. While the directors were authorized to double the stock of both companies, they announced that it was their present intention to put out an increase of but 10 per cent, or $1,000,000 new West Side stock and $500,000 new North Side stock.

At the West Side meeting 85,396 shares of the total 100,000 were represented in person or by proxy. Only about twenty-five stockholders were present in person. Secretary Crawford held proxies for 36,534 shares; Le Grand Perce, who was understood to represent Philadelphia interests, 6,955; George Huhn of Philadelphia, about 17,000. There was a total of 60,971 proxies. The stock list disclosed among the heavy holders P. A. B. Widener, 3,267; C. T. Yerkes, 17,000, and Mr. Elkins, 6,000. The name of Marshall Field did not appear on the stock list, although he has heretofore been a heavy holder of the stock.

Yerkes Proposes an Increase of Capital.

President Yerkes offered the resolution authorizing the directors to increase the stock as they saw fit up to $20,000,000. In speaking to this resolution he said:

"It has been thought for some time that the capital of the company is not large enough. We have by borrowing money on bonds been able to meet some of the necessary improvements, but the system is growing rapidly. I have thought it well for us to prepare for decided improvements in the years to come. It is necessary on account of the State statute, whenever it is desired to increase the capital stock of a company, to have an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the stockholders. It is so much trouble to get such a large proportion of the stock represented at a meeting that we have deemed it proper to make one stroke of the matter and authorize capital to just double the present amount, then, when we desire to issue an amount of stock, it can be done without getting the stockholders together."

The resolution was carried with only 359 votes against it. The following Board of Directors was then elected: Charles T. Yerkes, John B. Parsons, R. C. Crawford, William L. Elkins, S. W. Rawson.

Cost of Improvements.

In his annual report President Yerkes said that 350 new cars had been purchased during the year, and for those cars and for new stables and power-house improvements some $700,000 had been spent. The State street loop will soon be ready for use, and in three months after the legal proceedings were ended the new tunnel line might be ready. The number of passengers carried last year was 94,518,474, an increase of 8,905,470. The number of car miles run was 15,582,141, an increase of 943,727.

"It has been suggested by a number of stockholders," said President Yerkes, "that the surplus which has been invested in cars, real estate, etc., should be divided among the stockholders in the form of a stock dividend. I do not fully agree in the idea, but I feel it would be proper to make a division of a portion of it at no late date."

In the course of some remarks made after the reading of the report in which a comparison was drawn between the West Side and South Side systems, much to the disadvantage of the latter, Mr. Yerkes said:

"The short hauls and the people who hang on the straps are the ones we make our money out of. We make no money on the man who has a seat, and rides to the end of the line."

Report of the Treasurer.

The detailed report of the operations was made by the Treasurer, and was as follows:

		Increase.
Gross earnings	$4,620,225	$451,024
Operating expenses	2,687,310	219,131
Net	$1,932,914	$231,892

Fixed charges.			Per cent.
Rent of leased roads	$490,500	....	.....
Coupon interest	253,496	$ 7,183 Dec.	2.80
Interest, etc	151,078	69,917 Inc.	46.28
Totals	$895,075	$62,733 Inc.	7.54

Net earnings	$1,932,914
Fixed charges	895,075
Net applicable to dividends	$1,037,837
Dividends paid	725,000
Balance carried forward	$ 312,839

These were the figures that stockholders were anxious to see. They showed net earnings of 10.3 per cent on the $10,000,000 capital. While this shows a handsome increase it is considerably smaller than was generally expected. It showed, too, that the idea many stockholders have held for some time that further increases in earnings would be nearly all net is incorrect. While gross earnings increased $451,024 the net earnings applicable to dividends increased but $169,157. The increase in net applicable to dividends was but 37 per cent of the increase in gross earnings.

Operating expenses were detailed as follows:

		Increase.	Per cent.
Conducting transportation	$ 1,249,442	$78,187	6.68
Maintenance way	167,332	13,285	8.62
Motive power	841,779	32,829	4.06
Maintaining cars	149,678	43,849	41.43
General expenses	279,078	50,978	22.35
Total	$ 2,687,310	$219,131	8.88
Gross earnings	$ 4,620,225	$ 451,024	10.82
Expenses	2,687,310	219,131	8.88
Net earnings	$ 1,932,914	$ 231,892	13.63
Fixed charges	895,075	62,733	7.54
Applicable to divdns.	$ 1,037,839	$ 169,159	
Dividend	725,000	125,000	
Bal. to income act.	$ 312,839	44,159	16.46

		Increase.
No. of trips	1,817,400	43,165
Miles run	15,582,141	943,727
Passengers	94,518,474	8,905,470
Receipts from horse lines		$2,649,730
Receipts from cable lines		1,970,495
Total		$4,620,225
Expenses horse lines		$1,784,337
Expenses cable lines		902,973
Total		$2,687,310
Miles run by horse cars		9,077,048
Miles run by cable cars		6,505,093
Total		15,582,141

	Cents.
Receipts per mile, horse cars	29.19
Receipts per mile, cable cars	30.29
Expenses per mile, horse cars	19.66
Expenses per mile, cable	13.88
Passengers carried, horse lines	54,771,929
Passengers carried, cable lines	39,746,545
Receipts per passenger	.0485 cents

Maintenance of cars cost $100.94 per car. The average number of horses on hand was 4,004. Of these an average of 184 were used on wagons, carts, etc., leaving the average number used on the cars 3,820. The average traveled a day by each horse was 13.02 miles. The cost of feed per horse per day was 18.58 cents, shoeing per day .024 cents, and other cost of keeping horses 19.40 cents per day, making the total cost of caring for horses 38.22 cents a day.

The cable rope ran 533,205 miles. The cost of rope was $126.011. The cost per mile run by the rope was 23.63 cents. Operations of power stations cost $94,716, an average per mile of rope run of 17.76 cents. Maintenance of track per mile of horse-car line was $705.58, and per mile of cable line $476.34.

The proportion of operating expenses to gross earnings was 58.16, against 59.20 last year.

The meeting adjourned until Jan. 18 at 3 p. m., when the stockholders will be asked to formally authorize the increase in stock which the directors will make in the meantime.

It was stated that some thirty miles of new cross-town lines were laid during the year, but no statement of the cost of this construction was presented. No balance sheet was presented. Nothing was said about bond issues, although $1,000,000 debenture bonds were put out during the year. There was no statement showing the floating debt.

OPERATION OF NORTH SIDE LINES.

Net Profits for the Year $752,546—Old Directors Re-elected.

There were but ten or fifteen stockholders present at the North Chicago Street railroad meeting. The proxies held amounted to 31,741 shares, and the votes of those present brought the total representation up to 42,322 of the 50,000 shares. President Yerkes' report showed that the road carried 54,419,457 passengers, against 44,343,905 last year. The number of car miles run was 8,547,791, against 7,576,766, an increase of 971,425 miles. The track on Clark street was relaid and 115 new cars were purchased. Seventy-five more new cars have been ordered. The company paid out to the employés' benefit association, which it maintains without expense to the employés, $7,487. The net profits of the year were $752,546, or at the rate of 15 per cent on the stock. Operating expenses were 52.90 per cent of gross earnings, against 55 last year.

The Treasurer's report gave operating expenses in detail. The more important items were as follows:

	1891.	1892.
Rental	$ 256,898	$ 263,154
Interest	151,976	183,683
Insurance	7,840	10,465
Damages	33,250	41,819
Conductors and drivers	466,717	510,993
Track	17,298	14,318
Rope	54,938	69,199
Hay	11,557	15,034
Car repairs	40,999	44,401
Cable track	17,247	17,778

The total charges ahead of the stock were detailed as follows:

	1892.	1891.
Operating expenses	$1,334,052	$1,221,408
Railway rental	263,154	256,898
Interest	183,683	151,976
Insurance, etc	49,310	50,869
Horse depreciation	10,000	10,000
Clark street renewal	18,514	....
Totals	$1,858,713	$1,691,152

The result of the year's work may be summarized as follows:

	1892.	1891.
Passenger receipts	$2,521,511	$2,217,440
Other receipts	89,748	87,170
Total income	$2,611,259	$2,304,610
Operating expenses, rental, interest, etc	1,858,713	1,691,152
Net income	$ 752,546	613,453
Balance to credit income account, Jan. 1	629,864	416,411
	1,382,411	1,029,864
Dividends	575,000	400,000
	807,411	629,864
Liability of N. C. Ry. Co., assumed May 24, 1886, not heretofore charged out	79,002	
Bal. cr. inc. acct. Dec. 31, '92	$ 728,409	

The average receipts per mile were 29.499 cents. The average number of passengers per mile was 5,899. The average expenses per mile of cable road were 13.065 cents; for the horse lines 19.26 cents. The stock list showed that C. T. Yerkes held 7,495 shares, Mr. Elkins 1,016 shares, Walker & Wren 1,050 shares, P. B. Widener 1,000 shares.

The old directors, C. T. Yerkes, Charles Henrotin, C. A. Spring Jr., W. D. Meeker, and W. F. Furbeck, were reëlected.

THEY SIMPLY MEET AND ADJOURN.

Stockholders of the Lake Street Elevated Road Accomplish Nothing.

All the elements necessary to a stormy session were present at the annual meeting of the Lake Street Elevated railway company yesterday afternoon. The stormy session did not materialize, however, for the simple reason that an adjournment was taken immediately on the completion of the roll call. O. M. Brady, one of the members and directors in the old organization, presided in the absence of John A. Roche. Mr. Roche, Underwood, and Green, and what is termed the "new blood," were conspicuous for their absence. They are in New York in the interest of the company and have been delayed in their negotiations.

Some little difference of opinion seems to exist as to what these negotiations consist of. One of the stockholders present glibly expressed the opinion that the negotiations were for construction contracts. These contracts, according to his version of the matter, were to have been subject matter for yesterday's meeting. No one seemed to be prepared to explain just why the negotiation of contracts for construction should demand the personal attention of a majority of the officers and directors of the road.

It is possible that some difficulty or at least delay has been experienced in placing the bonds of the road in New York. A hitch at this juncture would be somewhat embarrassing. At any rate, the New York parties telegraphed to H. P. Holland to have the meeting adjourned for one week. A merit was made of necessity when the roll of stockholders was called and it was shown that a quorum was not present. Out of 28,000 shares of stock something like 7,000 shares were represented. The entire capitalization of the road is $5,000,000. Out of the full 50,000 shares 15,000 are held as treasury stock. Thirty-five thousand shares were placed in the hands of the registrar of the company to be exchanged at par for stock in the old Lake street company. So far representatives of only 28,000 shares have availed themselves of this opportunity to exchange and for all practical purposes the stock amounts to 28,000 shares. The syndicate interested in the reorganization made exchanges of stock promptly. The Fitzgeralds and associates, who are considered obstructionists, have not taken such action but no doubt will do so, inasmuch as they lose no rights by so doing.

The Fitzgerald interest was guarded by William Fitzgerald Sr., and William H. Fitzgerald, his son. William H. Fitzgerald is the one old director who did not resign, and who furthermore does not intend to resign. When the thirty odd stockholders met in the Secretary's office in the Marine Building the Fitzgeralds stood up close to Secretary Bruner's elbow and watched proceedings closely. Even the formality of calling the roll elicited a number of inquiries and suggestions from Mr. Fitzgerald Sr. The telegram from New York suggesting an adjournment was not well received by them. They wanted to know who it was from, and Harry Holland's explanation that it was from "Roche, Underwood, and Green, and them fellows down in New York," was not entirely satisfactory. An adjournment, however, was taken until next Tuesday at the same hour. As Mr. Fitzgerald expressed it, there is no probability that a quorum will be present at that time.

"The stock is here all right," said Mr. Fitzgerald, "if the people wanted to come out. Three directors of the first-class are to be selected at this meeting. These are to hold office for one year. I am a director of the 'third-class, holding over three years. The only old régime directors holding office are H. P. Thompson and myself. Mr. Thompson has tendered his resignation to the new syndicate, but I have not and will not. They can't force me out no matter how much they storm. I propose to remain in my full term or as long as we hold our interests in the property. There is only one way in which they might force me out and I can checkmate that. Under the railroad corporation laws the vote of two-thirds of the entire capital stock can be used to remove a director from office. We hold enough stock so that it will be an impossibility for the opposition to get the necessary two-thirds."

BOYCOTT AGAINST THE PENNSYLVANIA.

Central Labor Union of Indianapolis Orders It and Appeals to the Federation for Aid.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The Central Labor Union of Indianapolis has retaliated on the Pennsylvania railroad company and a boycott has been ordered on the entire system. An appeal will be made to the American Federation of Labor for aid to carry on a persistent fight. A statement of the trouble between the railroad company and the unions here was forwarded to President Gompers today, the action having been decided on in a long session of the union last night. The action is directly the result of Freight Agent Oran Perry of the Pennsylvania discharging twenty men last Saturday and giving as his reason that no man can be a member of a labor organization and an employé of the company at the same time. Today a Pennsylvania official said he was glad of the boycott, because the company would rather have the fight with labor organizations now than wait until next summer, when World's Fair traffic will be heavy. It is generally understood by the labor unions here that the Pennsylvania road is not alone in this movement, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. That system was selected because of its strength and wealth, but it is receiving aid and encouragement from other roads that will in time show their intentions.

"L" LOOP PROJECTED.

LAKE STREET PROPERTY-OWNERS HAVE A TERMINAL SCHEME.

The Men Behind the Movement Said to Have Large Interests Which They Wish to Protect—Work Now Being Done by the Lake Street Protective Association—Something After the Torrence System Proposed—License to Incorporate Issued to a Company for Another Electric Road.

After having fought the Lake Street Elevated road for several years, a number of the leading property-owners on Lake street have about concluded to build a road of their own, not a trunk line but a down-town terminal loop—a kind of Torrence scheme for "L" roads. Several meetings have been held and such men as David Kelley of Kelley, Maus & Co., the Edwin Hunt Sons, and a number of the heaviest property-owners along the street are in the movement. The projectors of the proposed road are just now exceedingly anxious not to have their plans known, and those seen last evening could be induced to say but little.

The movement is the outgrowth of the Lake Street Protective Association, which was organized to fight the McDonald company in its efforts to secure the consent of the property-owners along Lake street east of the river. The "L" company, after a hard fight, managed to get its foundation extended to Market street, and there was a good deal of criticism regarding the action of the Council at the time. A kind of halfway compromise was finally reached with the property-owners, by which the railroad company was to take the following route instead of Lake street:

From Lake street south to the alley between Lake and Randolph streets; east in the alley to the alley between Wabash and Michigan avenues; north to the alley between Lake and South Water streets, and thence west to Market street and south to Lake street.

It was understood that such a compromise had been reached at the time, and it is now claimed that the railroad company did not secure the consent of a sufficient number of property-owners. Whether that is true or not the company did not secure an ordinance.

Have a Double Object.

Now the property-owners propose to kill two birds with one stone. If they succeed in carrying out their scheme they will not only have a paying investment but will increase the value of their property on Lake street by making a move that will check the demand for business locations farther south. Lake street was for many years the busiest thoroughfare of the city, and the people feel that to fence themselves in with a great four-track elevated terminal will have a tendency to bring business back.

There are some large property-owners on Lake street who have heavy holdings in other sections of the city. Those along the route of the Alley "L" are interested in seeing this road get a terminus farther north, and they want to increase the value of their outside property without injuring their Lake street interests. For instance, there is the Peck estate, which has large interests. Others who have valuable holdings on Lake street are David Kelley, C. G. Wheeler, Lambert Tree, the Edwin Hunt sons, and the Couch estate. The property-owners, it is said, feel that their own interests would best be subserved by controlling this loop themselves. They claim that if they obtain the franchise and throw the line open to all who desire to become their tenants it will avert endless complications.

The Alley "L" is apparently in the most embarrassing position, as it has so much territory to cover before it reaches the proposed loop. It is extremely doubtful if it will ever be able to get far enough north. It is now seriously considering the taking of some decided step looking toward securing a permanent loop terminal.

North Side Interested.

The North Side is not to be left out in the cold. A plan is now being considered for a North Side "L" road and several meetings have been held by capitalists who are interested in getting up a company so strong that it can combat the Yerkes syndicate in the New York money market and the railway interests in the City Council.

Some time ago the Lake Street "L" company concluded it wanted to move in the direction of securing the loop over its former proposed route, and opened negotiations with some of the property-owners. It is understood that the agents of the railroad company were informed that the property-owners would at all times fight a line on the street. But while they would not consent or sign for a line in the alleys, they would not fight condemnation proceedings. The company did not act, and the Lake Street Protective Association now has its agents out working up the sentiment for a property-owners' line.

"It is the purpose of the projectors," Mr. Kelley said yesterday, "to furnish a terminal loop for all elevated roads, whether they come from the West, North, or South Division. I do not care to discuss the details or give the names of those interested, but the men back of the movement are for the main part those who were connected with the organization known as the Lake Street Protective Association. The question of capitalization has not been definitely determined. I do not know just what progress has been made."

ANOTHER ELECTRIC ROAD PROPOSED.

License to Incorporate Issued to a Company of Local Capitalists.

The Englewood and Chicago Electric Street railway company of Chicago was yesterday given license to incorporate by the Secretary of State. The five incorporators named are James P. Maliette, David D. Chidester, George C. Lazear, William H. Comstock, and F. W. Pringle.

Mr. Chidester was seen yesterday and gave the following information:

"The capital stock is to be $1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of $100 each, and it will nearly all be taken as soon as the books are opened for subscriptions. Work will be pushed as soon as the preliminary arrangements are effected. The length of the line and its direct course I am not at liberty to give at present, as negotiations must first be completed for certain tracts of land.

"In general terms, however, I can say that Mr. Armour, Mr. Pullman, and other large land-owners will be interested. The design is to afford rapid transit to a section which has now no direct lines of communication with the city. The road will probably be extended to the State line of Indiana, with a cross line or feeder on Ninety-fifth street. We shall work in harmony with the Calumet lines.

"No, we have not decided upon any particular electric system, but are making investigations and shall continue to do so until we are able to select such a system as combines all the latest and best methods applicable to safe, rapid, and economical transportation. So much is yet to be done in securing right of way and other privileges, as well as land for terminal stations and shops, that I am not at liberty to give any more definite information as to our plans. We shall, however, endeavor to run far enough north to furnish our patrons with as good transportation between their homes and places of business as is possible. Mr. Mallette is now in New York inspecting various systems of electric roads and making all necessary preliminary inquiries."

TO EXPEL SCROFULA
from the system, take
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
the standard blood-purifier and tonic. It
Cures Others
will cure you.

The Last Days of Our Closing Sale—We'll Make Memorable to You.

Another Cut of 20 Per Cent.

Low prices and high grade goods were never so closely associated. Our purpose is to sell every dollar's worth of made-up clothing by January 31st, and to do it we've made our low prices lower by deducting 20 per cent more.

Everything in Overcoats, Ulsters, Business and Dress Suits, and Trousers to go—and there's splendid picking among them.

Men's Overcoats that were $15 and $20, now $10 and $12.
Men's Ulsters that were $20 and $25, now $12 and $18.
Men's Suits that were $12, $15, $18, now $7.50.
Boys' Suits that were $12, $15, $18, are now $7.50.
Small Boys' Suits that were $7, $8, $10, are now $4, $5, and $6.
Small Boys' Overcoats that were $6, $7, $8, are now $4 and $6.

Now Take 20 Per Cent Off.

Wanamaker & Brown
145 STATE STREET.

JAS. H. WALKER CO
WABASH AV. AND ADAMS ST.

THE REIGN OF CUT PRICES FOR CORRECT FURS

will be inaugurated here this morning at nine—when "the fur will fly" in earnest. The season's grand opportunity is at hand—and prudent people will grasp it—as they have each preceding annual clearing event.

ALASKA SEAL GARMENTS

of our own manufacture—embracing every Coat, Sacque and Wrap now in stock—will quickly change owners at these ACTUAL reductions from OUR famous low prices:

Our $240 Reefer Coats—28 in...at $200
—The very best made. Quoted elsewhere as high as $375.

Our $280 Seal Sacques..........at $200
—Nothing better at ANY price.

Our $175 Geneva Wraps—24 in......at $115
—And other fashionable—reliable—fur garments at proportionate—reductions.

$10.00 Russian Hare Capes—18 in. long—now --$5.00
$18.00 French Coney Capes—22 in. long—now --$9.00
$25.00 Fine Astrachan Capes—18 in. long—now $16.75
$55.00 China Seal Capes—24 in. long—now ---$37.50
$85.00 Alaska Seal Capes—18 in. long—now --$50.00

Muffs and Children's Furs at very low prices—for this important occasion.

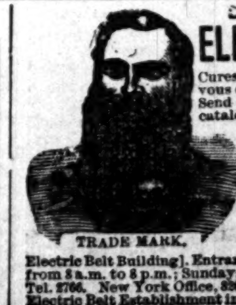
JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.
RELIABLE FURRIERS,
191 and 193 State-st.

FINE FURS CHICAGO

FUR ROBES.

Bear, Beaver, Seal, Mink, Buffalo, etc., from $10.00 up. During our Clearance Sale we offer everything in Furs at lowest cash wholesale prices. 32 and 34 bust Seal Reefer Coats and Jackets—these special sizes go at cost of production this week.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE
NEWSSELLERS should write for rates and terms. Prompt answers to all inquiries.
The "Tribune" is always sent express charges or postage prepaid—by quickest route.
ALWAYS SELLS BEST.



DR. A. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT
Cures acute, chronic and nervous diseases without medicine. Send 6c. for sealed illustrated catalogue and sworn statements in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian, or Treatise on Rupture.
TRADE MARK.
THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO.
Main Office and Only Factory, State-st., cor. Adams, Chicago, Ill. [The Owen Electric Belt Building]. Entrance on State-st. Office hours from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Sunday, from 10 a.m. to 12 o'clock. Tel. 2766. New York Office, 826 Broadway. The Largest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

A Sale—a very special sale
Of great importance to all women of economical tendencies.

Tea Gowns
Figured Cashmere—silk finishings—you couldn't make them, let alone buy them, for less than $3.00 $1.25

Wrappers
and Tea Gowns—of plain flannel, of cashmere, of fancy striped flannel, all colors, all sizes, $7.75 the value $3.98

House Dresses
of Cashmere, of French Flannel, of tasteful makeup, in proper home colors, of $12.00 value $6.75

Waists
of Cashmere, of Flannels, of Plaid Stuffs—plaited in the prevailing way—the $4.50 ones $2.25

Dressing Sacques
of Fancy Striped Goods, daintily finished off with cute ribbons—$1.95 they were $1.25

Dress Stuffs at Clearing Sale Reductions that mean great saving to you and loss to us.

50 cents.
52-inch (actual width) Iridescent Suitings, all wool.
52-inch (actual width) Scotch Cheviots, all wool.
52-inch (actual width) French Chevron Mixtures, all wool.
The most astonishing 50c worth in the land.

35 cents.
4th Series of those exquisite All-Wool Evening Crepes. The shades are sky, cardinal, heliotrope, maize, pink, and blue.
The above are on the 1st floor, and the following are in the basement:

19 cents.
Fancy Illuminated Suitings, in checks, in plaids, in stripes; double width.
Positively worth 37½c.

49 cents.
40-inch Arragon Suitings, all wool.
42-inch Chevrons, all wool.
50-inch Cheviots, all wool.
50-inch Mixtures, all wool.
That used to be $1.25!
That used to be $1.00!
Basement crowders, surely!

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.
STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

January Sale OF— Fine California Wool Blankets.

The following three numbers have been specially selected for this sale and are offered at

25% Less

than present ruling prices:

200 pairs No. 20 10-4 White California Wool Blankets $4.75
150 pairs No. 30 12-4 White California Wool Blankets $6.50
100 pairs No. 40 12-4 White California Wool Blankets $10.00
The latter is strictly all wool—extra quality and very fine.

Down Comfortables.
Our stock of fine imported and domestic Down Comfortables, comprising Silk, Satin and Sateen Coverings, has been greatly reduced for this sale.

ONE OF OUR SPECIALTIES
Wedding, Reception, and Tailor-Made Gowns on short notice at reduced prices for January and February.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.
AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING, REGULAR SALE,
FURNITURE, FOLDING BEDS,
And General Household Goods, A full line of Carpets, Stoves, General Merchandise, etc.

POPULAR PEASE PIANOS. 53000 SOLD. 46 Jackson St. CHICAGO

ACCOUNT BOOKS
Instock the most extensive line of Commercial Account Books of any house in the country. Bindery fully equipped with all modern improvements, with facilities to do the largest of
THAYER & JACKSON STATIONERY
245 and 247 State-st., near Jackson

START RIGHT
Begin the NEW YEAR by putting your money into a DIAMOND. We can interest you.
SEE HOW WE DO IT. GEO. E. MARSHALL
195-97 Wabash-av.

Ed
HIS
Gov.
MANY
Libert
WHAT
Claims
A NUM

EL
abash-av.
l sale
to all women of
things—
t alone $1.25
nnel, of
dannel,
value $3.98
nnel, of
home $6.75
f Plaid
ng way $2.25
laintly
—$1.95 $1.25
e
Reductions
that
mean
great
saving
to
you
and
loss
to
us.
wool.
ol.
es, all
land.
vening
otrope,
he fol-
ids, in
OTT & Co.
s.
following three
s have been spe-
elected for this
are offered at
% Less
resent ruling
nia Wool $4.75
nia Wool $6.50
nia Wool $10.00
ry fine.
bles.
and domestic
ing Silk, Satin,
been greatly
n short notice at reduced
UNT BOOKS.
extensive line of Commer
any house in the country.
ped with all modern im
ices to do the largest of
CKSON STATIONERY
247 State-st., near Jackson
T RIGHT
EAR by putting your
ND. We can interest y
T. GEO. E. MARSHALL
-av.

Editorial Sheet.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1893—SIXTEEN PAGES.

HIS MESSAGE READ.

Gov. Altgeld Delivers His Inaugural Address.

MANY ISSUES DISCUSSED.

Liberty of the Citizen Treated at Some Length.

WHAT IS FOUND TO CONDEMN

Claims and Wrongs of Labor Handled in Extenso.

A NUMBER OF SUGGESTIONS MADE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—Following is the full text of Gov. Altgeld's message:

It has become the custom for each incoming Executive to deliver an inaugural address defining his position on public measures, and, to a limited extent, outlining the policy of the new administration. I shall follow this custom, although I realize that in this busy age comparatively few people pay any attention to inaugural addresses, but that both men and parties are judged by what they actually do, rather than by what they profess or promise. In order to better understand the present we will glance for a moment at the past.

The policy of the State of Illinois was directed almost wholly by one of the great existing political parties during the greater portion of the time from 1818, when it was admitted to the Union, until near the beginning of the Civil War. This was the formative period, during which the foundations of our institutions were in great part laid, and those broad and liberal policies relating to education, internal improvements, the freedom of conscience and of speech, the rights of the citizens, the protection of property and the welfare of the masses were not only adopted, but became so firmly rooted that their subsequent growth, as well as the development and greatness of the State, was assured. It was during this time that our common school system, the bulwark of free institutions, was founded and munificently endowed, in order that we might in time have the best schools in the world. During this time the State fostered a system of internal improvements so as to encourage and hasten the development of our great natural resources. It not only caused the construction of a canal to connect the great lakes with the Mississippi system but it encouraged the building of railroads so as to bring remote parts of the State close together. Notwithstanding its youth Illinois then excelled almost every other State in that regard. At the same time the interests of the public were carefully guarded. It was during this period that an arrangement was made with the Illinois Central railroad company in pursuance of which it now pays annually nearly half a million of dollars into the State Treasury.

Advent of Change and War.

Then came a change of party control, and soon thereafter the Civil War. The young State, which had led in the development of civil institutions, took an equally patriotic and aggressive stand in favor of upholding the Union, and gave a greater per cent of its population to carry on the war than almost any other State; and we now have a home for the aged heroes who were disabled in war, which is supported by the liberality of the State, and it will be our duty to see that this worthy object of a State's bounty is fairly and liberally treated.

The richness of our soil has attracted husbandmen from all quarters of the globe. Our great mineral resources and central location have drawn the manufacturers of almost every kind of goods; great railroads traverse nearly all parts of the State; while owing to the push and enterprise of our people our commercial interests are scarcely rivaled in the world. The present condition of our people, both in the State and in the Nation, is an illustration of the fact that in this country the people are greater than the government, and that they can attain a reasonable degree of prosperity and happiness in spite of unjust and injurious governmental policies. The recent action of our people at the polls is a warning that their patience has a limit and that they cannot be long fed on empty and delusive promises. They demand of their servants that honesty and good faith which every employer has a right to expect at the hands of those who serve him.

Now, after an interval of more than thirty years, that political party which guided the councils of the State in its earlier history again assumes control of its destinies, and we are confronted by a number of important problems, which, for their proper solution, require painstaking investigation and deliberate judgment. These must all be treated by general laws, inasmuch as special legislation is not only prohibited by our Constitution but is antagonistic to Democratic principles.

Educational Interests.

Our great educational system is so well grounded that, with the exception of wasteful extravagance in some localities, it is working reasonably well. Its farther improvement will depend more upon the emulation of those who are laboring in that field and their efforts to reach the highest degree of excellence than it will upon legislation. But we have a statute passed four years ago, known as the Compulsory Education act, which is no part of our common school system, and which violates the fundamental principles of free government. It will be our duty, not only to repeal this act at as early a day as practicable, but to provide in its place another law that shall be free from the objections that apply to this, and which shall make ample provisions for the care of neglected children. The State cannot permit children to grow up on the street learning nothing but the rudiments of crime, and learning nothing to fit them for the discharge of even the ordinary duties of American citizenship, even that of self-maintenance.

The Public Funds.

The question as to who shall have the interest on public funds calls for the attention of the Legislature. While it may be true that the law does not contemplate that the funds shall be deposited at interest in banks, it is a notorious fact that all custodians of public funds actually draw interest on the balances of such funds. When the sums held were smaller the matter attracted but little attention, but conditions have changed. The salary paid the custodians, whether of State, county, city, park, school, or other public funds, having been fixed when the amounts held were small, is now, in most cases, entirely disproportionate to the bond which has to be given and the responsibilities assumed; the custodian now obtaining as a part of his compensation the interest upon the public funds in his custody, but, as this is in most cases many times as great as a reasonable compensation would be, the excess should belong to and be accounted for as part of the public funds; and, inasmuch as the Constitution will not permit the salary of an official to be changed during his term of office, and as the terms of most of the custodians of public moneys, whether State, county, city, school, or other public funds are brief, in my judgment the proper course will be to provide, by general law, that all such custodians as may hereafter be elected or appointed and qualified shall be paid a salary to be determined by a per cent of the amount of money they handle and that all interest or increment earned by the fund in their possession shall belong to the fund and be accounted for

Liberty of the Citizen.

Practically, there is at present neither Magna Charta nor Bill of Rights for the poor of our great cities. They have to submit to insult, assault, and false imprisonment, and have no remedy, except a suit at law, which takes from three to five years, and requires time and money to prosecute; so they are practically without any remedy. Any man, rich or poor, taken into our higher courts, no matter on what charge, can have a jury trial and a full and fair hearing before sentence can be pronounced against him, but in the magistrate's court they deprive him of a jury trial by requiring him to advance the jury fee, which, when poor, he cannot do, so that he is compelled to submit to anything the magistrate may do, which frequently means anything that a police officer may wish to have done. In the City of Chicago, where there are a number of magistrates sitting at the same time, there are from thirty to fifty men and women tried by one magistrate in from one to two hours every day. The proceedings are not under the criminal laws as a rule, but fines are imposed, and when these are not promptly paid imprisonment follows, just as it would in a case of conviction for crime in the higher court. While a Judge of the higher court could not imprison a man for an hour without a jury trial, a simple magistrate actually does imprison scores every day without a jury trial. During the year 1891 the police of Chicago alone arrested and carried to prison 70,550 people, including men, women, and children. Of these 32,500 were discharged by the magistrate because in most cases no offense of any kind was proven, yet these people had been arrested, sometimes clubbed, taken through the streets in charge of officers, and sometimes kept in prison several days, just as if they were charged with murder; and all this not on any charge of crime, but generally at the mere discretion of some man wearing the uniform of law. When they finally got out they were practically without a remedy for the reason stated. Of the remaining 38,050, a little over 8,000 were sent to prison for various terms by the magistrate because of their inability to pay the fines which had been imposed, and nearly all, except about ninety of these, were charged with trivial offenses, generally simply disorderly conduct. Yet their treatment was the same as if they had committed highway robbery, except that in the latter case they would have had something like a fair trial.

Raids by the Police.

The practice has long prevailed in Chicago and other cities of raids being made by the police in the night time and as many as a hundred or more men and women, sometimes only women, arrested and carried to prison in one night, on no specific charge of crime, but simply at the caprice of a policeman. These cases have to be continued till the next morning. A bond is generally given, signed by a professional bailer. The Justice charges a dollar for taking each bond and the bailer all he can get for signing it, so that it is an exceedingly profitable business for those connected with the so-called police court. While the law at present provides that nearly all other officers shall pay what fees they collect into the public treasury, and shall receive a salary for the services they render, this does not seem to apply to the magistrates. The law should be made more strict, and prohibit every officer, whether judicial or executive, who is in any way connected with the administration of justice, from keeping any fees under any pretext, for, so long as he profits by the amount of business that is run in, there is a standing bribe to do injustice. The law should secure to all persons a fair jury trial before judgment can be pronounced by which they can be thrown into prison. These so-called raids neither prevent nor punish crime, but are simply irritants, and it is a notorious fact that real criminals frequently ply their vocation with great boldness at the very time that these raids are made and they go uncaught and unpunished. On the other hand, there are many cases in which the police are rendered powerless to suppress crime by reason of political intrigue and interference. Our police system should be, so far as possible, placed beyond the reach of this character of interference.

I will also, in this connection, direct your attention to the fact that our system of administering justice in this State does not command the entire confidence of the public. This is due to the fact that, with our present machinery, litigation is so prolonged and rendered so uncertain, without regard to the merits of the case, that many prudent men feel they had better relinquish a claim and submit to an injustice than to venture into the courts. As a rule, the men who are directly occupied in the administration of justice in the higher courts of this State are not only of the most able and learned but of the highest character and unquestioned integrity. But the system is so defective that personal ability cannot overcome its deficiencies.

The Public Service.

It will be our duty to endeavor to reduce the expense of the civil service of the State. There has been a tendency to create unnecessary boards, and, while some of these do not draw a salary, they are paid their expenses and a per diem, and they manage to draw large sums out of the State Treasury. Many of these should be abolished, and their duties, so far as they perform any necessary service, be assigned to some of the regular county or State officers, who could attend to them without increased expense to the public. Again, the public service is frequently crowded by placing many more persons on the pay-roll than are necessary to do the work. This not only increases the expenditure but destroys the efficiency of the service. Whenever four men are set to do one man's work no one of them will make an effort; all become careless; thoroughness will be lacking, and the result will be poor service. I desire to say a word in this connection in regard to the extraordinary demand for offices, both elective and appointive. While there are many men anxious to hold office for the honor of serving the people, and without reference to salary, there is no doubt that the demand is largely due to the fact that the applicants can get larger salaries while holding office than they can earn at the private employment for which they are qualified. The people of Illinois are willing to pay fair salaries for the service rendered, yet the question is worth considering whether, if we were to reduce salaries, we would not get rid of the persistent demand for official positions and at the same time increase the efficiency of the service. As the matter now stands many capable but modest men who would gladly serve for a moderate salary are deterred from applying. It is a mistake to suppose that high salaries secure a higher grade of service to the public; if anything, they have the opposite effect. They give the office the character of spoils, and simply increase the endeavor to obtain it by men who want it for the money there is in it. In some States the experiment has been made of paying officials high salaries, and in none of them has the service been improved. While we must pay such salaries as will enable poor men to hold office, yet we must not lose sight of the fact that we get the highest grade of service from those men who esteem it an honor to serve the public, and with whom salaries are a secondary consideration.

Institutions on Partisan Basis.

Nearly all the great institutions of the State have for years been conducted on a partisan basis, and some of them rather offensively so. This has created a feeling of bitterness, and there is a widespread demand that there shall be a change in the management. There is also a belief that many of these institutions are extravagant and that their expenses are unnecessarily increased to accommodate political favorites. Inasmuch as it will be our duty to have them run in as economical a manner as possible it will be necessary that those in charge shall be in thorough sympathy with the administration. Such changes as may be necessary should be made, care being taken to bring the service to the highest degree of excellence possible. I wish, however, in this connection, to submit that the time has come in the development of our great State when its public service should be as far as possible divorced from partisan politics and when we should establish by law a classified civil service based upon honesty and capability, such as already prevails in some of the Eastern States. In all cases where the head officer is not directly responsible for the acts of his subordinates, such a civil service system should be established. This would apply to attendants in our State charitable and reformatory institutions and in the government of our cities.

Claims of Labor.

The State of Illinois already contains one of the greatest industrial communities in the world, and is rapidly growing. Not only are hundreds of millions of capital invested, but employment is given to hundreds of thousands of persons. The State must do justice to both employer and employé, it must see to it that law and order are maintained, and that life and property are thoroughly protected. Any weakness in this regard would be pusillanimous and invite incalculable evils. On the other hand, the State must not pursue such a policy as to convince the masses of the laboring people that the authority of the State is simply a convenient club for the use of the employer. When the State follows such a policy it forfeits the confidence of its people and itself sows the seed of anarchy. We must not forget that the law contemplates that the civil office shall protect life and property, and for this purpose may order out the posse comitatus when necessary, and that a too hasty ordering out of the military creates irritation and bitterness, which frequently results in unnecessary bloodshed. Many civil officers have shown a disposition to shirk their duty during a strike, and this has been followed by the introduction of an irresponsible armed force controlled by private individuals. The presence of these armed strangers always acts as an irritation and tends to provoke riot and disorder, and we should take warning by the experience of some of our sister States that absolutely prohibit the use of these armed mercenaries by private corporations or individuals. At the same time we should see to it that the civil officers do their duty.

If we are to prosper we must make all of our people feel that the flag which floats over them is an emblem of justice. Our laboring people must either advance or retrograde. There is no such thing as standing still. If they are to advance, it must be by their own conservative and intelligent standing together—only those forces survive which can take care of themselves; the moment individuals or classes become dependent they are objects of charity, and their case is then hopeless. If the laboring classes cannot thus stand together they will be reduced to the condition of the laboring classes in the poorer countries of the Old World. Such a condition would destroy the purchasing power of the American laborer, and with it destroy also the great American market. If ever the American laborer is reduced to that condition where he can buy only a little coarse clothing and a little amount of coarse food the entire character of our institutions will be transformed and the value of much of our manufacturing and railroad property depreciated.

Strikes and Lockouts.

The question of the protection of non-combatants—the great public—in the event of a strike or lockout must not be overlooked in this connection. Conditions have so changed that it can no longer be said that it is nobody's business what other people do. All the elements of American society have become so interdependent, each class or interest has so adjusted itself to the other classes or interests as to be in a measure dependent on them, and a suspension of the operation of one must injure the whole. For example, a strike on a railroad is not limited to a contention between employer and employé, but it affects all people along the line of the road who have adjusted their affairs to the operation of the road, and who are entitled to protection at the hands of the State. Not only this, but when a large number of men are suddenly thrown out of employment, conditions are created which beget pauperism and crime and increase the burdens of the public. Especially is this true when an employer, who has so far interfered with the natural distribution of population as to cause a large number of men to settle where they would not otherwise have settled, suddenly attempts to discharge them all at once and to fill their places with others.

The reign of law has so broadened in this century as to cover almost every other controversy between man and man, and in the development of society some way must be found to subject the so-called "labor controversies" to law. This suggests the practicability of arbitration, and raises the question of the powers of the State in that regard. There seems to be no doubt about the right of the State to make a thorough investigation and render a decision, but the difficulty arises in enforcing the decision. The State cannot compel an unwilling employer to run his shop, nor can it compel unwilling employés to go to work. The State might compel an employer who disregarded its decision and persisted in operating his works to pay the expense of any special protection he received. On the other hand, if employés should refuse to go to work in accordance with the terms of a decision, the State can give its entire power in protecting the employer in hiring new men; but the moral influence alone of a State decision would in many cases be sufficient to end a strike, and some of the States have adopted laws creating boards of arbitration with this end in view, while others have gone further and attempted in certain cases to enforce the decisions of boards of arbitration. The constant increase in the use of labor-saving machinery tends to throw more and more men out of employment every year. This suggests the necessity of shortening the hours of labor wherever this can be done by legislation, in order that all may still be able to get employment, and also that the working classes may derive some benefit from the great inventions of the age.

Condition of the Insane.

While we already have erected four very large hospitals for the insane, still only about two-thirds of the insane of the State are properly cared for. Nearly one-third are in the poorhouses of the State, where they cannot be cared for, and exist in a horrible condition.

Child Labor and Sanitation.

The increasing density of population in our large cities, and the establishment of what has been called "the sweating system," whereby many people are made to work amid sanitary conditions which constantly imperil the health of the community, and the employment of children in factories and shops, where they become stunted in both body and mind and unfit for citizenship, call for more thorough legislation. Steps should also be taken to facilitate the work of furnishing proper homes in private families for dependent and neglected children.

Municipal Powers.

A number of large cities, both in this country and in Europe, have made the experiment of supplying their inhabitants with water, gas, electric light, and even operating the street railways, with satisfactory results. I commend this subject to your careful consideration.

State of Public Roads.

While our State has developed in every other respect we have made no progress in the matter of roads. We are, in this regard, almost where we were half a century ago, so that for a number of months in a year our roads are almost impassable. The loss and inconvenience of this fall most heavily on our agricultural communities. Not only is the farmer subjected to a heavy loss in the wear and tear of his team, but he is frequently prevented from availing himself of favorable markets by the impassability of the roads. The State should again take up the subject of internal improvements and adopt a policy that will tend to the building of good roads in every county in the State—roads that can be traveled every day in the year. As the railroads do all the carrying for long distances wagon roads are to a great extent a local matter in each county. This being so, the roads will not need to be so wide and can, therefore, be more cheaply built than would otherwise be possible. It is also probable that some of the convicts in our penitentiaries could be used to prepare material for the building of roads.

Penitentiaries of the State.

An amendment to the Constitution was adopted by the people in 1886, which prohibits the hiring of convict labor. This provision has been evaded and disregarded, and the affairs of the penitentiary have been so managed in the granting of space to the contractors as to make it difficult for the State to work prisoners on its own account. After the amendment was proposed, and in anticipation of its adoption, some contracts running for eight years were made. Although many other contracts had run out, these contracts have been presented as an excuse for the failure to enforce the command of the Constitution, but it has not been accepted as a valid one by the people. At the present time nearly all contracts have by their terms expired. The duty of the Legislature is plain. The convicts must be kept at work. A few of them could be set to preparing material for the making of roads, but other employment must be furnished for the remainder. Immediate action should be taken for the adoption of a plan for working convict labor consistent with the fundamental law. I suggest that many industries be established, so as to interfere as little as possible with the markets and outside labor and industries. While this will require some considerable outlay for machinery and tools, there is no doubt that the penitentiaries can then, by proper management, be run without violating the law, without becoming a burden on the State, and without coming into ruinous competition with outside free labor.

Penal Legislation.

In this connection I wish to call attention to the fact that in the matter of penal legislation our State is not abreast of the times. We still adhere to the old system of fixed sentences, under which the greatest inequality results; the vicious and hardened are frequently given short terms by a jury, while the comparatively innocent are given long terms by another jury. At best, first offenders and old criminals go in and out of prison together, while as a rule all classes come out without such training as will enable the individual to make a living, and utterly unable to find employment. Naturally these drift into a career of crime, and either prey upon the community or are returned to prison. Instead of this method, some of the States have adopted a system of indeterminate sentences, under which a prisoner is sentenced generally to the penitentiary, the law fixing the minimum and maximum time of imprisonment, and the actual length of confinement between these two points depends upon the general characteristics and personal conduct of the prisoner. Under this system the vicious and hardened can be restrained, while those who are comparatively innocent are released on parole, that is to say, on good behavior, but only after having been secured employment by the prison officials that will enable them to make an honest living. Under such a system, the number of convicts in our penitentiaries would be greatly reduced, and all problems involved in the treatment of criminals and the conduct of our penitentiaries more easily solved.

Relative to Redistricting.

The redistricting of the State will be one of the most important duties devolving upon this General Assembly. It will be difficult to so redistrict the State as to do exact justice to all interests and parties. Nevertheless, every effort should be made to come as near doing so as possible. As a rule injustice benefits nobody and almost invariably comes home to plague its authors.

Suggestions on Taxation.

Some of the States have tried the experiment of a heavy graduated succession tax on the estates of deceased persons. This has been followed with very satisfactory results. I commend this fact to your consideration, likewise the advisability of providing for a heavy corporation fee to be paid at the organization of a corporation as well as by all outside corporations coming here to do business. The practice of forming corporations to carry on the simple business affairs of life is becoming so common that a tax of this kind would be proper. Then, there is a widespread conviction that the present revenue system of our State results in the greatest inequalities and injustice in the matter of taxation. The subject is too great to be considered at present. Various measures in relation to it will no doubt be presented to your consideration, the most important of which is, perhaps, the question whether any comprehensive change can be made without a revision of our Constitution. In the past our State has revised its Constitution at intervals of thirty and twenty-two years. A number of questions have arisen in the development of recent years relating to various subjects on which legislation is needed, but where there seem to be constitutional difficulties in the way. This is especially true of the revenue system and of the question of enlarging the electric franchise, on which latter subject the law is left in a condition of uncertainty that is not creditable to the intelligence of our people. But I am aware that, as a rule, where so much is promised little is accomplished. I will, therefore, not go further into details. If I may be permitted to do so, I would like to suggest, for the consideration of the General Assembly, the propriety of making the sittings of the Legislature a little more continuous. A practice has grown up of working only a few days in the week. This not only tends to prolong the session, but necessitates constant interruption in the matter of considering any measure, and, where this is the case, there cannot be that thorough examination of a subject that would otherwise be possible, and which is of the greatest importance as the preliminary of intelligent legislation.

BREAKING OF AN OHIO RIVER ICE GORGE.

It Smashes Boats and Barges and Makes River Men Apprehensive.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 10.—Not in thirty-five years has the river presented the sight that it does today. Few river men went to bed last night. The apprehension of danger from the big gorge between Twelve Mile Island and Fern Creek kept them wide awake and there were lively scenes in store for them. At about 2 o'clock in the night there was a skurrying about on the levees such as is seldom seen in this locality. The gorge had broken and was sweeping away steamboats, coal fleets, and sawlogs. It caught a coal float at the Jeffersonville bridge piers with about 25,000 bushels of coal and sank the boat in a second.

At Jeffersonville three barges were destroyed, sending to the bottom of the river about 25,000 bushels of coal. The harbor boats Fulton and Transit and the tugs Aid and Wash Gray were caught and nearly torn to pieces. The loss on them will be nearly total. Today there is not a boat on the Jeffersonville shore. They were all moved over to the Louisville harbor. There is great apprehension felt here over the security of the boats along the Louisville shore.

The Most Pleasant Way

Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches, and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and $1 bottles.

FIGHTS OVER SPOILS.

DEMOCRATS OF INDIANA CANNOT AGREE AS TO NEW OFFICERS.

Bolters Do Not Approve of the Increase of the Salary List Over What It Was at Previous Sessions—Chairmen of the Leading Committees—Bills Introduced—Chairmen of the Michigan Legislature's Committees—First Voting for Senator in the Montana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Already there is a panic in the ranks of the unwieldly Democratic majority in the Lower House of the Indiana Legislature. Eight disgruntled members came out of the caucus at which the number of employés of the House was fixed and refused to vote as the caucus dictated. Democrats of the House, emboldened by the weak opposition to the Senate's increased number of employés, entailing $75 daily additional expense, have decided on increasing its own number from thirty-five to fifty-eight, being $115 a day, or $7,015 over the statute allowance for the session. The House will now have twenty and the Senate eleven doorkeepers, at an expense of $9,455. This is said to be nearly double the number actually necessary to do the work.

Representative Cullop, Chairman of the committee to prepare the list, proposed that the old number be not increased, but he precipitated a wrangle at once that promised to make him decidedly unpopular among his colleagues and voted with the majority. Representatives Blair of Cass and Miami, Johnson of Dearborn, Gill of Huntington, Smith of Posey, Higbee of Sullivan, Montoux of Vanderburgh, Cravens of Washington, and Farlow of Madison, however, all refused to be choked off and voted with the Republicans. Tonight the bolters are being alluded to as "goody, goody" Democrats who will get few favors at this session.

Chairmanships Are Distributed.

The committees both in the Senate and House were announced today. There was little complaint with Speaker Curtis' list, but a howl is being raised against that submitted by Lieut.-Gov. Nye as Chairman of the Senate. The members of the last session have been particularly favored with Chairmanships, and it is only here and there that a new member is placed where he can figure at all prominently. Senator Kopelke of Lake was made Chairman of the Committee on Temperance. He sprang to his feet at once and explained that it was a ludicrous appointment and that his constituents would receive it as an insult. Others made loud protests, which may result in some shifting around to pacify refractory ones. McGee is Chairman of Finance and Griffith of Judiciary.

A bill introduced this morning by Senator Kopelke contemplates a revolution in the management of the State's penal, benevolent, and reformatory institutions. It provides for the grouping of all these institutions, except the female reformatory, under the management of four people, to be known as a Board of Regents. The first board is to be appointed by the Governor and its members thereafter to be elected by the people, the same as other State officers. The bill also provides for the appointment of a visiting committee for each institution, one of whom may be a woman, at the pleasure of the Governor.

Senator Kopelke claims for his bill that it will be a good thing from an economic point of view and that it will secure a better and more uniform system of management.

Senator McLean introduced a bill to appropriate $130,000 for the benefit of Indiana at the World's Fair, and Senator Stewart presented a joint resolution instructing Senators and Representatives in Congress to secure the repeal of the act closing the World's Fair or International Exposition to visitors Sunday. This resolution voiced the sentiment that it would be better from a moral standpoint to have the World's Fair open on that day and the people at the Exposition than to leave them a prey to the questionable resorts in which Chicago will abound. The resolution was referred to the committee on the World's Fair. Senator Barnes offered a resolution that Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence to secure a law making the election of United States Senators to be by the direct vote of the people. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal relations.

First Labor Measure.

The labor unions' lobby, which is the strongest this year of any in the history of the Legislature, showed its hand in the House today when Representative Hench introduced a bill making it an offense punishable by fine for an employer to discharge an employé because he belongs to a labor organization. The bill was introduced at the request of organized labor, and as it has that backing its author expects it to become a law. Its object is to strike at the railroads, first of all being the Pennsylvania system, which is highly unpopular in Indiana. It is thought by labor unionists that this proposed bill will either stop the spread of the policy of the Pennsylvania to other roads to discharge union men or else it will precipitate a bitter fight between railroads and organized labor.

At the afternoon session the Democrats took a stand against abolishing prison labor wherever it competes with outside manufacture. The minority report of the Committee on Rules asked for a special committee on that subject, and the proposition was advocated by the Republicans, but the more powerful Democratic contingent did not hesitate to slap organized labor in the face by tabling the report.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Legislature met in joint session and took appropriate memorial action upon the death of Gov. Hovey.

Ex.-Gov. Chase's friends are indignant today at the disposition among the Republican members of the House and Senate to repudiate the message of Gov. Chase delivered to the General Assembly last Friday. There have been murmurs of discontent with the message since it was read and yesterday the disappointment took a shape by the Republicans of the House, in caucus, appointing a committee to report on the proposition to repudiate the message. The committee is composed of Representatives Haggard of Tippecanoe, Gregg of Porter, Manwaring of Elkhart, Brown of Stueben, and Lindemuth of Wayne. Representatives of the Republican State committee are urging the minority to repudiate the message of the now ex-Governor. Secretary Milliken has been among the members of both Houses and Senate for three days doing all he can to induce them to turn their backs on the man who headed the Republican State ticket in the recent election, and ex-Representative Claypool of Connersville and other active members of party have been laboring with the minority.

The charge against Mr. Chase is that he indorsed the things the Republicans opposed in the recent campaign. The ex-Governor himself believes the attack is unfair and holds that he took no stand in his message which will hurt the Republicans of Indiana.

The Chairmen of the most important committees named by Speaker Curtis of the House today are:

Ways and Means, Cullop; Judiciary, McMullen; Fees and Salaries, Fippen; Educational, Teal; Railroads, Collins; Organization of Courts, Oder; Banks, Erwin; Elections, Johnson of Marion; Agriculture, Cravens; Apportionments, Ader; Mines and Mining, Thornton; Labor, Deery; Insurance, Wilson; Roads, Heagg; Corporations, Farlow; Prisons North and South, Harkins and Redman respectively.

In the Senate the important Chairmanships are:

Finance, Magee; Judiciary, Griffith; Education, McHugh of Tippecanoe; Courts, Fulk; Corporations, Sweeny; Roads, Kern; Agriculture, Aikes; Banks, Smith; Elections, Wray; State Prison, Bingham; Fees and Salaries, Sellers; Insurance, Kern; Railroads, McLean; Natural Gas, McHugh of Tippecanoe; World's Fair, Parker; Mines, McKelvey; Congressional Apportionment, Gifford; Legislative Apportionment, Stuart; Labor, Halcomb.

MICHIGAN STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Chairman of the Leading Bodies in Both Houses of the Legislature.

LANSING, Mich., Jan 10.—[Special.]—Both Lieut.-Gov. Giddings and Speaker Tateum announced their standing committees. The Chairmen of the Senate committees are:

Agricultural College, Craine; Agricultural Interest, Garvelink; Asylum for Criminal Insane, Crane; Asylum for Insane, Sabin; Banks and Corporations, Steele; Cities and Villages, Weiss; Claims and Public Accounts, Jewell; Constitutional Amendments, Clapp; Fisheries, Gibson; Geological Survey, Pasco; Horticulture, Jewell; House of Correction at Marquette, Pasco; Immigration, Earle; Industrial Home for Girls, Barnard; Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Crane; Insurance, Earle; Judiciary, McKinley; Labor Interests, Clapp; Liquor Traffic, Barnard; Lumber Interests, Crane, Counties and Townships, French; Education and Public Schools, Hopkins; Executive Business, Garvelink; Federal Relations, McLaughlin; Finance and Appropriations, Fox; Mechanical Interests, French; Military Affairs, Mears; Mining School and Mining Interests, Garvelink; Normal School, Pierce; Printing, Sawyer; Public Buildings, Earle; Public Health, Sabin; Public Improvements, Steele; Public Lands, Pasco; Railroads, Flesheim; State Library, Sawyer; State Prison, Earle; State Public School, Sabin; Supplies and Expenses, French; University, McLaughlin; Rules and Joint Rules, Sabin; Saline Interests, McGinley; School for the Blind, McLaughlin; Soldiers' Home, Barnard; State Affairs, Barnard; Reform School, Brundage; Reformatory at Ionia, Clapp; Religious and Benevolent Societies, Garvelink; Roads and Bridges, Mears; Elections, Pierce; Taxation, Hopkins.

Following are the Chairmen of the House committees:

Agricultural College, Place; Agriculture, Church; Eastern Asylum, Weeks; Education, Redfern; Engrossment and Enrollment, Raymond; Elections, McKinley; Federal Relations, Ewing; Fisheries, Smith; Geological Survey, Sherman; Harbors, Wagner; Horticulture, Eaton; Immigration, Hart; Insurance, Moore; Internal Improvements, Huggett; Judiciary, Gordon; Labor Interests, Anderson; Liquor Traffic, Chamberlain; Taxation, Wildey; Lumber and Salt, Rose; Manufactures, Miller; Michigan Asylum, Henry; Institute for Deaf and Dumb, Bagot; Military Affairs, Lyon; Mines and Minerals, Roberts; Municipal Corporations, Hammond; Normal School, Buell; Northern Asylum, Fitch; Printing, M. Ferguson; Private Corporations, Covell; Public Health, J. F. Hicks; Public Lands, Linderman; Railroad, Bishop; Reform School, Mudge; Industrial Home, Wagar; Religious and Benevolent Societies, Moody; Roads and Bridges, Hilton; Rules, Blakely; Mining Schools, G. M. Curtis; Soldiers' Home, Summer; State Affairs, Kingsland; Public Buildings, Hartson; House of Correction, Fuller; State Library, Butler; State Prison, W. Green; State Public School, J. T. Campbell; School for Blind, Leavitt; Supplies and Expenditures, Norman; Towns and Counties, Hoyt; University, Sheldon; Marquette Prison, Campbell; Ways and Means, Newkirk.

Gov. Rich sent the following nominations to the Senate this afternoon: Railroad Commissioner, Simeon R. Billings of Genesee; Commissioner of Mineral Statistics, James B. Knight of Dickinson; Adjutant-General, Charles L. Eaton of Van Buren; Quartermaster-General, George M. Devlin of Jackson; Inspector-General, F. J. Haynes of St. Clair; members of the State Military Board, W. D. Green of Wayne and Fred S. Norcross of Menominee; Malt Inspector, George W. Hill of Saginaw. All the nominations were confirmed.

In the Senate among the bills introduced was one to prohibit the issuance of free railroad passes to State officers, Judges, and members of the Legislature. (Also introduced in the House.)

The following important measures, among others, were introduced in the House: Bill providing for capital punishment by hanging, and that when a verdict of murder in the first degree has been found nine of the jury may be sufficient to find the penalty by hanging; all executions to take place at the State Prison at Jackson. Bill providing for bounties to soldiers of the war of the rebellion. It will require $1,705,000 to pay these.

A joint resolution was introduced providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment fixing the compensation of members of the Legislature at $500 each, without regard to the length of the session.

The Democratic members of the Legislature held a caucus tonight and nominated Daniel J. Campau, Chairman of the State Central committee, for United States Senator by a practically unanimous vote.

COLORADO'S GOVERNOR IS SEATED.

White's Inaugural Address Recommends Railroad Legislation—For the Fair.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 10.—The inauguration of Davis H. White, the eighth Governor of Colorado as a State, took place this afternoon at the Broadway Theater, in the presence of both Houses of the Legislature and several thousand spectators. The ceremonies began at 2 o'clock. After the oath of office had been administered Mr. White was introduced by Gov. Routt, after which the new Executive delivered his address. The Governor recommends stringent railroad legislation and urges that the acceptance of a pass by a State official be made a penal offense. He favors the ceding of arid lands to the State; objects to the leasing of convict labor, except when in the employ of the State. On the labor question he recommends that strikes be made illegal and that compulsory arbitration be enacted. Capital punishment is objected to, life imprisonment being suggested as a substitute. The Australian ballot system is declared corrupt and needs modification.

Free coinage of silver is indorsed, as is an additional appropriation for the World's Fair. In closing the Governor recommends that the United States Government issue more bonds to provide for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal and also that the sale of bonds for the purchase of gold be discontinued.

The deadlock in the Senate was temporarily broken last night and the fight over patronage suspended until the time when the committee appointments come up, when the fight may be renewed if the terms are not strictly carried out. The present combination is the Cleveland Democrats, Populists, and the silver Democrats against the Republicans, and as the latter are in the minority they will have little to say in this branch of the Assembly. As they have a majority of one in the House, legislation can be as effectively defeated as though the deadlock had been continued.

NEBRASKA LEGISLATORS AT ODDS.

The Senate Adjourns and So Prevents a Canvass of the State Vote.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The Democratic program for delay in holding the joint session of the two Houses to canvass and declare the result of the vote at the late State election bobbed up again in the Senate this afternoon when the Senate convened. Senator Everett moved the appointment of a committee to confer with a like committee to be appointed by the House to fix upon a time for the joint session to canvass and declare the vote and also for the inauguration. This was adopted and the committee appointed. Senator Everett then moved a recess for an hour to enable the committee to do its work. But this was lost and a vote was taken on the election of a secretary of the Senate. This resulted in the old-time strict party vote, fourteen for Edwards (Ind.), fourteen for Wilson (Rep.), and five for Morrissey (Dem.). A deadlock again. Senator Tefft then spoke of the folly of the Senate's blocking legislation in the manner it was doing, as the House could transact no business until after the joint session was held and the vote canvassed and declared, and again moved a recess for one hour to enable the committee to do their work. This was adopted.

On the reassembling of the Senate the committee reported that a time for the joint session had been agreed upon at 4 p. m. today, and that the inauguration should take place at 2 p. m. tomorrow. In a few minutes the Chief Clerk of the House appeared and announced that the House had agreed to this arrangement. Then Senator Thompson, Democrat, moved that the Senate adjourn till 10 o'clock tomorrow and this was adopted. The Democrats and Independents voting together. This of course nullifies the action of the committee fixing a time for the joint session to canvass and declare the vote and for the inauguration. There is another thing also back of it all. The balloting on a candidate for United States Senator is to begin the second Tuesday after the organization of the Legislature. The House is organized and ready for business, but it is claimed—with a good degree of reason, too—that the mere election of a President pro tempore of the Senate does not organize that body. If this is the case the Legislature is not yet organized, and the balloting in the Senatorial struggle cannot commence till the second Tuesday after the Legislature shall be fully organized, which according to present indications will be some time yet.

The Democrats' howling over the action of the Democratic Senators Mattes, North, and Babcock in voting with the Republicans Friday is having some effect, and these gentlemen stood by the old faith today, though it is said that if it be seen that Frank Morrissey cannot win in the struggle for Secretary these three are ready to go to the independents and make Edwards Secretary and Morrissey assistant. Edward Rosewater has been mingling with the throng all day and working like a Trojan to prevent the Demo-Republican combine which bore fruit Friday in the election of E. M. Carreil (Rep.) to be President pro tempore of the Senate. Mr. Rosewater is father of the movement that would take Messrs. Clarke, Lobeck, Everett, and McDonald from the Republican ranks and make full fledged anti-monopolist independents out of them. He would have these four leave the Republican ranks, and, uniting with the independants, organize the Legislature and control legislation during the session.

Something of a sensation was sprung this afternoon by Senator Dysart, who was the independent candidate for President pro tempore of the Senate, and was also Chairman of the independent caucus, in announcing on the floor of the Senate during the session that he had resigned his position as Chairman of the independent caucus, had withdrawn from the caucus entirely, and hereafter would govern his course as his own individual conscience would dictate. He announced his belief that outside parties were dictating the line of policy to be pursued by the independents, and that this policy was such that his conscience could not approve, nor would he obey its dictation.

KNIGHT LEADS ONCE MORE.

Slight Changes in the Democratic Status in Wisconsin—O'Connor Looms Up.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—One of the novel features of the present Senatorial contest is the spectacle presented by Republican members sitting back looking on. They were active partisans in other days, and it must be admitted worked up some lively campaigns. John L. Mitchell of Milwaukee arrived about 2 o'clock this afternoon, and his appearance in the lobby of the Park Hotel caused a slight flutter of excitement, but it could not be seen that his stock showed any rise in the market.

There is little doubt, however, that the growing sentiment of the last forty-eight hours has been more strongly in Col. Knight's favor than either of the other two aspirants, but whether the increased strength claimed by Knight's friends is drifting away from the support of Bragg or Mitchell is difficult as yet to determine. The quiet work being done by Knight's lieutenants is greatly contrasted with the noisy condition of things one finds in the Mitchell quarters. Mr. Mitchell evidently discovered, soon after his arrival, how things were going, for he hastily called a council of his chiefs and told them plainly where they were weak in their work. After this consultation he circulated among the outside throng for an hour or more, receiving congratulations from and shook the hand of every one with whom he came in contact.

If Gen. Bragg cuts a very serious figure in this fight the element supporting him must anticipate aid from the weaker of the other two candidates. Outside of the General's own rooms no one pretends to class him as other than third place; however, his chief manager, Senator Sam Smead, is confident that if the Democrats who have been offering their friendship and pledges to the General stick by them he will undoubtedly be elected.

No one can place anything like a correct estimate as yet upon the relative strength of the three candidates. They and their lieutenants are putting in some hard work now, and have been all day trying to find this out for themselves, but with what results they refuse to disclose. The authorized spokesmen, who are Senator J. H. Murphy for Mitchell, Senator J. T. Kingston Jr. for Col. Knight, Senator Sam Smead for Gen. Bragg, and the leaders next to them in rank each claim that their man will go into the caucus with 35 votes, making altogether 105 members now alleged to be pledged. But there are only 81 Democratic votes in the Legislature. One of the candidates may go into the caucus with 30 votes. It will probably be Mitchell. Col. Knight is likely to poll 28 votes, and Gen. Bragg 18, thus leaving 5 votes in the list of doubtfuls. Another estimate puts Mitchell's strength at 26, Knight at 23, and Bragg at 21, thus leaving 11 whose preference has not been made known.

The Northern men, especially those from the Ninth District, are solid for Col. Knight. They say they have gone smoothly along and did all and more than could have been expected of them for the aggrandizment of their party and have never received even the smallest favor from the party. Now they ask that Col. Knight be elected to the United States Senate.

Without doubt the biggest man in the Wisconsin Democracy today is Attorney-General O'Connor. Ever since the decision of the State Treasury cases, on which he was, of course, principal attorney, this forenoon he has been the center of political attraction, and he has sprung up like a mushroom in the night as a dark horse in the Senatorial fight.

SENATORIAL VOTE IN MONTANA.

The Party Lines Are Closely Drawn and No End Is in Sight.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The first ballot of the Montana Legislature for United States Senator was taken today by the Senate and House in separate session. The Republicans cast their full strength for Wilbur F. Sanders, the nominee of their caucus, and he received 31 votes, 34 being necessary to elect. Samuel Mulville received the three Populist votes and the strength of the Democrats was scattered among five candidates. Of these W. A. Clark received 16; Samuel T. Hauser, 6; Congressman Dixon, 8; Maj. Maginnis, 2; Robert B. Smith, 1. Clark received the full strength of his following in the party, but was short of enough to nominate him in the party caucus which has not yet been called. When voting in earnest begins Hauser will have three or four less than Clark, and the only way Clark can be nominated will be by the aid of Hauser.

To prevent this the following of Dixon will probably go to Hauser, as under no circumstances will it go to Clark. Maginnis and Smith are not seriously in the race.

The Populists voted with the Republicans today and decided the Choteau contest in their favor, seating Leech, the Republican contestant. The matter was taken entirely out of the hands of the Committee on Elections, to which it was referred. Hamilton may prosecute his contest before the committee if he cares to. This insures the balance of power to the Populists in the House, but the Democrats will still have a majority on joint ballot. Beecher, the Cascade County Populist, will vote for their nominee for Senator whenever his vote will elect, which will be on the first day that A. J. Davidson, the sick member, can again be taken to the House.

The Senate and House will meet in joint session tomorrow, but as it is the present intention of the Democrats to divide their votes until after a caucus is held there will be no election.

No Change in the California Fight.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 10.—There has been no change in the contest for United States Senator. Democrats have 59 votes out of necessary 61, and will vote for Stephen M. White, the caucus nominee. The Democrats claim that when the vote is taken they will have the votes of Burke and Carlsen (Ind.), and will elect their man. Burke and Carlsen, however, say they have made no promises. The Populists, with their eight votes, claim to hold the balance of power, and are waiting for the Republicans to come over to their man, T. V. Cator, and elect him. It is said that De Young, Perkins, and Felton are being urged to withdraw from the contest and allow the Republicans to cast a complimentary vote for some other man.

Legislature Against Resubmission.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—A canvass of the Legislature indicates that a majority of the members are opposed to resubmitting the prohibition clause of the Constitution, but an active body is on hand working for resubmission, and every effort is being made to induce members to change their views. Enough members are noncommittal to hold the balance of power and thus keep both sides guessing.

Celestials to Be Imprisoned and Deported.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 10.—Lee King Jok, Lee Jok, Wong Yu, and Wong King, the Celestials who have been in the county jail since Sept. 24 last, awaiting a hearing, have been found guilty by Commissioner Graves of being unlawfully in this country. They were sentenced to ten days' imprisonment at hard labor in the house of correction and to deportation to China at the expiration of that term.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

OPEN FAIR SUNDAY.

Mayor Washburne's Argument Yesterday.

ASKS FOR AN AMENDMENT

Present Closing Act Against the Constitution.

DEMAND OF ALL THE PEOPLE

President Gompers Speaks in Behalf of Workingmen.

AS IT IS THEY CANNOT ATTEND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The Chicago delegation, headed by Mayor Washburne, must have felt some discouragement when they came into the World's Fair committee room at the Capitol and found that Chairman Durborow and Mr. Dingley of Maine were the only members of the committee present in favor of Sunday opening. Mr. Durborow sat at the head of the long table with Mr. Dingley on his right. The Chicago delegation was massed at the other end of the room in front of the only window. Half a dozen elderly women sat beneath a map of Jackson Park, and the preachers and other benevolent-looking old gentlemen, who had come to oppose Sunday opening, had found seats on the comfortably-cushioned sofas or stood at convenient places with pencils and paper ready to take notes of what the Chicago people might say. Col. Elliott F. Shepard was stowed away in a corner. The Rev. Dr. Hamlin of President Harrison's church handed in his card, but withdrew when he found the anti-repealers would not be heard today. Congressmen Abner Taylor, Busey, Snow, McGann, Stewart, and Scott of Illinois, and Beltzhoover of Pennsylvania were among the spectators. In all the speakers had an audience of about 100, including five Congressmen, to hear their remarks. Representatives Reilly, Houk, Robinson, and Little came in within an hour and a half, so that during the last half hour a bare majority of the committee was present.

Mr. Durborow rapped the table at 10 o'clock and informed the audience that a quorum was not necessary for a hearing of this kind, and the clerk was directed to read the order of the committee giving the Chicago delegation two hours today, and those opposed to repealing the Sunday closing two hours tomorrow. This order was subsequently modified so as to allow further hearings Friday.

Mayor Washburne, having been introduced, gave way to City Clerk Van Cleave to read the memorial of the City Council asking that the gates be kept open Sunday, the exhibits open for inspection by the public, and full opportunity for religious services on the grounds by people of all creeds. This memorial was passed by the City Council at its regular meeting Dec. 5, 1892, and published in THE TRIBUNE of the following morning.

Mayor Washburne's Address.

Mayor Washburne then addressed the committee for a half hour, reading from manuscript his views on the Sunday question, as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I was but recently notified that I might be called upon to speak before this committee. The subject is one of such vast interest, touching as it does the welfare of nine-tenths of our population, I do not feel at liberty to decline to speak for want of proper preparation.

The issue now raised in order that it may be intelligently settled must be clearly drawn and distinctly understood. It is not a question of abstract right or wrong; it is a question touching the absolute right of a vast majority of our entire population, now numbering over 60,000,000 people, to enjoy the benefits of this great international exposition. It is also a question whether the Government of the United States will keep its faith with the nations of the world of all races and religions, which is contained in the invitation to join with us in this great international exposition.

The preamble of the act of Congress passed April 25, 1890, creating the World's Columbian Commission, says:

"WHEREAS, Such an exhibition should be of a national and international character, so that not only the people of our Union and this continent, but those of all nations as well, can participate and should therefore have the sanction of the United States, therefore be it enacted," etc.

When your honorable body used the words, "the people of our Union," nothing less was meant, nor can these words be made to cover less than the entire people, and if it be our entire people for whom this exhibition has been created you must so legislate as to benefit a majority of those for whom you created this enterprise. You should not now legislate so as to deprive a majority of its benefits. If you legislate in favor of 10,000,000 of those who protest against a Sunday opening, although they may be more numerous in this capital and their voices may be loudest in demands, you will not have complied with your obligations and the assurances you have held out, nor met the demands of the less noisy but more numerous 50,000,000 of people.

Work of All the Peoples of Every Race.

Moreover this exhibition created by Congress is in the act of its creation declared to be of international character "so that not only the people of our Nation and this continent but those of all nations can aswell participate." This exhibition is to be the work of all the peoples of every race and creed. The Mohammedan and Hindoo, the people of China and Japan, all of whom know nothing of our Sabbath, the Jews, who observe another day, the peoples of Europe who regard Sunday as a day of recreation, people without creed or religion, and as well as people of every creed and religion, will participate in this Exposition. To keep our faith with all these people this Exposition must be managed and conducted in all respects as near as may be upon a common ground upon which all may come together.

It is not Christian nations or people that you have invited, but all nations, and it is because all the nations and peoples of the earth are asked to participate that you have declared that this Fair ought to have the sanction of the United States. I submit that good faith requires that the religious views, whether of a part or the whole of our people, in regard to Sunday observance or otherwise, should not be obtruded into the conduct of this Fair and upon the nations thus invited to participate, by any act of our own National Government.

Another branch of this question touches possibly a constitutional principle. If the demand be that which is commonly accepted that the World's Columbian Exposition shall be closed upon the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, in order to testify to the world that this Nation as a government recognizes the Christian religion as the religion of the land, if this be the ground upon which the closing of this Exposition is demanded it is not justified by the principles of our Constitution.

Constitutional Point Raised.

The Constitution of the United States, framed by those whose wisdom has never been questioned, provided in Article 1 that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion. The fathers of our Constitution appreciated too well the evils and abuses that might result from permitting the Congress of the United States to legislate at all upon matters of religion or the observance thereof, or upon any question involving the religious beliefs of our people. They were descendants of a heroic people who had been persecuted and driven from the lands of their birth by such abuses of the functions of government.

Our Constitution contemplates that so far as Federal legislation is concerned religious beliefs and religious observances, as well with respect to days as to doctrines, shall be left untouched. You might as well impose upon the management of this Exposition the condition that a Jew or a Hindoo or Buddhist or heathen should be barred from its gates, as to say that the day of the week which is regarded as the Sabbath by a few of the people who are asked to participate should be observed. One is no less a violation of the spirit of the prohibition of the Constitution with respect to the powers of Congress than the other.

If Congress is prohibited by the Constitution from making any law respecting an establishment of religion—if it could not properly impose conditions as to religious creeds or to the observance of religious rites or ceremonies—it is, I submit, equally improper in any law to designate any day, season, or time and to compel its observance in obedience to any religion or creed. This would clearly establish a religion by Federal laws. And when you are asked to compel this Fair to close upon the first day of every week in order to recognize the Christian Sabbath and obedience to that religion you are asked to do that which plainly violates the spirit of the Constitution of the United States. This would then be done in national obedience to and national observance of a religion. And if you cannot close the Fair Sunday on this ground—namely: As an act of national obedience to an observance of a religion which you shall thus recognize and follow in Federal law-making, upon what grounds and for what reasons can you shut its gates in the face of 50,000,000 of our own people and of participating nations who do not know our Sunday, who now demand that it shall be opened? I am only asking of you that the spirit of our Constitution, that the welfare and wishes of a large majority of our common people, that good faith to the nations of the world be considered and observed.

Sunday Opening Asked by the People.

The people ask that this Exposition open its gates upon the first day of every week. We ask this, not from sentimental reasons, we ask it not merely in the name of 1,250,000 of our people who live from day to day by the wages they earn. We ask it in the name of sixteen cities in the State of Illinois, sixteen cities in the State of Indiana, nine cities in the State of Michigan, seven cities in the State of Wisconsin, three cities in the State of Kentucky, two within the State of Missouri, four within the State of Ohio, and six within the State of Iowa, all of which cities are within a radius of 300 miles of the City of Chicago. Each of these cities ranges in population from 10,000 to 500,000. All of these cities, most of which are only a few hours' and none more than one night's ride from Chicago, are arranging to send their citizens to this Exposition. Each of these cities is a manufacturing center for the great West and Northwest. The population of each of them is mostly made up of the laboring classes. Add this total labor population, being within a few hours of Chicago, to the 1,250,000 of the laboring population of that city; figure then the loss in wages to all these people if they must visit this Exposition upon a day when their wages must be lost, and you impose a burden and financial loss which may not be estimated, for it is too large for computation.

Open these gates upon each Sunday and the laboring man of St. Louis, of Milwaukee, of St. Paul and Minneapolis, of Kansas City and Omaha, of Detroit, of Louisville, of Indianapolis, of Toledo, of Cincinnati, and all the others, even from Buffalo and Pittsburg, can lay their labor down Saturday night, can visit the World's Exposition upon a Sunday, and Monday morning be back at bench and tools without loss of wages and with a knowledge of this Exposition created for their especial benefit, for they are "the people."

You must not think because skilled orators are here opposed to a change in the present law, because the greatest noise is made by those who first secured this section in the law, because your doors are darkened by a well-dressed few advocating Sunday closing, that you have heard the voice of the American people.

Voice of the Common People Not Heard.

Those who appeal to you for Sunday closing or an American Sunday are those who will not themselves be deprived of the privileges to see this Fair by reason thereof. The common people as they are called, 50,000,000 of these people in this land whose voices are not echoed in this hall, are waiting, watching, hoping that your verdict shall be for them. The same people whose language is never loud, but whose ballots are as numerous as the snow-flakes and fall as noiselessly into the verdict box of the American Government.

Mr. Chairman, I do not stand here to appeal to the Congress of the United States in the name of those to whom time is a plaything, but in the name of those millions to whom each hour is measured by tedious labor to earn the bare necessities of life.

If your exhibition be for the rich and independent, my voice is silent. If it was conceived for the common people, we may well ask before too late "Who are the people?" Where may they be found, and when called, from whence will they come? Will the response be from those who can command their time and attend when they will—the wealthy or the well-to-do? If so, no Exposition was needed to lay before them the treasures of human industry as gathered from the world.

The preamble to the Constitution reads: "We, the people of the United States." In their name and for them you govern; to them alone you must answer. To know who are the people we must first know who made history and sustained government.

It was for the common people that John, upon the field of Runnymede, placed his signet upon magna charta.

It was the common people who swung the ax which severed Charles' head upon an English block.

It was the common people who brought Louis to the guillotine and made republican France a possibility for the future.

It was the common people who fled from tyranny to the wilds of our then unknown continent to escape religious intolerance, and who cleared the forests, drove back the savage, and bred a fearless posterity who dared rebel against the encroachments of arbitrary government, and who have given us a Constitution in which religious freedom, as well as personal liberty, is guaranteed.

It was the common people who first hammered their plowshares into those bayonets which immortalized Bunker Hill and baptized a republic on the ramparts of Yorktown.

It was the common people who carried our victorious flag on the seas in 1812 and who bore that same banner from '61 to '65.

It was the common people who gave us a government, preserved its Constitution, and sunk into unknown graves upon a thousand hillsides which annually blossom with the product of a free nation.

Where the Common People Are Found.

Who are the common people of this day who are asking that they may be recognized in their rightful and most righteous demands? Go forth over all this broad continent and seek them out. They will not be found in abodes of wealth, they will not be found conducting the affairs of commerce, but you will find them by millions among those who gather every sheaf of grain from ocean to ocean and from the eternal snows to the eternal heat; you will find them by millions in the bowels of the earth disarranging nature's laws to pamper man's increased appetite; you will find other millions answering the stars of heaven with the reflected light of a thousand furnaces upon a thousand plains. Knock upon the doors of every factory, every mill, and every hive of human industry and millions more will answer the summons. Pass through our cities and every brick, and nail, and stone, and timber drawn together for the creation of buildings of commerce and for the housing of the multitude represents the labor of a citizen. Every hand hardened by honest toil, every brow made moist with the sweat of honest labor is the badge of that citizenship which makes the common people.

The common people are not rich, six days do they labor that they may live, and on the seventh, which alone they have for that purpose, consider it no crime to inhale God's air in parks, in groves, and fields where nature speaks alike to all. To them it is no crime to study man's work upon the first day to benefit one's children and one's self, and they cannot submit to learn this national and international lesson at the price of bread to those at home.

This enterprise was created for the common people, and not those who would exclude from life the beauties of creation, the voices of birds, and the lights of intelligence on the first day of every week; not for those whose palaces conceal collected treasures from many continents; not for those whose wealth and cultured minds have exhausted travel or explored continents. Fifty millions of people, poor in purse but rich in enterprise and intelligence, are the constituency you serve, and every extra day you give to them will bear fruit a thousand fold. Deny them this and you rob them of money, time, and instruction. If you now refuse the demand of the common people and their voice appeal to deadened ears, they will speak upon some future day as they have always spoken when their demands, founded upon justice, based upon equity, and born of necessity, have been refused.

Mr. Washburne's speech was followed by brief addresses by Ald. Madden and Sexton, who reinforced what the Mayor had said.

Labor's Official Voice Is Heard.

President Gompers of the Federation of Labor said he appeared not only because of his own interest in the question, but because he was so instructed by the organization with which he is connected. He recalled the fact that many laboring-men, including himself, were prevented by the closing of the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia Sundays from visiting the Exposition on the only day when they could do so without losing a day's wages. They regarded it as a great hardship, and hoped the people would not be sbbjected to a like injustice at the World's Fair at Chicago. He was opposed to work for seven days in the week, and as Sunday is the day generally set apart as a day of rest he favored its observance as much for rest as for any other purpose. Ask the saloonkeepers what they desire in reference to opening or closing the Exposition Sunday, ask any man or woman engaged in improper or immoral business, ask the people who live by preying on others, and with one and peculiar accord they will all say, "Close Sunday."

Mr. Gompers proceeded to argue for Sunday opening from the standpoint of the laboring people, and read at length the declarations of certain conventions of the Federation of Labor, including representatives of all the trades, in favor of Sunday opening. He regarded it as a question between morality and immorality, virtue and vice. Everything that lessens vice and immorality should be taken advantage of. If the Fair grounds be closed the vast number of people who will be in Chicago will devote themselves to amusements in the city. The could not be forced into the churches, and if they desired it there would not be room for them. He had heard of patent processes by which working people were to be shipped like cattle to Chicago. But they do not ask charity. They will pay their way and want the opportunity to visit the Exposition at all times.

The only successful Exposition ever held was that at Paris, which was kept open Sundays; and there was never a more orderly assembly in the world than on those days. He suggested that if the law be changed so as to allow Sunday opening the directors would be manly enough to close Sundays if, after the experiment of a few weeks, they found it did not work right.

Bad Break by the Rev. A. T. Jones.

The ministers present looked surprised when the Rev. A. T. Jones, editor of the *American Sentinel*, was introduced as the next speaker. Mr. Jones' speech was not a great success. He made a bad break in the beginning by replying somewhat rudely to Representative Robinson of Pennsylvania when the latter inquired to what church he belonged. The Chairman remarked that Mr. Robinson had the right to ask the question and Mr. Jones inquired: "Is he a member of the committee?"

Mr. Durborow—Yes.

Mr. Jones begged pardon and replied that he was a "Seven-Day Adventist."

Mr. Jones laid down the proposition that Congress had no right to legislate as to the observance of Sunday. It is for the State of Illinois alone to say without interference from Congress whether the Exposition should be kept open Sunday.

He proceeded to discuss the constitutional power of Congress to legislate in respect to religion, charged that the advocates of Sunday closing had secured the passage of the law by false pretenses, and sharply criticised the action of Congress. He read reports in Chicago newspapers about meetings in which the American Sabbath Union had been outvoted on Sunday closing, and was reading a card published by himself when Mr. Durborow abruptly cut him off by remarking: "O! we don't want any more of this stuff. You had better drop that. It has nothing to do with the question before this committee."

Other members of the committee expressed concurrence in this, and Mr. Durborow added: "Your remarks are not respectful to Congress. We are here to modify existing laws. Every member here is more familiar with the story of this legislation than you."

Mr. Jones stood blushing and angry. He was at a loss to know how to proceed, when Mr. Little of New York helped him to make a new start. Mr. Little said: "I agree with you on the constitutional question. This is different. You can't prohibit a man from going into a saloon, but if you meet him, you may give him $5 not to go into the saloon. He may take it or not. He is not bound to take it."

There was a chorus of approving voices from the anti-repealers and Mr. Jones proceeded with his remarks. The force of his intended speech was broken and he was perhaps glad when the clock struck 12 and the Chairman promptly closed the argument.

RESOLUTIONS BY THE LEGISLATURE.

Joint Memorial to Be Presented at Springfield Today.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Representative Bryan of Du Page will present in the House tomorrow the following joint resolutions in reference to the Sunday opening of the World's Fair:

WHEREAS, There is now enjoyed by the people of the State of Illinois the reasonable liberty of devoting the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, either to religion exclusively, or to religion and rest, or to religion, rest, and recreation, without undue restraint, and any attempt by the Congress of the United States, by compulsory legislation or otherwise, to determine which of those modes of Sunday observance shall prevail anywhere within the limits of this State, is deemed by our citizens entirely beyond the jurisdiction of Congress, an encroachment upon their liberty, and in direct and dangerous opposition to the genius of American institutions; and

WHEREAS, The vast majority of the wageworkers of this and the adjoining States insist that unless the gates of the coming World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago be opened on Sundays they will be debarred the proper and reasonable enjoyment and elevating influences of the World's Fair accorded to those having the means and facilities of such enjoyment on other days of the week, and it being the conviction of the toiling masses that no Sunday closing of the Exposition gates will open to them any wider the gates of heaven; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, that the Congress of the United States is hereby respectfully appealed to in this behalf to rescind its action concerning the Sunday closing of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to the Clerk of the House of Representatives and to the Secretary of the Senate in Washington.

WORKS OF ART FROM NEW YORK.

Their Aggregate Value Will Run Up Into the Millions.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The Advisory Committee on Fine Arts for the State of New York recently made arrangements for the reception of works of art to be exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition and invited the coöperation of the artists of this city and this State as well. Application forms for the use of the artists desiring to be represented by their works at Chicago are pouring in upon William E. Tuthill, Secretary to the Advisory committee. Mr. Tuthill said today:

"You can form an idea as to the interest manifested from the fact that between 2,600 and 2,800 works of art representing painters, sculptors, architects, and others have already been received at the armory. An enormous amount of work already confronts the judges who make selection from these works."

"What is the character of the works submitted?"

"Many of high character. The aggregate value of the works submitted runs into millions of dollars. Among the contributors are such well-known artists as William M. Chase, Eastman Johnson, G. H. Boughton, Edward H. Blashfield, Kenyon Cox, and J. S. Sargent; and in fact a majority of the ablest painters, sculptors, and architects of the State. I wish you would state that no notices have been sent out to artists telling them to refrain from sending their works to the armory. The story must have been started by some idly-disposed person. Our work is moving along smoothly: there has been no friction."

"All of the works submitted will not be accepted?"

"The judges," answered Mr. Tuthill, "in making their selections, will have to take into consideration the room, the space set apart for the exhibition, and I do not imagine there will be room for all the works received."

FAIR OFFICIALS MUST ANSWER.

Their Demurrer to the Bill of the Babcock & Wilcox Company Overruled.

Judge Ewing yesterday heard the bill for an injunction brought by the Babcock & Wilcox company of New Jersey against the World's Columbian Exposition to restrain the defendant corporation from permitting the Sterling Boiler company to put in a part of the steam plant at the Exposition grounds. The defendant's demurrer was overruled and it was ruled to answer in twenty days. The facts as set forth in the bill for the injunction are these: The Babcock & Wilcox company, one of the six companies combined in the temporary Association of Boilerworkers having the principal boiler contracts of the World's Fair, has expended a large sum of money in the fulfillment of its part of the contract, under the understanding that only the six companies of the association were to be allowed to put in boilers. Chief Engineer Sargent of the World's Fair, however, has lately informed the complainant that the Sterling Boiler company is to be allowed to furnish a part of the steam apparatus, and the complainant company alleges that as the Sterling boiler is of a different type from all the others to be put in the risks incident to the contract are greatly increased.

California's Exhibit for the Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 10.—The Mechanics' Fair, at which many of California's exhibits for the World's Fair are displayed, formally opened tonight at the Mechanics' pavilion and will remain open until the latter part of February. This afternoon at the Baldwin Theater Irwin C. Stump, President of the Mechanics' Institute, delivered the opening address and Capt. Woodruff, U. S. A., also made a speech.

South Dakota Will Have Funds.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The Committee of the House and Senate held a conference this evening with the World's Fair Commission to consider the question of an appropriation for an exhibit and the mode of procedure. The Commission estimates that $75,000 will be necessary to make the exhibit contemplated, but there is a strong sentiment of not exceeding $50,000, though that amount will be readily granted.

New South Wales Exhibit.

All that part of the New South Wales exhibit to be placed in the Agricultural Building is now within that structure, also the minerals intended for the Mines and Mining Building. The packages for the Manufactures and Forestry Buildings were placed yesterday. That part of the collection intended for the Transportation Exhibits Department was also placed in the Transportation Building.

Exposition Notes.

Gen. D. D. Groner, Master of Transportation by election of the National Commission, has reached the city to attend the meeting of the Board of Control today.

Chief Peabody of the Department of Liberal Arts has made assignments of space for optical goods, physical instruments, and astronomical apparatus. These will be located in the gallery of the Manufactures Building. Sixty assignments have been made, ranging from 8 to 700 square feet.

Take Bromo-Seltzer for insomnia
Before retiring—10c a bottle.

MAY SUSPEND TRAVEL.

POWER GIVEN THE PRESIDENT BY THE QUARANTINE MEASURE.

Whenever the Danger Is Great the Introduction of Persons or Property May Be Prohibited—Vote on Anti-Option May Be Reached Soon, as Filibustering Will Not Be Attempted—Amendments to the Constitution Not in Favor—Vilas Opposes Washburn.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The bill granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Secretary of the Treasury and the Marine Hospital Service was passed by the Senate today. An important amendment was adopted to the section giving the President power to suspend immigration from infected countries; and now the section gives to the President power not only to suspend immigration but to prohibit in whole or in part the introduction of persons and property. After the quarantine bill was passed the special order, the bill prohibiting immigration for one year, was permitted to lapse. The routine morning business (none of it important) occupied half an hour, and at its close the bill granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties on the Marine Hospital Service was again taken up, the pending question being an amendment offered yesterday by Mr. White (Dem., La.) that all provisions of the act shall expire Jan. 1, 1895. The vote was taken and the amendment was rejected—yeas, 13; nays, 33.

The bill, which had been in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate and all the amendments were concurred in. Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) moved to strike from the bill everything giving to the General Government power to establish quarantine regulations between one State and another. Rejected. Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.) moved to amend the seventh section, which gives the President power to suspend immigration from places where cholera or other contagious or infectious diseases exist. The amendment was that the President shall have power to suspend all passenger travel. The exigency which should forbid immigration, Mr. Vilas said, should be sufficient to forbid all passenger travel. After a short discussion Mr. Vilas' amendment was rejected—yeas, 17; nays, 27.

Mr. Palmer (Dem., Ill.) moved to amend the same section by striking out the words "suspend immigration" and inserting the words "prohibit in whole or in part the introduction of persons and property." The amendment was assented to by Messrs. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) and Harris (Dem., Tenn.), and was agreed to without a division. The seventh section was then (as amended) agreed to—yeas, 37; nays, 10. The negative votes were given by Messrs. Berry, Blodgett, Butler, Coke, Gray, Hunton, Mills, Morgan, Vilas, and White. Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) moved an amendment that nothing in the act should be so construed as to authorize the United States to take into its ownership or control, for quarantine purposes, any property of any State without the consent of such State. Rejected—yeas, 19; nays, 28. The bill was then passed without a division.

Sec. 7 of the Quarantine bill, as passed by the Senate in its amended form, is as follows:

> Sec. 7. That whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the President that by reason of the existence of cholera or other infectious or contagious diseases in a foreign country there is serious danger of the introduction of the same into the United States, and that, notwithstanding the quarantine defense, this danger is so increased by the introduction of persons or property from such country that a suspension of the right to introduce the same is demanded in the interest of public health, the President shall have power to prohibit, in whole or in part, the introduction of persons and property from such countries or places as he shall designate and for such period of time as he may deem necessary.

An appropriation of $1,000,000 is made to enable the President to carry the act into effect. Compensation is to be made for quarantine buildings and property received from States or municipalities. The act of March 3, 1879, establishing the National Board of Health, is repealed.

MAY VOTE ON ANTI-OPTION.

Enemies of the Measure Say They Will Not Filibuster—Vilas' Speech.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Opponents of the anti-option bill are talking 'possum interviews. Their talk would lead to the belief that a vote will be had this week. The bill in all probability is coming to a vote, and will pass the Senate, yet the fixing of a definite time is an entirely different matter. The closer it seems to be getting to a vote the more Senators there will be who have heretofore kept quiet that will want to say a word. The quarantine measure was passed today after it had taken up three days' time that belonged to anti-option. Washburn won't give way for anything else now, and the Appropriations committee is disposed to let him have another week without pressing its own measures. Probably the caucus committees which are arranging the order of business will fix a date for voting some time within a fortnight. Senator White of Louisiana, who is the leader of the opponents of the bill on the floor of the Senate, said today:

"I shall not attempt to prevent by any equivocal means a vote from being had upon the anti-option bill. I have now been engaged in a fight which has extended over six months against the measure, and while I shall always do everything honorable in my power to defeat this legislation I shall not filibuster against it. I do not think that that would be right or proper. Just when the final vote will be had upon the passage of the bill I cannot say on account of the uncertainty of possible future debate. Senator Hill told me that he wanted to make a speech upon it, but as he is absent I should certainly not feel justified in making a speech of from twelve to fifteen hours' long just for the purpose of gaining time until he could come and relieve me. It is possible that a final vote may be reached this week."

Senator Cullom, who is a member of the caucus committee appointed a few days ago to arrange an order of business, said today: "The committee has not held a meeting yet, but when it does I expect that it will favor the plan of allowing the anti-option bill to come to a vote as early as posible. Certainly it will keep the bill in its present place, and the final vote cannot be staved off much longer, I should judge." Senator Frye, who is also a member of the caucus committee, said that Mr. Sherman, its Chairman, was conferring with the Democratic caucus committee, and that as soon as he heard the view of the minority he would doubtless call a meeting of his committee.

Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.) read the second part of his argument against the anti-option bill today. The passage of the bill, he declared, would be an attempted violation of the Constitution and an encroachment on the rights of the States and on the interests of the people at the sacrifice of the fidelity and duty exacted by Senators by their oaths, which ought to be observed as sacredly as the duties of a priest ministering at the altar of God. The remedy proposed was a most drastic and perilous one. No one could reflect upon the possible effects without a shudder of apprehension at the inevitable derangement it might work in the business transactions of the country. He could not but feel confident, however, that the exigencies of the Constitution would be met in the Senate chamber and that the friends of the Constitution and of constitutional liberty would be numerous enough and strong enough for the emergency which was upon them. At the close of Mr. Vilas' speech the vote was taken on an amendment offered by Mr. White (Dem., La.) to strike out the last proviso to Sec. 2. The vote was: Yeas, 10; nays, 21; and as there was no quorum present the Senate adjourned.

AMENDMENTS NOT IN FAVOR.

The Effort to Change the Date of Inauguration Unsuccessful.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—That the present Congress is not well disposed towards submitting constitutional amendments was shown today. Mr. Crain of Texas got up his joint resolution changing the time of meeting to the second Monday in January, and providing that the new Congress shall take hold the January following the November election at which it is chosen. With this was coupled the proposition for changing the time of inaugurating the President from March 4 to April 30. The historical reason it was thought would cause some members to support this change, as George Washington was inaugurated April 30. There was the further inducement that March is the most dangerous and disagreeable season of the year in Washington. Nevertheless sentiment regarding the date of the Presidential inauguration did not seem to help the proposition for a change in the meeting time of Congress. So far from having the necessary two-thirds vote there was more than two-thirds against it, and Mr. Crain's amendment was beaten by a vote of 121 to 49.

It is not probable that Mr. Springer's three propositions changing the term of the Presidency to six years, wiping out the Electoral College, and adding another year to the terms of members of the House can be got up this session. The committee will, however, press the amendment for substituting a system of proportionate popular voting for the Electoral College. In the debate today the opposition to the Crain amendment was led by Bourke Cockran and ex-Speaker Reed. It was supported by Crain, Springer, Chipman, Boatner, Bushnell, and others.

Mr. Cockran (Dem. N. Y.) said that it was quite true that the proposition provided for the coming in of a Congress to settle the questions which had arisen in the election of the members themselves; and that was his objection to it. The superiority of the Constitution as it stood as against the Constitution as it would be under the operation of this amendment was that the Congress which under the existing Constitution must pass upon all questions relating to a Presidential succession had been chosen two years before the question could arise. This measure would substitute for that a body chosen in the very contest, out of which had arisen the dispute with regard to the Presidential succession.

Mr. English (Dem., N. J.) opposed the bill. Call Congress together, with all the partisan conflicts raging in the passions of the people, and it would be called together with men who had not experience to carry out discreetly and soberly the will of the people. Mr. Bushnell (Dem., Wis.) advocated the measure, as did also Mr. Boatner (Dem., La.), who characterized the views of Mr. Cockran as chimerical and not based on any solid foundation. Mr. Springer (Dem., Ill.) believed that the reforms proposed by the joint resolution would conduce to the prosperity and well-being of the people.

Mr. Reed (Rep., Me.), seconded Mr. Cockran's attack upon the measure and made one of his characteristic speeches—vigorous and witty. He objected to an extension of the short session. "If the House," he said, "wanted to do business, it could find plenty of time to do it in; if it did not wish to do business it could find eternity not to do it in. The members of the House needed a vacation and he did not mean to sneer at Congress when he said that the people needed one too." [Laughter.] The vote then came on ordering the joint resolution to a third reading. The vote resulted: Yeas, 49; nays, 121, thus defeating the measure.

After a sharp and decisive contest the opponents of the bill allowing the Norfolk and Western railroad company to extend its line into the District of Columbia gracefully admitted themselves defeated, and the bill was passed without a division.

NO ACTION ON SILVER PROBABLE.

Senator Allison Will Probably Vote for the Purchase of Silver Repeal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The fact that Senator Allison does not think the Sherman law can be repealed at this session has caused a belief in some quarters that he wants the law to stand. This is not so. It is now well understood that nothing will be done by Congress this winter. Speaking of the matter Senator Allison said:

"It is apparent to me that at some time in the not distant future we must cease to purchase silver in the form now provided for, unless an international monetary union is established or unless we expect to adopt the silver standard, which I do not believe in or favor. We could go on buying silver for some years and issuing Treasury notes, and especially so if in connection with these purchases we should also make provision for a gold reserve to redeem them; but with the present gold reserve it is not probable that we can continue these purchases for any great length of time and still maintain gold redemption.

"So that when a plan appears looking to the enlargement of the currency in some other practicable form I will probably support the repeal of that portion of the act of 1890 which provides for the purchase of silver. In dealing with this question the probability of international monetary union should be considered. We are under no legal obligation to refrain from independent action; but having called the conference it would seem prudent for us to refrain from action that should take effect during the recess or for a reasonable time afterwards."

Representative Cate of Arkansas has prepared the report of the majority to accompany the Sherman Silver Bullion Purchase Repeal bill agreed upon by the House Committee on Banking and Currency yesterday. It asserts that the circulation will be increased between $15,000,000 and $16,000,000 by the first section of the bill, which provides that national banks may issue bills to the par value of bonds deposited. The committee submits its repeal of the bullion purchase clause of the Sherman act with no other comment than that the experience of the last two years has demonstrated that the policy entered upon at the time of its passage has failed to afford substantial benefit to any one and that its continuance is a menace to the prosperity of the country. The committee realizes that its proposition will stop the increase of the circulating medium by the issue of Treasury notes in purchase of silver, but the first section of the bill furnishes a large increase of circulation and one which in its opinion is much safer and more likely to supply the needs of the country at large. The committee also believes that the cessation of all silver purchases by this government will not merely efficiently aid in the effort to reach an international agreement fixing the ratio between gold and silver for coinage purposes throughout the civilized world, but that such legislation as it proposes is a prerequisite to reaching an international agreement.

AN INTER-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY

The Survey Made and the Work Accomplished by the Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The Inter-Continental Railway Commission has had prepared a fac-simile in miniature of Central and South America to show the surveys of the proposed railroad intended to unite the systems of North and South America. The work was done by E. E. Court of the Hydrographic Office, and is a faithful representation of the topography of the countries named. It is about twenty-five feet long and will be sent to the World's Fair as a part of the government exhibit. In addition to the lines surveyed for the railroad the map also shows the routes of the present and prospective steamship lines from North to South America, with the names of their terminal ports and intermediate stopping points, if any.

At the last meeting of the members of the commission the work of the surveying parties was reviewed, and found to be in a satisfactory condition. The party, under charge of Engineer Kelly, which surveyed the line from Quito, Ecuador, to Cuzco, Peru, the southern end, a distance of 1,900 miles, has concluded its work. At the point where Engineer Kelly left off work the line joined on to that of the Peruvian system of roads in the plateau of Lake Titicaca. Another party is at present traversing Costa Rica southward from San José. A diversion was made from the main line at Canas Gordas, near Quimdo Pass, and a line surveyed to Carthagena, Bolivia. The party then sailed to Costa Rica, and is now in the region of the Atrata Basin, near the headwaters of the Atrata River. A third party, composed of army officers, has been operating in the country from Agutla, on the southern border line of Mexico, to the Savegre River, and are now in Salvador. To complete the scope of the project as outlined at the Pan-American conference surveys will be made from the main line through Venezuela to the coast and through Brazil to Rio Janeiro. The international commission will ask Congress for an appropriation of $50,000 with which to finish up the office work of the survey and to publish the results.

Full Hellenic Representation.

Dr. Charles Waldstein, President of the American College at Athens and special Commissioner of the King of Greece for the Exposition, accompanied by Jannopoulo, also Greek Commissioner, visited Exposition headquarters yesterday and perfected arrangements for a full Hellenic representation. They presented satisfactory reports to the Exposition officials showing a wide range of exhibits in the various departments, and secured important allotments of space at the entrances of the Mines and Mining Building, Ethnology, Agriculture, Horticulture, and Manufactures Buildings. They will have a thorough collection of Greek architecture and sculpture before the Chistian era.

On the Safe Side.

Mr. Slimson—"Willie, didn't you go to the trunkmaker's yesterday and tell him to send around the trunk I ordered?"

Willie—"Yes, sir."

Mr. Slimson—"Well, here is the trunk, but no strap. Didn't he say anything about the strap?"

Willie—"Yes, sir; but I told him I guessed you hadn't better have any strap."—*Judge.*

AWARDS AT THE FAIR

RULES BY WHICH THE JUDGES WILL BE GOVERNED.

The Board of Control Expected to Settle the Matter at a Meeting Today—John Boyd Thacher's System as Modified Likely to Be Adopted Unanimously—Text of the Measure by Which the Excellence of Exhibits Will Be Recognized—Allotment of Space.

Much time has been spent by the World's Fair Board of Control and the Committee on Awards over the regulations which shall govern the men who discriminate between the exhibit that is worthy of a bronze medal and the one that calls for a diploma. The Board of Control, which was to meet yesterday, failed to have a quorum. Today it is expected there will be a quorum and business will proceed. The members who arrived yesterday were Commissioners McKenzie, Massey, Saunders, and Martindale. President Palmer is too ill to attend the meeting, but Lane of Michigan has announced that he will be here, making a quorum of the board.

John Boyd Thacher of the Awards committee will appear before the board today and argue for the particular system of awards of which he is the exponent. Mr. Thacher's regulations submitted to the Board of Control at its last meeting were not adopted but modified. These modified rules have not as yet been given to the public. Inasmuch as they have been reported by a specially strong committee to the board, Commissioner Massey being Chairman, there is little doubt Mr. Massey's rules will go through unanimously. Among other things they provide for a board of seven examiners to review the decision of the expert judges and read as follows:

1. Conformably to the determination of said commission, "awards shall be granted upon the specific points of excellence or advancement formulated in words by the Board of Judges or Examiners, who shall be competent experts."

2. There shall be a Board of Judges and also a Board of Examiners. The Board of Judges shall be, as far as practicable, competent experts, and shall be divided into thirteen committees, one whereof shall be assigned to each of the thirteen great exhibitive departments of the Exposition, according to the official classification adopted by the World's Columbian Commission, the number of judges composing this board and each committee thereof to be hereafter determined. The Board of Examiners shall be composed of competent experts, and shall consist of such number, not exceeding seven, to be hereafter determined, and to perform such duties as are hereafter prescribed. On each of said boards there shall be a number of competent women, to be hereafter determined; and of each of the several committees of the Board of Judges having to do with the examination and consideration of exhibits produced in whole or in part by female labor, and awards predicated thereon, there shall be one or more competent women.

3. The individual members of the said thirteen committees shall be, as far as possible, competent experts, and shall perform such duties and examine such exhibits as shall be assigned them by the Executive Committee on Awards. There shall be a foreign representative upon each of said committees, the number of foreign judges to be fixed when the character and extent of the participation of the various foreign nations shall have been definitely ascertained.

4. Each committee shall, at the call of the Executive Committee on Awards, organize by the election of a President, Vice-President, and Secretary, and shall keep a record of all returns and reports by the individual judges, as hereinafter provided.

5. It shall be the duty of each individual judge charged with the examination of an exhibit, after concluding the examination, to make duplicate reports thereon, in writing, stating whether such exhibit is found worthy or unworthy of an award, and if worthy of an award, there shall be formulated in such report the specific points of excellence or advancement disclosed by such examination, and constituting the predicate of an award. Both said reports shall be forthwith delivered to the Secretary of the Executive Committee on Awards, and the latter committee shall immediately transmit one of said duplicate reports to the exhibiter or his duly constituted representative, and retain the other until six days shall have elapsed after such delivery to the exhibiter or his duly constituted representative of the duplicate herein provided to be so delivered. If within said period of six days no appeal from or protest against the finding of the said judge disclosed by the said report shall have been made in writing to the Executive Committee on Awards on the exhibiter's behalf, then the said Executive committee shall refer the said report to that committee of the Board of Judges, whereof the individual judge is a member, and which shall be thereupon taken up and considered by said last-mentioned committee, and when approved and confirmed by a majority thereof, it shall be considered as finally adjudged.

In case, however, a protest or appeal in writing shall, within said period of six days, be presented to the Executive Committee on Awards on behalf of the exhibiter against or from the finding of such individual judge and praying reëxamination of the exhibit, it shall be the duty of such Executive committee, without delay, to detail one of the Board of Examiners to make a careful and critical examination of the exhibit, and shall likewise designate three or more judges of the particular committee assigned to that department wherein such exhibit is located to reëxamine the same. After such reëxamination by the judges, but before arriving at any determination as to the result thereof, the examiner shall deliver to them a report of its examination, which shall be by them carefully considered, and after duly considering the results of their reëxamination, together with the results disclosed by the examiner's report, they shall make a report in writing (attaching thereto the report of the examiner) to the committee whereof they are members, and when approved and confirmed by a majority of said committee the matter shall be considered finally adjudged.

In all cases of final adjudication a certified report thereof shall be made in each case by the particular committee to the Executive Committee on Awards under the hand of its President or Vice-President and attested by its Secretary, and each such report shall be promptly transmitted when made.

6. Should the committee in any department, for any sufficient reason, disapprove of any individual judge, or of any jury of review, it shall immediately communicate such action, stating its reasons therefor, to the Executive Committee on Awards, and the latter committee may thereupon, after investigation and consideration, either approve the said report or provide for the further examination by one of the Board of Examiners and by a committee of three or more of the judges, and the report of these judges shall be absolutely final, and certified directly to the Executive committee accordingly.

7. In all reëxaminations of exhibits produced in whole or in part by female labor there shall be one or more women on the committee or jury conducting such reëxamination.

8. All communications from the Committee on Awards to foreign governments, or their official representatives (including the commissions thereof, where such bodies have been constituted), stating the character of the awards, the grounds upon which they are to be granted, and all other information touching the same deemed essential, shall be made through the Director-General.

Foreign governments shall be invited to suggest and recommend, previous to Feb. 15, 1893, the names of competent experts in the various departments, from whom selections may be made for foreign representatives in the Boards of Judges and Examiners respectively, and especial attention of these governments shall be called to the fact that there will be but one class or kind of medals, which will be made of bronze and be works of art, and be accompanied by parchment diplomas, on which shall be formulated the specific points of excellence presented by the exhibit receiving an award.

Notice shall be given to all exhibiters, whether domestic or foreign, that the medals and diplomas to be awarded are, by the authority of the Congress of the United States, to be prepared by the Secretary of the United States Treasury, and that the holder of any medal properly awarded may have duplicates thereof made at the expense of such holder, from gold or silver, at any of the mints of the United States.

9. Should any exhibiter, either domestic or foreign, become a judge under these rules, his or her exhibit shall be excluded from examination by the judges, and shall not be considered with reference to an award, but all other exhibits shall be subject to examination and consideration with reference to awards as to which the exhibiter has stated they are intended for competition; or in the absence of such statement, subsequently expresses a willingness to have the same examined when the basis of the award and its character, as defined by these rules, shall have been clearly understood.

10. The work of the judges shall commence not later than June 1, 1893, and shall continue uninterruptedly until the completion thereof, except in the Department of Live Stock, and in those departments where the nature of the exhibits requires renewal from time to time during the Exposition.

11. Upon the completion of the work of the judges, the results thereof shall be presented by the Executive committee to the full Committee on Awards, and when confirmed by said last mentioned committee, the awards shall be decreed and determined, and the medals and diplomas shall be delivered in such manner, and with such ceremonies, as the World's Columbian Commission, if in session, or its Board of Reference and Control, may prescribe and appoint.

12. In addition to the reports by the individual judges of the various exhibits, each of the thirteen committees shall present a comprehensive report signed by the President and Secretary, embodying the principal educational and interesting features of the groups and classes composing that department, accompanied by a list of exhibiters who have received awards, with the reasons and considerations therefor, and this report shall be delivered to the Director-General to be embraced in the history of the Exposition; but this shall not be so construed as to prevent or interfere with the duty expected of each of the department chiefs to prepare and submit, as part of the official history of the Exposition, a complete and comprehensive report of the work of each department.

13. In the performance of the duties intrusted to the Executive Committee on Awards, any member thereof shall have the right to be present at the deliberations of any of the committees of judges herein provided for; and in all matters of review or their complications, the said Executive committee shall have the right to avail itself of the aid and service of any member or members of the Committee on Awards, and as well of the advice and assistance of any competent agency whose aid ought in its best judgment to be invoked.

14. The powers conferred upon and delegated to the Executive Committee on Awards are expressly subject to all the provisions of the by-laws adopted by the Committee on Awards for its government, and are not to be taken as in any wise contravening the provisions thereof.

ALLOTMENT OF SPACE.

The Business to Be Wound Up in Short Order.

Space in the Department of Manufactures will all be assigned by Saturday night. Notices are being sent out by the hundreds to intending exhibiters, announcing their allotment. The vigorous policy of Director-General Davis and four chiefs whom he has called to his assistance will wind up the business in short order.

Meantime, unfortunately for the department, Chief Allison continues ill. He was unable yesterday to assume the duties of his office. Mr. Allison's conscientiousness would have given every applicant a "fair show"; that was his chief contention. In order to prevent "kicks" he spent months in investigating applications. He referred to business agencies in order to discover which was the more responsible, or rather which concern represented the greatest capital, before he began the allotment of space.

This work proved so arduous that Mr. Allison was overcome by the strain on his nerves, and had to forego his work and seek the seclusion of his home.

KENTUCKY WILL BE REPRESENTED.

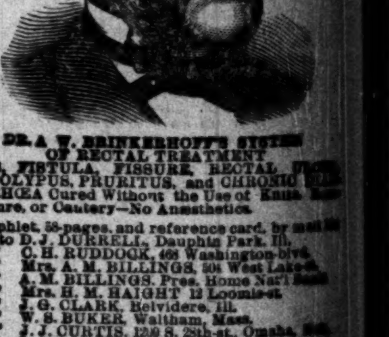
A Bill Appropriating $100,000 Passes the House at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—After all Kentucky will be properly represented at the World's Fair at Chicago. Since the courts here have declared the bill appropriating $100,000 to the exhibition unconstitutional the chances for a Kentucky exhibit have not been the best. The friends of the exhibit themselves feared that the Blue Grass State would go unrepresented, but a last and determined effort was made to secure the passage of a new bill through the Legislature. Accordingly a bill appropriating $100,000 was introduced in the House. After being postponed a number of times it came up for final consideration today. The friends of the bill were hopeful of its passage, but counting noses could not figure out a majority except upon the closest margin. Several young women from Chicago came in on the morning train, and in the roll of lobbyists buttonholed the members on all sides to come to the rescue of the appropriation and place the State in a position to be well represented at the great gathering of the world's people. The bill was under discussion until late in the afternoon, when a vote was reached. During the roll call there was great excitement, and when it was finished it was found the bill lacked one vote of a majority. Two tardy members came in and voted for it. The bill now goes to the Senate, but it is sure that it will pass that body.

In Deference to the Exposition.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 10.—The State Agricultural Society this afternoon decided that on account of the Columbian Exposition to be held in Chicago no State fair will be held this year. The President, in his report, recommended that for the year 1893 no salary be paid to any officer.

SHARP & SMITH, ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Surgical Instruments, Deformity Apparatus, 73 RANDOLPH STREET.
A. H. ABBOTT & CO. 50 Madison St. ARTISTS' MATERIALS, DRAWING SUPPLIES.
Assayer, Chemist. EXPERT IN PATENT MINING, AND CRIMINAL CASES. C. Gilbert Wheeler 143-5 Lake St.
J. K. STEVENS CO. PHOTOGRAPHERS. McVickers Theatre Bg. 15 Fifteen Photographs in 3 Styles for $3. 15
L. MANASSE, OPTICIAN, 88 Madison St., Wholesale and Retail. Warning: We are not connected with any of the Dept. Stores!
IRON WORKS. Vierling, McDowell & Co. MANUFACTURERS OF ARCHITECTURAL IRON. Rolled Beams in Stock. 22d St. and Stewart Av.
WOOD CARPET. E. B. MOORE & CO. 48 RANDOLPH ST. Wood Mosaic, Parquet Floors, Rug Borders, Butcher's Boston Polish or Hard Wax. Send Stamp for Book of Designs.
UNIFORMS SOCIETY & MILITARY, UNIFORMS, ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS, FLAGS GILT TRIMMINGS, &C. G. F. FOSTER, SON & CO. 173 E. Madison St.
GEO. KLEHM, FLORIST, 74 State St., CHICAGO. Greenhouses . . . and Nursery. ARLINGTON HTS. ILL.
BROOM CORN. J. P. GROSS & CO. HANDLES, WIRE TWINES, TOOLS & MACHINERY. 249-251 Kinzie St.
RADIATORS. AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY. 111-113 LAKE ST.
American Desk and Seating Co. 270 & 272 Wabash.
HOWE SCALES, Borden & Selleck Co. HARRISON, CONVEYOR. 48-50 Lake St.
F. C. WILSON & CO. JACKET CANS OIL TANKS, PUMPS.
F. W. DEVOE & CO. Paints, Varnishes, Brushes and Artists Materials. 176 Randolph St.
Giles Bro. & Co. Jewelers. Masonic Temple.
MANTELS, GRATES. The Henry Dibblee Company. Anson S. Hopkins, Mgr. Mantels, Grates and Tiles, Fine Furniture from Special Designs. 149-150 Michigan Ave.
BARKER & JACKSON FURNACES. THE BEST IN USE. Hardware, Stoves and Refrigerators. 1818 Wabash Ave.
F. E. MORSE & SON IMPORTERS OF DIAMONDS 100-104 STATE ST. S. W. Cor. Washington. ROOMS 2 and 3.
DYE HOUSE. AUG. SCHWARZ, Dyeing & Cleaning of Ladies' & Gents' Garments. Goods rec'd & return'd by ex. or mail. Send for Price List, etc. 156 & 158 Illinois St.
G. B. Carpenter TENTS AWNI 202, 204, So. W
Meadowcroft BANKERS, offer every facility all classes of its or investments. ACCOUNTS SOLICITED. N. W. Cor. Dearborn & Washington Sts.
ABSTRACTS OF TITLE TITLE INSURANCE, TRUSTS OF ALL CHICAGO TITLE & TRUST CO. 98-102 Washington St.
AMERICAN CASUALTY INSURANCE & SECURITY CO. Casualty Insurance Temple Building, Monroe & La Salle Sts.
KAEMPFER'S BIRD STORE REMOVED TO 217 Madison St. Bet. 5th Ave. and Franklin St.
Kingsford's Silver Gloss For the LAUNDRY. and Corn Starch For the TABLE.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, 25 per cent less than Retail Prices. Geo. E. Marshall, Importer, 195-197 WABASH AVE., Cor. Adams St.
CHICKERING PIANOS. CHASE BROS. PIANOS Co. 219-221 WABASH AVE.
C. H. BESLY & CO. FINE TOOLS, SHEET BRASS &c. NEW ADDRESS 10 & 12 N. CANAL ST. BET. RANDOLPH & LAKE STS.
BUYER'S GUIDE The names of the Business Houses here given are as reference for the benefit of Country Merchants and Provincial Buyers. We recommend them as the best Houses in Chicago to deal with.
L. L. FERRISS WHOLESALE BOOTS & SHOES FERRISS
NORTH AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST CO. INVESTMENT SECURITIES. Real Estate Mortgages, Debenture Bonds, Municipal Bonds.
TRUSSES Scientifically Adjusted. HAUSSMANN & DUNN, Surgical and Veterinary Instruments, 211 E. Madison St.
HAIR. E. BURNHAM, Central Music Hall HAIR STORE. Wigs, Bangs, Switches. 71 & 73 State St. Send for price-list.
JOHN CONRAD, DRUGGIST, 239 State St., Cor. Jackson. Prescriptions, etc. by return mail. Gehrig Bros. Electro Motor Teething Necklace for Children.
RICE & WHITACRE MFG. CO. ENGINES, BOILERS, HOT-WATER HEATERS, 47 S. Canal St.
GENEVA OPTICAL CO. 67 & 69 Washington St.
JOHN VOGELSANG. EDWARD C. SUGG. "THE ILLINOIS." RESTAURANT AND Merchants' Lunch. 75 & 77 Randolph St.
DRUGGISTS. Dale & Sempill, Complete Stock of DRUGS, Chemicals and Toilet Articles, Clark & Madison.
CHICAGO FIRE-PLACE CO. MANTELS, GRATES, TILES 266-268 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO. Call or send for Catalogue.
SEWER PIPE. WM. H. DEE, Akron Sewer Pipe, SALT GLAZED WALL COPING. 165 E. Adams St.
John D. Kriete, CAFE, RESTAURANT, Family Resort. 757 North Wells St. Opposite Grant Monument.
GLASS FLANAGAN & BIEDENWEG, MANUFACTURERS OF ADJUSTABLE METALLIC SASH, Art, Ecclesiastical, Cut and Bevel Glass. 208-212 E. Kinzie St., Cor. Dearborn Ave.
OILERS AND LANTERNS. RAU MFG. CO., MFRS. OF LANTERNS, OILERS AND SPECIAL CANS. 235 Lake St.
R. E. RHODE, CHEMIST, 504 N. CLARK ST. MANUFACTURER OF RHODE'S KUMYSS AND EAU DE QUININE. A Hair Tonic and Dressing.
ACCOUNTANT. H. CHAS. ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR, Room 207 Opera House CHICAGO. High Class
P. F. PETTIBONE & CO. Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Makers. FLAT OPENING BLANK BOOKS, COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHING. 48-50 Jackson St.
ESTABLISHED 1864. CONOVER & HERRICK, LIVE STOCK COMMISSION. UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.
GLASSWARE CHAS. PICK & CO. 199-203 RANDOLPH ST.
DRY GOODS. JOHN V. FARWELL CO. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. Market, Monroe & Adams Sts.
FURS. Charles 119 & 121 Madison St.
IRON—HARDWARE. S. D. KIMBARK. IRON AND HARDWARE. Michigan Ave. and Lake St.
WOOD BROS. LIVE STOCK COMMISSION. CHICAGO. SO. OMAHA.
T. G. DICKINSON & CO. Formerly Snow & Dickinson. REAL ESTATE, MORTGAGES, RENTING. Cor. Dearborn and Washington.
TERRA COTTA. THE Northwestern Terra Cotta Co. Manufacturers IN ALL COLORS. 1118 Rookery Bldg.
E. S. & W. S. Mfg. Opticians, 38 MADISON ST.
HOTEL—EUROPEAN. McCOY'S EUROPEAN HOTEL $1.00 per Day, and Upwards. Cor. VanBuren & Clark St.
Wood Carpet and Inlaid Floors. J. DUNFEE & CO. 104-106 Franklin St. Branches: St. Louis, Kan. City, St. Paul, Indian'lis.
CONTRACTORS Dolese & Shepard, Crushed & Concrete STONE. 182 Washington St. Telephone 1469.
Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, REMINGTON TYPEWRITER, Upwards of one hundred thousand (100,000) in use. W. S. & B. Fine Linens, Paragon Ribbons the Best. 175 Monroe St.
THE CHICAGO WHITE LEAD & OIL CO. PAINTS AND Green & Fulton



DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S SYSTEM OF RECTAL TREATMENT.
PILES, FISTULA, FISSURE, RECTAL ULCER, POLYPUS, PRURITUS, and CHRONIC DIARRHŒA Cured Without the Use of Knife, Ligature, or Cautery—No Anæsthetics.
Pamphlet, 58 pages, and reference card, by mail free.
Refer to D. J. DURRELL, Dauphin Park, Ill.
C. H. RUDDOCK, 468 Washington-blvd.
Mrs. A. M. BILLINGS, 504 West Lake-st.
A. M. BILLINGS, Pres. Home Nat'l Bank.
Mrs. H. M. HAIGHT, 12 Loomis-st.
J. G. CLARK, Belvidere, Ill.
W. S. BUKER, Waltham, Mass.
J. J. CURTIS, 1209 S. 28th-st., Omaha, Neb.
D. P. LEYDEN, 2801 La Salle-st., Chicago.
R. H. SPAULDING, 170 State-st., Chicago.
B. F. HILL, 3516 Lake-av., Chicago.
J. E. PFINGSTON, (Merchant), Odell
A. J. McCLAIN, 80 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
WM. LEWIS, Violinist, 182 Wabash-av.
C. H. SKALLERUP, cor. Clark & S. Water.
B. A. GRANT, Mayor, Lockport, Ill.
OFFICE, ROOMS 39, 39½, and 40,
McVICKER'S OFFICE BUILDING,
78 to 82 MADISON-ST. Take Elevator.
Hours.... { 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. / 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. } Except Sunday
Dr. W. C. Brinkerhoff, Graduate College Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, in charge. Telephone

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES—OFFICE of Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army, 250 Illinois street, Chicago, Ill., December 14, 1892. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. on Friday, January 13, 1893, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the furnishing and delivering of the following army supplies, viz: 30,100 pounds tobacco, chewing, equal to sample to be seen at this office, pressed, full-weight, 16-oz. plugs, in 28-pound butts, put up in 5-butt crates, each secured by four cleats placed in pairs on two opposite sides of the crate; the tobacco to be warranted to keep in sound condition two years, and to be delivered by February 1, 1893, at the subsistence storehouse, 250 Illinois street, Chicago, Ill., subject to inspection at time of delivery. Formal written contract with bond will be required from the successful bidder. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Blank proposals and full information as to conditions of contract will be furnished on application to this office. THOMAS G. SULLIVAN, Lieut.-Col. and A. C.-G. S., U. S. A., Purchasing and Depot C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES—OFFICE of Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army, No. 250 Illinois-st., Chicago, Ill., Jan. 7, 1893. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, Jan. 17, 1893, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the furnishing and delivering of the following army supplies, viz: Pork; bacon; fish, pickled; flour; pepper; dried and evaporated fruits; cheese; cigars; groceries; lard; pickles; sardines; soups, etc. Preference will be given articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality or price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Blank proposals and full information as to conditions of contract will be furnished on application to this office. THOMAS G. SULLIVAN, Lieutenant-Colonel, and A. C.-G. S., U. S. A., Purchasing and Depot C. S.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE
NEWSSELLERS should write for rates and terms. Prompt answers to all inquiries.
The "Tribune" is always sent express charges or postage prepaid—by quickest route.
ALWAYS SELLS BEST.

G. B. Carpenter & Co.
TENTS AND AWNINGS
202, 204, 206 So. Water St.

Established 1860.
Meadowcroft Bros.
BANKERS,
offer every facility for all classes of deposits or investments.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
N. W. Cor. Dearborn & Washington Sts.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE
TITLE INSURANCE,
TRUSTS OF ALL KINDS.
CHICAGO TITLE & TRUST CO.
98-102 Washington St.

AMERICAN CASUALTY INSURANCE & SECURITY CO.
Casualty Insurance.
Temple Building,
Monroe & La Salle Sts.

KAEMPFER'S BIRD STORE
REMOVED TO
217 Madison St.,
Bet. 5th Ave. and Franklin St.

CHASE BROS. PIANOS CO.
WABASH AVE.

L. L. FERRISS & CO.
WHOLESALE
BOOTS & SHOES
BUY THE GREAT FERRISS SHOE

RICE & WHITACRE MFG. CO.
ENGINES,
BOILERS,
HOT-WATER HEATERS,
47 S. Canal St.

SEWER PIPE.
WM. M. DEE,
Akron Sewer Pipe,
SALT GLAZED
WALL COPING.
165 E. Adams St.

ACCOUNTANT.
H. CHAS. ALDIS,
ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR,
Room 207 Opera House Bld'g
CHICAGO.
High Class References.

FURS.
Charles Glenz,
Importer of Seal Skins and Manufacturer of Fine Furs. Shipping Furs bought.
110 & 112 Madison St.

E. S. & W. S. FOWLER,
Mfg. Opticians,
38 MADISON ST.
Wholesale and Retail.
Glasses Fitted to All Eyes.
Artificial Human Eyes.

THE CHICAGO WHITE LEAD & OIL CO.
PAINTS AND OILS
Green & Fulton Sts.

R'T. M'KEE'S REPLY.

THE EX-CRIB KEEPER MAKES STRONG COUNTER CHARGES.

Says He Was Discharged Because He Would Not Co-operate with a Clique—Alleges That Tugs Were Hired When Not Needed, and That $6 an Hour Was Paid for Unnecessary Service—Appropriation Made for a Museum in Garfield Park—General Municipal News.

In return for the charges of incompetency preferred against him by City Engineer Clarke, Cribkeeper McKee comes out with the statement that his discharge was the result of his refusal to coöperate with a clique in the crib management. He says that the Independent Tug company has been given a well-paid contract. Capt. McKee said: "Richard Powers, Russell Thacher, and William Dall, who succeeded me, and the Independent Tug line, which has the towing contract, control things. Last fall the city gave the Independent Tug company a contract for the use of two tugs at $550 a month, and in case of necessity allowed the use of an extra tug at $6 an hour. This is a small amount for the hire of a tug, for it is almost less than the running expenses would amount to. The management of the tugs is so contrived that they are kept busy in other work and almost all the time at least one extra boat is being hired at $6 an hour. John W. Coughlin, chief clerk of the bureau, has been placed in charge of the crib, and he has adopted a plan of stationing two tugs in the crib pond for the purpose of creating a current. One would do the work just as well, for I have often kept the passage open with the aid of a sweep operated by hand. The tugs are old and sometimes leak so badly that their steam is often used to pump them out. Sometimes they run out of coal and I have then known the engineers to make use of the city supply in the bunkers on the crib. The blockade last winter could have been avoided if there had been more tugs. The city is in danger now, and unless better measures are taken to keep the ports free from ice the city will have a famine worse than last year.

"To show how much money was earned by these tugs let me give you some figures from last year. One tug was hired for $500 a month. For the four months the tug was used the bill should have been $2,000. The tug company received $12,000, or $10,000 for extra work. A great deal of this was not needed. Once I sent the tug back to the city, but it was ordered out again and I was directed to let it remain.

"By giving William Dall my place they have taken care of one of the favorites, and now think they have the whole thing to themselves. I don't think Engineer Clark is aware of the condition of affairs or he would order a change."

Capt. McKee explains the threatened famine during Christmas week by saying that the trouble was not at his end of the line, but at the breakwater crib. He denies the report of a conspiracy among the crib men and says the rumor was originated by the Independent Tug company.

Bids Called For.

At the City Hall the claim is made that the contract of the Independent company is perfectly legitimate. The records show that bids were called for last November and that four companies made proposals. Of these the Independent company was the lowest bidder and received the contract. The contract calls for the use of two tugs at a rate of $1,175 a month for both, and provides for the employment of an extra tug at $6 an hour. Two tugs at the rate of $6 an hour each are stationed in the crib pond to create a current to drive the ice away.

Capt. McKee called to see City Engineer Clarke yesterday. Mr. Clarke says that Capt. Dall will remain in charge.

Regarding the interview Capt. McKee said:

"I was appointed as keeper of the crib and engineer by Mayor Carter H. Harrison twelve years ago last September. I served without a word of objection through his administration and right on through the terms of Roche, Cregier, and thus far under this administration. When Washburne was elected my friends circulated petitions, secured to them the signatures of the Judges, all the Republican Aldermen, wholesale merchants, lumber merchants, and manufacturers, and presented them to the new Mayor, who said he had no idea of discharging me. Three or four months ago Coghlan, who is chief clerk under City Engineer Clarke, began quietly making war on me. He wanted the position I held for some one else, I presume. Just before Thanksgiving day Coghlan sent me a half-dozen men to assist me. It had always been my right to appoint employés. I went to City Engineer Clarke Thanksgiving day and tendered my resignation on that account. He refused to accept it, begged me to stay, and said he could not find another man in whom he had so much confidence as in me. So I remained.

"Then last Sunday, suddenly and without notice, Engineer Clarke sent a tug out to the crib bearing Capt. Dall and Chief Clerk Coghlan, who informed me that I was discharged and that Capt. Dall had been appointed my successor. I took the letter of discharge, read it, went down to the engine-room, told all the men I was discharged, that I was no longer their boss, and that they were welcome to do as they pleased—to stay if Dall wanted them or to quit. The published statement that I asked any of the men to quit is false. If they did quit it was of their own accord.

"The statement printed in one paper that I have fed my family at the expense of the city is untrue. I have always bought all of my own provisions, and that is known to those who made those charges. The published report that the quarters of the men are not so good as those in which my family reside is untrue. Those quarters were fitted up under Mayor Harrison. The quarters used by the men were formerly occupied by the keeper's family, and vice versa. During the thirteen years of my service there has not been a single complaint as to the food or sleeping quarters of the men except this one made to secure my discharge.

"During all those years there has never been an engineer, in addition to myself, until a month ago, when two engineers were added through Coghlan's influence. This was an additional and unnecessary expense to the city.

"In my talk today with Engineer Clarke I asked him why I had been so summarily discharged after having served continuously for thirteen years. He said it was for incompetency. I replied, 'You have not been out to the crib lately—do you make the charge of incompetency?'

"'No, no,' he replied. 'I get it by hearsay. There was that freeze-up at the crib last February.'

"'Yes,' I replied, 'That's true, and Commissioner Aldrich and yourself both publicly complimented me after that freeze-up for the excellent work I had done there.'

"Then he said, 'Well, you are discharged, and that settles it.'

"There is not another instance like it in the history of the city where an employé holding a responsible position under two Republican and two Democratic Mayors was summarily discharged in such an impetuous manner, by having word sent out on a special tug Sunday."

WILL BUILD A MUSEUM.

The West Park Board Appropriates $100,000 for the Purpose.

The West Park Board committed itself to the much-discussed plan for a museum in Garfield Park by passing at its meeting yesterday afternoon the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of $100,000 of the special improvement fund be set aside for the purpose of building a museum building in Garfield Park south of Madison street, and that the sum of $100,000 be designated as the "West Park museum building fund."

Nothing further has been done in the matter. It is understood that several architects have designs for a museum building, but they have not yet been submitted to the board.

It was decided to rebate the 6 per cent interest on the special assessment for a boulevard from Garfield Park west to Fifty-second street until March 1. Notice was given that the rebates on the Jackson boulevard improvements, which were in place when the street was improved, could be had on application to the office of the Park Board.

It was decided to allow Loomis and Evans $1,000 on their bill for $1,500 for legal services in the case of the Park Board against the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, now pending before the Supreme Court.

An examination of the accounts of the board was ordered by an auditor to be appointed.

On motion of Commissioner Billings the form of Douglas boulevard was changed from two side driveways to a center driveway with smaller driveways on each side, and the Secretary was authorized to advertise for bids for the center driveway. Petitions for frontage on the original plan of roadway have been in circulation for some time and the signatures of a majority of the frontage have been nearly obtained. It is thought the change in plan will not interfere with the work of obtaining signatures.

Must Return the Cards.

Complaints have been made to Health Commissioner Ware that his sanitary inspectors were negligent about removing contagious disease cards, and that the posters were left after all danger had passed. The Commissioner sent out an order to inspectors yesterday directing that the cards marked with the number of the house from which they were taken should be returned to the office the day after their removal was ordered. The Health Department yesterday began suit against a number of business firms in the center of the city. The suits are to enforce penalties for the violation of ordinances prohibiting the use of alleys as a dumping ground for waste paper and rubbish.

Inspector Marsh's Position Undefined.

For the first time since his reinstatement Inspector Frederick H. Marsh called at the City Hall yesterday. He was closeted with Chief McClaughry for nearly an hour. After the conference Marsh refused to talk and Chief McClaughry said nothing had been done. Marsh had not resigned, he said, and no decision had been reached concerning his assignment. Chief McClaughry says that the order deciding Marsh's position on the force will not be made until after the Finance committee of the Council decides on the appropriation for the ensuing year.

Patrolman Kinsella Suspended.

Patrolman Kinsella, the substitute policeman who is charged with having murdered Charles Smith at Twenty-sixth street and Archer avenue, was yesterday suspended from the police force. Chief McClaughry says that the rules of the department require Kinsella's suspension on the finding of the Coroner's jury, but he was convinced, he said, that Kinsella should have been discharged without regard to the usual rule.

ALLEGE CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.

Indignant Passengers Will Prosecute West Side Street Railway Employes.

While no one was injured in the grip car accident Monday night at the Leavitt street crossing of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul tracks, it promises to be of interest to several people. Some of the passengers on the car are disposed to think that it was no fault of the street car company that they were not killed outright and purpose to see if some one can be punished for what they call criminal carelessness.

F. F. Altmeyer, No. 1010 Washtenaw avenue, one of the passengers, said yesterday:

"The brake to the grip car was broken before Chicago avenue had been reached, and the car had run into several wagons, doing some damage and shaking up the load of passengers. I asked the conductor if he did not consider it dangerous to travel in that manner and was informed that it was all right and a common occurrence.

"When the railroad crossing was reached the conductor did not leave the car and go ahead to see whether the track was clear. The car was going full speed and when the slow-going freight train appeared could not be stopped on account of the defective brake. The car ran into the third or fourth freight-car and each passing car tore pieces out of it.

"The jar started every one of the sixty passengers to his feet, and confusion and panic followed. Everybody wanted to get out at once through the rear door, and when those in the front end could not get out they broke through the windows and reached the ground that way. One woman lost her muff, another her pocketbook, and several men lost their hats in the struggle to leave the car, which was being ground into pieces by the freight cars all the time. Several women fainted and were taken to a neighboring drug store. No one was injured.

"As soon as the men passengers found themselves safe they began making inquiries for the gripman. He was nowhere to be found. He had fled. The conductor laid the blame on the railroad and the gripman.

"There used to be a flagman at that crossing, but he has not been there recently. The passengers did not like the way their lives were placed in danger, and asked a passing Police Sergeant to arrest the gripman and conductor for criminal carelessness, but we were told that nothing could be done unless some one was hurt or killed. I am going to look into the case and see if we can prosecute them. The cars are always crowded there, and it is not right to place our lives in the keeping of such careless people. The gripman is James McLauch, No. 521; the conductor, P. E. Johnson, No. 692; the car, No. 913. There are some others interested with me in this business, and are as determined as I am to push it. There are: Mr. Drew, No. 915 Seymour street; Mr. Sterrich, No. 174 Laurel avenue; Mr. Hart, No. 202 Heines street; N. W. Comes, No. 1010 Washtenaw avenue; A. H. Hallasy, Maplewood; Mr. Sturrock, Maplewood; Miss Jessie Hilgard, No. 78 Rosebud street.

"After the accident the car was taken off the track. We were compelled to pay another fare to come down-town."

Officials of the West Side Street Car company said of the accident: "The cause of the collision was the breaking of a grip brake chain. It broke just before the gate to the railway crossing was reached. The momentum of the street car train drove it onto the crossing and against the slowly moving freight train. The railroad keeps a flagman there in the daytime, but not at that time of the night. The damage to the grip was $60. The gripman did not disappear. He took that car to the barn and the books show him as reporting there at the end of the trip. All passengers were transferred except a few who were so impatient that would not wait for the cars. The accident delayed passenger traffic five minutes."

THE "HELLO" BUSINESS IN JAPAN.

How the Insular Asiatic Adopts Modern Electrical Ideas.

Very interesting and instructive is the article on telephony and telegraphy in Japan which appears in the current issue of the *Western Electrician* from the pen of Kunihiko Iwadare, chief engineer of the Osaka Electric Light company, who is now on a mission to this country for the purpose of studying American practice in electrical engineering. The telegraph and telephone systems are both under government control, and the charges are, in consequence, exceedingly moderate. For instance, a telegraphic message consisting of ten Japanese alphabetical letters or under can be sent all over the empire for about 10 cents in our money. The telephone service is also remarkably cheap, judging by the charges for the same service in this country. The annual subscription is now $35 per year all through the empire. The consequence is that the service is popular and growing, the rate of increase in Tokio, for example, being about fifty per month.

All the poles for telegraphic service are straighter and stouter than in this country, and they are subjected to a preserving process before being placing in position by injecting into the pores of the wood a sulphate of copper solution. The poles are put up with great care, having braces and guys, especially on curves. Women are not employed as operators in the telegraph offices, although in the telephone exchanges they are employed in the daytime. From 8 p. m. to 7 a. m. male operators are employed, and Mr. Iwadare naively remarks that "female operators are more popular than male operators, and in fact some of the subscribers request us to employ female operators even during the night." All the operators must be under 25 and above 14 years of age and unmarried.

Long distance telephony has made great headway in Japan, and experiments between Tokio and Najoya, 240 miles, and Tokio and Osaka, 385 miles, have been entirely successful, although the system is not in commercial operation. The greatest distance at present covered by telephone in a practical way is between Osaka and Kobe, a distance of twenty-five miles. It is expected, however, that all the principal cities of the empire will soon be connected by the long-distance telephone.

Not a Correct Picture.

Herr von Madai, who died in Frankfort-on-the-Main a few days ago, was for many years the President of police in this city. During the period following the Franco-Prussian War until 1886 he was one of the most familiar figures to the people of the capital. He was a great wit, and it was said that he was the only man who was able to make old Emperor William laugh in the latter days of his life. He was an unusually large man, and was so fleshy that he could walk with difficulty. He was vain of his many decorations. No man in the country, outside of the Royal Princes and Bismarck and Von Moltke, could display so many decorations on his breast. Every sovereign who came to the capital as a matter of course conferred a decoration upon Von Madai.

"Is this photograph not good of you?" once asked a young lieutenant.

"No," replied His Excellency. "I then had only fifteen decorations and now I have sixteen."—*Berlin Paper.*

MUST PAY THE STATE.

WISCONSIN'S EX-TREASURERS WILL HAVE TO REFUND INTEREST.

The Supreme Court Holds That the Accretion to Public Funds Belongs to the State—Criminal Action Cannot Be Brought Against Treasurers Who Have Pocketed Interest, but They and Their Sureties Can Be Sued for Its Return—Decision Means $700,000 to Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today handed down its long looked for decision in the cases of the State against ex-Treasurers to secure interest on State money deposited in various banks during their respective terms of office.

The Supreme Court affirms the judgment of of the Circuit Court, and the ex-Treasurers or their sureties are held liable for the sum of such interest moneys, together with interest from date of judgment in the lower court. The amount that will have to be paid into the Treasury by these gentlemen is nearly $700,000. The decision was unanimous and was written by Chief Justice Lyon, containing about 20,000 words.

The court reviews the case, which is that against E. C. McFetridge and his sureties, at length giving the details of the suit and findings in the lower court which found that money received by a Treasurer as interest on public funds, loaned and deposited, became accessory to and a part of those funds. The opinion of Judge Newman of the Circuit Court is quoted in full in Justice Lyon's opinion. The alleged failure of the Treasurer to perform his duties as Public Land Commissioner in the investment of trust funds is held to have no significance in this case. The court says:

It is held that it is unnecessary to determine whether if the Treasurer illegally made such deposits he fulfilled his obligations to the State when he paid over the funds thus deposited as required by law. Whatever the rights of sureties are in such case to allow the Treasurer to escape accounting to the State for gains accruing from his illegal use of the public funds looks very much like allowing a public officer to profit by his own wrong and breach of official duty. Courts should be slow to assert the right of a delinquent official to such gains unless compelled to do so by plain rules of law. Had the Treasurer made such deposits in his individual name, and it could be proved that he did so for the purpose of enabling him to embezzle the money deposited or a portion of it, it might well be said that he thereby committed an offense under Sec. 4,419. But we cannot understand how this can truly be said of official deposits in regular and proper form if otherwise lawfully made. We conclude, therefore, that Treasurer McFetridge did not commit a criminal offense under Sec. 4,419 when he made the deposits in question.

The court further holds that the Treasurer committed no unlawful act when he made the deposits; that he did not invest the State funds in making such deposits and hence did not violate the law which prohibited him from so doing. In summing up the court said:

Upon due consideration our conclusions upon the whole case are, and the court so holds, that the funds which Treasurer McFetridge deposited with banks were the property of the State; that in making such deposits as Treasurer and stipulating for the receiving interest thereon or receiving interest without such stipulation, he did not violate any law of the State; that such interest so paid to him being an accretion or increment to the fund, increasing it by the amount of interest thus paid thereon, belongs to the State; that Treasurer McFetridge received such interest by virtue of his office of State Treasurer and the same belonged to his said office; that his failure to account therefore to the State or to deliver the same to his successor in office, as required by law, is a breach of the conditions of his official bond; and that this action can be maintained on such bond against him and his sureties therein to recover the interest thus received by him and unaccounted for. In determining this case the court has adopted many of the views of the learned Circuit Judge, but withholds its approval of others. Inasmuch as we arrive at the same conclusion reached by him, although by different processes of reasoning, it is unnecessary further to discuss the propositions in his very able opinion which we are not prepared to adopt. The judgment of the Circuit Court must be affirmed.

The court has been working almost constantly upon this decision for three months, and it is to stand as a precedent for all other courts.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Joshua Stark, attorney for ex-Treasurer McFetridge, when asked today his opinion of the Supreme Court decision in the State Treasury cases, said: "I know nothing about it further than the mere fact that the decision has been against us. I am too much of a lawyer to grumble, and will have no comment to make until I have read the opinion of the court." When asked for his opinion J. V. Quarles, attorney for ex-State Treasurer Harshaw, said: "We are beaten, and I take my medicine like a man."

OSHKOSH, Wis., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The announcement that the Supreme Court had found for the State in the Treasury suits caused the utmost consternation among the friends of the ex-officials, Harshaw and Guenther. They did not expect it, and the blow was severer on that account. The effect is financial ruin to the principals and great inconvenience to some of the sureties.

SUITS FOR LIVE-STOCK REBATES.

Iowa Shippers Ask Repayment for Alleged Discriminations of the Northwestern.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Live stock shippers over the Chicago and Northwestern have organized as the Northwestern Live Stock Shippers' Organization, for the purpose of instituting a number of suits againt the Northwestern road. The cases are brought to recover overcharges because of discriminations made against them. The petitions filed allege that prior to the enactment of the Inter-State Commerce law, and as far back as 1881, the Chicago and Northwestern road discriminated against the members of the association in the matter of rates on live stock shipped by them to Chicago. It is charged that a regular tariff of rates was advertised and that old shippers paid the rate, but that many shippers received heavy rebates from the company while others did not. These rebates, it is alleged, were of a nature that when paid to a shipper from Sioux City and not paid to a shipper at Carroll, Ia., or some point further East, the Sioux City shipper got his stock into Chicago for less money than did the Carroll shipper, although it was hauled over 100 miles further. It is also charged that discrimination was shown as between shippers from the same points, and that, while some shippers paid the full advertised tariff on stock sent to Chicago others secured a rebate of as much as $20 on a car. The claims against the company aggregate upward of $100,000, probably nearly $150,000. Henry Reinhardt of this city has a claim of $20,000. The claim of John Smith of Chicago, who formerly shipped from this city and Mapleton, is larger. J. H. Smith of Sioux City has a claim of nearly $20,000. The first case will be called for trial in Sac County Jan. 24.

Tax Asked for State Fair Premiums.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the Executive committee of the State Agricultural Society is in progress here. The total indebtedness of the society is $23,000, and while it owns property valued at $75,000, the conditions of its deed are such that it cannot incumber its possessions for any purpose. The committee decided to ask the Legislature for State aid, and appointed a committee to urge the levying of a tax of one 1-100 of a mill, or $11,000 annually, to be used by the society in paying its premiums. The question of holding a fair this year was left with the Business committee to decide.

Powers Wanted for Other Crimes.

ASHLAND, Wis., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—L. M. Powers, the Ashland attorney, who has been arrested in Seattle, Wash., on the charge of bigamy, will also probably have to answer for several other criminal charges. His wife says he managed to get away with $7,000 of her money besides jewelry. The First National Bank of Ottumwa, Ia., charges Powers with the embezzlement of $1,700 of its funds, and there are also three or four other indictments hanging over his head.

Banks of Galena Elect Directors.

GALENA, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The shareholders of the Galena National Bank today elected the following Board of Directors: R. Barrett, Henry Fricker, John E. Corweth, T. B. Hughlett, T. M. Roberts, John Ross, and D. Rochford. The Merchants' National Bank elected the following: John Fiddick, J. H. Hellman, W. H. Stahl, Thomas Foster, S. O. Hillman, T. J. Birmingham, W. H. Snyder, B. F. Felt, and S. Crawford.

Michigan Millers Elect Officers.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Reports submitted at the annual meeting of the Michigan State Millers' Association this afternoon show an increase of twenty members during the year. The society represents mills with a total capacity of 15,050 barrels of flour daily. A bill fixing the responsibility of telegraph companies for the correct transmission of messages was drafted and will be presented to the Legislature. Officers were elected as follows: President, W. B. Knickerbocker, Albion; Vice-President, C. J. Deroo, Holland; Secretary and Treasurer, M. A. Reynolds, Lansing; Executive committee—C. F. Chatfield, Bay City; F. W. Ward, Battle Creek; F. L. Colby, Dowagiac; member of National Association, W. A. Coombs, Coldwater.

Railroad Responsible for a Death.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Jan. 10.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Charles Huddinger, who was killed in a railroad accident last Tuesday, has returned a verdict holding the Kansas City, Wyandotte and Northwestern railroad company responsible on three counts—overwork of employés, lack of help, and carelessness in the construction of switches.

Poison in a Squash Pie.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The family of John V. Rhodes, residing near Brighton, southwest of here, have all been seriously poisoned by eating pie made of ordinary field squash. Physicians pronounce Mr. Rhodes' case serious, and say that the poison is paris green, put on the vine in the growing season to kill bugs.

American Protective Association.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The American Protective Association is in State convention here. The meetings are being held with closed doors, and the sentry at the door announced that there was nothing to be given to the press at present. Officers will be elected at the session to be held tomorrow.

Notes.

A farmers' institute, conducted by George McKerrow, is in progress at Waupaca, Wis.

The Illinois Association of Swine Breeders is holding its annual meeting at Shelbyville.

Henry C. Lutter, age 40, got a marriage license in Galena, Ill., yesterday to marry Tillie Betjin, age 10.

The annual missionary meeting of the Lutheran Churches of the Augustana Synod is in session in Galesburg, Ill.

The remains of Mary Allen West, late editor of the *Union Signal*, are expected to reach Galesburg, Ill., Saturday for burial.

A freight train was wrecked on the Chicago and Northwestern road by running into an open switch yesterday at Ableman, Wis.

The street car lines of Alton, Ill., were sold yesterday to A. M. Farnum of Windsor, Vt. The lines will be changed to an electric system.

Harry J. Buckley of the Diamond Plate Glass company of Elwood, Ind., is missing. He is reported to be a defaulter in the sum of $500.

Seventy-five union molders in the Sioux City, Ia., stove works went out on a strike yesterday because non-union molders were employed.

The trial of De Lantry for the murder of William Love is expected to occur during the present term of the Circuit Court at Woodstock, Ill.

Simon Goldman, paying teller of the German National Bank in Denver, Colo., is missing. It is alleged that his accounts are short over $10,000.

In consequence of the prolonged drought the drive wells from which Galesburg, Ill., derives its water are so low as to arouse fear of a water famine.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago has given $50,000 to Yankton College, Yankton, S. D., on condition that the friends of the college raise $100,000 within a year.

The case of Gallagher vs. Leclaire in Ashland, Wis., has been postponed on account of Attorney Lennon of the defense serving a sentence for forgery in Colorado.

Judge Horde of Columbus, Ind., has decided that no one can be admitted to practice in his court who has not passed an examination before a committee that he has appointed.

Mrs. Alice A. Minick, the first woman to graduate from the Law Department of the Nebraska State University, was admitted to practice in the Federal Court at Lincoln, Neb., yesterday.

W. M. Ruggles, a mining man of Ashland, Wis., says that unless the absentee owners of iron lands in the Gogebic range lower their royalties they will have to pay taxes on a high valuation of undeveloped lands.

J. H. Clark is in Jamestown, N. D., looking for his wife, who eloped, so Mr. Clark claims, with their hired man ten years ago. His alleged wife and the hired man have been living under the name of Mr. and Mrs. George Roderick.

J. H. Moore, a traveling man for Valentine & Co. of Chicago, died last July from injuries sustained in a fall from a street car in St. Paul, Minn. The Iowa Traveling Men's Association, in which Moore had a policy of $5,000, has contested payment, claiming that there is no proof of Moore having received a fall.

COMPLAIN OF THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

North Side Residents Say the Hotel St. Benedict Is Almost Intolerable.

Residents in the vicinity of Chicago avenue and Rush street have complained of the smoke coming from the chimney of the Hotel St. Benedict. On Rush street, south of Chicago avenue, the occupants of Nos. 179 to 187; people living in flats in the St. James, Rush street and Chicago avenue; and the residents of Nos. 346 to 356 Chicago avenue were seen. In every instance the expressions were about as follows:

"The smoke from that chimney has long been an annoyance. It penetrates the rooms, blackens curtains and carpets, and frequently makes the air oppressive for breathing. No clothes can be hung out in the yard. We can have no ventilation or free air admitted through our windows. Complaints have been made, but they seem to have no effect in abating the nuisance. While Mr. Sexton, the owner of the St. Benedict, keeps up street improvements and has his property look well, his chimney is intolerable."

It was stated to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE that two or three years ago Robert McFadden drew up a petition to the Council which was signed by the surrounding residents, the object of which was to have the nuisance abated. The hotel is a large L shaped structure, four stories high. The coal used is a soft or bituminous coal known as the Indiana block. The engineer said he generally used hard pea coal, but was often obliged to use Indiana block. He said he never burned coal dust or screenings, that the two boilers were low pressure, and with such no smoke consumer could be used. He further said: "Mr. Sexton intends to put in new boilers, but this cannot be done until next summer. We have no pumps or elevators, and no machinery whatever, using the boilers solely for steam heating."

REGISTERED AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

Names of Visitors Who Are Here on Business and Pleasure.

Lexington—Mr. G. W. Morse, New Haven, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Springford, Las Vegas, N. M.; Miss Lillie Springford, Las Vegas, N. M.; Mr. J. W. Major Jr., New York; Mr. D. C. Hansen, Tacoma, Wash.; Mr. E. O. Wood, De Kalb, Ill.; Mr. E. D. Libby, Toledo, O.; Mr. Dr. Davery, Mrs. F. Bale, Mrs. Ernest Hart, Mr. G. S. Russell, London, England.

Auditorium—D. F. Sullivan, Portland, Ore.; J. Van Cleave, St. Louis; D. A. Smith, J. D. and F. M. Gillett, New York; W. M. Shaddinger, F. H. Barbour, George H. Barbour, Detroit; W. B. Lowe Jr., Atlanta, Ga.; W. W. Lindsay, Philadelphia; W. P. Taylor, Buffalo; D. H. Sill, Detroit.

Tremont—C. G. Baird, Kansas City; C. M. Cohen, Peoria, Ill.; B. W. Noyes, J. D. Davis, E. E. Gould, J. J. Mead, Boston, Mass.; J. S. Budlong, Providence, R. I.; S. M. Gale, Minneapolis; A. C. Stutts, C. O. D. Hatch, New York; I. D. Weheher, Detroit; E. K. Easer, San Diego, Cal.

Grand Pacific—G. M. Tibbs, Omaha; W. P. Frye, Marlboro, Mass.; George B. Teasdale, St. Louis; S. C. Garrett, St. Louis; C. F. Perkins, W. G. Smith, John T. Burke, Cleveland; Curt T. Johnson, Toledo; C. M. Wales, New York; J. B. Carver, Cleveland; R. H. Thomson, Cleveland.

Great Northern—A. J. Dale, Kansas City; H. C. Cook, S. Stein, W. M. Levine, P. L. B. Coombs, New York; C. T. Wright, Toledo; A. W. Copland, Cincinnati; George H. Wright, Boston; C. F. Dreher, Cleveland; J. J. Baxter, Memphis; George I. Miller, Cleveland.

Sherman—R. S. Wugner, C. Andrews and wife, Milwaukee; J. Straus, J. R. Boyle, W. and F. Morgan, New York; W. A. Dutton, B. K. Faneham, Boston; J. Ladd, Detroit; T. Fitzpatrick, Menton, O.; L. L. Gessynsky, San Francisco, Cal.; R. B. Smith, Madison, Wis.

Wellington—Ellis Wannought, W. F. Walker, B. Althemier, Walker Hill, St. Louis; J. Hirsh, H. W. Knight, W. H. Wilson, New York; L. Werner, Cincinnati; W. H. Blymyer, Cincinnati; W. Edenbam, St. Louis.

Victoria—J. B. Davis, Toledo; M. X. Davis, Cincinnati; E. A. Sumner, Detroit; A. S. White, Cincinnati, O.; Ford Woods, Indianapolis; A. M. Barron, Kansas City; Jay A. Hubbell, Houghton, Mich.

Leland—E. D. Plaisted, Springfield, O.; C. H. Ferguson, Detroit; A. R. Angle, Indianapolis; G. D. Cooper, Brooklyn; D. McDonald, Valley City, N. D.; A. G. Bodley, Plymouth, Mass.

Palmer—R. Hecht, S. Campe, C. E. Phillips, New York; H. P. Shumway, Taylorville, Ill.; M. Bartlett, Toledo, O.; H. Cleman, L. Salzman, Rock Island, Ill.

Metropole—J. D. Ross, Wausau; Mrs. H. D. Johnson, South Bend; W. J. Heidman, Ann Arbor.

Richelieu—James Plant, Minneapolis; W. H. Manning, Boston.

Why They Are Criminals.

"Papa," asked the editor's little boy, "why does the government keep worrying those poor moonshine distillers down South?"

"Because they try to do business without advertising."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

CLAIM EQUAL TERMS.

DEPEW TALKS OF THE COMPETITION OF CANADIAN ROADS.

All That American Railways Ask Is That Foreign Corporations Shall Be Brought Under the Provisions of the Inter-State Commerce Act, Says the New York Central's President—Western Freight Association Considers the Subject of Shipments to Various Consignees.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Chauncey M. Depew is disposed to be conservative in commenting on the complaints that the Canadian roads enjoy unfair advantages over the lines in this country, but he insists that all railroads which are allowed to compete for business in the United States should be put on the same working basis under the law.

"All that the American railroad lines claim," says the New York Central's President, "is that if the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk roads want to do business in the United States they shall be brought under the provisions of the Inter-State Commerce act the same as the American roads with which they compete. The American roads have never asked that the Canadian railroads be shut out or that any unfair advantage or unreasonable restriction shall be placed upon them. They simply ask that the foreign roads shall be subject to the same provisions of law which govern and tie the hands of the American competitors. As the Canadian roads pay no taxes in the United States, and contribute nothing to the support of the American Republic, it would seem that, so far as traffic through the United States is concerned, they should at least be subjected to the same laws as our own railroads."

Mr. Depew was asked if the American roads suffered disadvantages from Canadian competition.

"There are times when the American roads suffer disadvantages from Canadian competition, and there are times when they do not suffer any disadvantage, because there are times when the Canadian roads will observe agreements. If the Inter-State Commerce act is enforced the American railroads must work under a published schedule of rates. The Canadian roads can make such rates as they please from one point to another in Canadian territory."

"Are the cases wherein the Canadian railroads observe their agreements rare?"

"Well, I will not say that. I do not want to abuse the Canadian roads. Our relations with the Canadian Pacific are close and friendly."

Many railroad Presidents express themselves strongly in private against what they term the impositions of the Canadian railroad corporations, yet they have not the courage to say publicly even as much as Mr. Depew says in condemnation of the alleged evil. The Canadian Pacific brings its cars across this State over the tracks of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg and New York Central, and the Grand Central Depot is, in fact, the New York terminus.

DISREGARDING THE RULES.

Shipments to Various Consignees Considered by Western Freight Association.

Consideration was given at the December meeting of the Western Freight Association to a communication from the Superintendent of the Inspection Bureau to the effect that members were disregarding the rules that preclude agents of the carriers acting for shippers in the distribution of consignments at destination. The rule of the association in such case is that less than carload rates shall be applied on the several consignments in the same car when the carload is consigned to a railroad agent for distribution. The matter was referred to a committee which reported that it understands that the existing rule prohibits the practice referred to by Supt. Carmen and recommends its enforcement. The association adopted the report and requested the Chair to issue a circular to members calling their attention to the existing rule and enjoining upon them strict conformity with the requirement. Chairman Midgley, therefore, has issued a circular reminding members that it is obligatory upon them and all their agents when a carload of freight is received at destination, consigned to various parties with the request that the agent make delivery thereof to several consignees, that the less than carload rates should in such instances be extended and charges on that basis be collected and retained.

Brookfield and Northern Election.

BROOKFIELD, Mo., Jan. 10.—The stockholders of the Brookfield and Northern railroad have elected officers and directors for the ensuing year as follows:

L. S. Bowden, President; R. J. Wheelock, Vice-President; J. R. Huffaker, Secretary; John Ford, Treasurer; W. J. Cox, General Manager; George W. Martin, Auditor. Directors: L. S. Bowden, John Ford, R. J. Wheelock, G. W. Martin, Joseph Gamble, H. N. Armstrong, I. N. Long, A. Wood, W. J. Cox, J. D. Griffith, W. W. Shearer, W. Burton, and T. Moffett. A meeting of the directors will be held next week, at which time the capital stock of the road will be increased to $2,250,000.

Grain Rates Raised 200 Per Cent.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 10.—A Monterey, Mex., dispatch says: "The Freight Department of the Mexican National and Mexican International issued circulars today announcing an increase of 200 per cent in freight rates on corn shipments from the Texas frontier to points in Mexico. The 350 carloads of grain now held in the International and Great Northern yards at Laredo will be charged the old rate. The full government duty of 8 cents per bushel on corn importation goes into effect Feb. 1.

Preparing Tariff Sheets.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 10.—At the rate meeting at the Great Northern general offices the forenoon was spent in discussing a rate sheet for both freight and passenger traffic. A committee of freight men is working on a freight tariff sheet and a committee of the passenger men is performing a similar service for their department. As yet the discussions have not crystallized into anything definite. The conference may continue in session several days before a satisfactory conclusion is reached.

Earnings of the Hocking Valley Road.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 10.—The report of President Waite today at the annual meeting of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo railway showed gross earning to be $3,370,001; operating expenses, $1,805,835; net earnings from operation, $1,564,166; ratio of expense to earnings, 53.58 per cent. The old board of directors was reëlected. The increase in business has been large during the last twelve months.

Railway Notes.

The Nickel-Plate has advised its western connections that until further notice it cannot accept carload freight at Chicago (except live stock and perishable) on account of the crowded condition of its tracks.

S. R. Callaway, President of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City railroad company, announces the death of John Ortton, for some years Superintendent of Motive Power and Machinery of that road. He died at his home in Frankfort, Ind., last Friday morning.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific railway for the month of November, 1892, were $2,088,457; working expenses, $1,085,812; net profits, $1,002,644; net profits in November, 1891, $986,010; gain in net profits over same profits same period last year, $16,633. From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1892, the net earnings were $7,599,561, against $7,127,462 for the same period last year.

The Central Traffic Association (passenger department) has agreed to grant excursion rates at a fare and one-third for the round trip for the following occasions: National American Woman Suffrage Association, Washington, D. C., Jan. 15 to 19, from all association points; National Electric Light Association, sixteenth convention, St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 28 to March 2, 1893, from Central Traffic and Trunk Line Association points.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dayton and Union railway yesterday the following directors were reëlected: M. D. Woodford, Eugene Zimmerman, F. H. Short, J. Day, and J. F. Osborne of Cincinnati, H. F. Shoemaker and J. B. Layng of New York, and Joseph Ramsey Jr. and C. W. Fairbanks of Indianapolis. The line is operated in the joint interest of the Big Four and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railways.

The annual meeting of the Western Railroad Association (for the protection of patents) was held yesterday in the Rookery. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, B. F. Ayer; Secretary, C. R. Babeuf; Treasurer and General Counsel, George Payson; Board of Directors, B. F. Ayer, W. H. Lyford, John Newell, H. H. Poppleton, J. H. Wood, W. H. McDoel, T. F. Withrow, A. J. Earling, B. C. Cook, J. D. Springer, W. F. Merrill, E. St. John. Beyond increasing the salary of the general counsel no business of interest was transacted.

London Bridge.

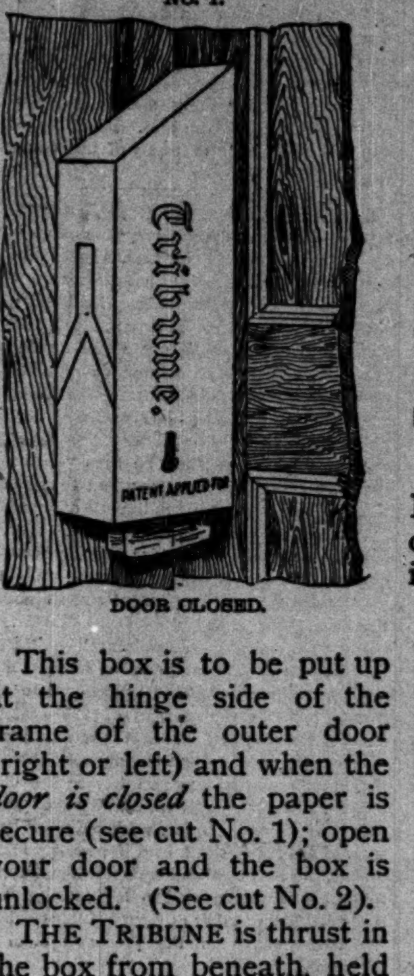
It is estimated that about 200,000 pedestrians and 20,000 vehicles cross the London bridge every day.

FREE—A Newspaper Box—FREE

FOR ONE MONTH'S SUBSCRIPTION TO

THE TRIBUNE.

NO. 1.



DOOR CLOSED.

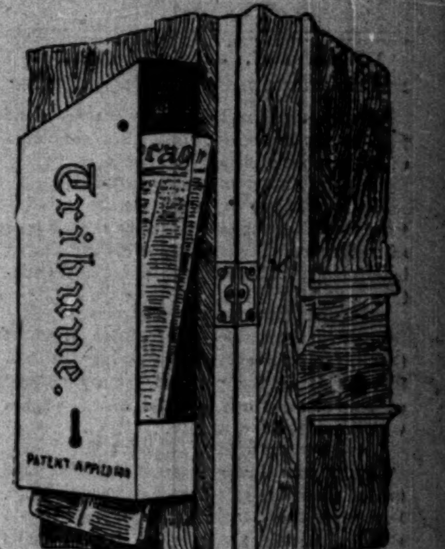
The following cuts show you the best newspaper box ever made.

THE TRIBUNE will give one of these "Colby Lock Boxes" as a premium to every new subscriber in the city upon payment of one month's subscription, seventy-five cents.

The Colby Lock Box,

Never before offered in this city, fills the bill for simplicity and practical use.

NO. 2.



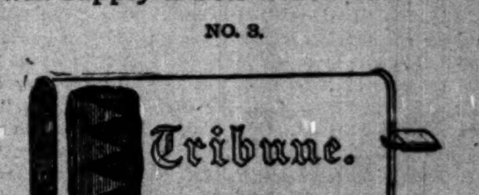
DOOR OPEN.

This box is to be put up at the hinge side of the frame of the outer door (right or left) and when the *door is closed* the paper is secure (see cut No. 1); open your door and the box is unlocked. (See cut No. 2).

THE TRIBUNE is thrust in the box from beneath, held in place by strong spring barbs, and cannot be withdrawn except through the open side. The newspaper thief is baffled.

Where this box cannot be attached to the jamb of the door, we will supply a box which can be locked with

NO. 3.



a key and can be put up where most convenient. (No. 3). It is neat and desirable. We can furnish the padlock and key for ten cents extra.

Our regular customers who desire these boxes will be furnished them at our City Circulator's office, Room 4 TRIBUNE Building, at one-half rates.

All *new subscribers* within the delivery limits in the City of Chicago, upon payment of seventy-five cents—one month's subscription—in advance, will receive a *box free* of charge.

These boxes are patented and manufactured by the Colby Specialty Supply Company, 315 Dearborn-st., Chicago, and their workmanship is guaranteed.

LESSONS OF THE GREAT EXPOSITION.

Thomas B. Bryan Lectures Before the Students of Northwestern University.

Thomas B. Bryan, Commissioner-at-large of the World's Fair, delivered a lecture last night to the students of Northwestern University on the practical benefits of the great Exposition. He said in part:

The mammoth temples now dedicated to industry and the arts will survive that dedication but a few months, and then be demolished. But there will be some salvage. Much of their material will enter into other structures of a more enduring character, if not of equal renown. And so, from the Exposition itself, there will be great salvage—much, indeed, that will escape identification with its origin, but much directly traceable to the great Fair. One resulting benefit will be the largely increased acquaintance we may thenceforth enjoy with other peoples and their better knowledge of Americans. It is not less true than amazing that millions of otherwise enlightened people scattered over the Eastern Continent know but little of America. The Ethnological Department of the Fair will greatly extend our general knowledge of the aborigines as well as of the prehistoric races that inhabited this land. Ten thousand times ten thousand benefits of a practical nature must assuredly result from the exhibits in all departments of human industry and skill. The expansion and improvement, or beneficial development of the inventive faculties and of skill, will extend in some measure to the fine arts, here comparatively in their infancy.

Of the general educational advantages to flow from our forthcoming grand Exposition it is impracticable here to treat further than in the most casual mention. It is to be hoped that peace congresses may advance the cause they champion—teaching the world to speed the time when nation shall not lift up sword against nation. Education has been shown to greatly promote skill in the handling of tools, and that striking fact in favor of our common schools will be one of the valuable lessons of the World's Fair. It is a source of general congratulation that at last the best available facilities are assured to the educators of the world for such a display as shall be commensurate with their high vocation. In view of the distinctive glory of our free and enlightened country no stinted provision for educational exhibits would have comported with the scope and dignity of the Exposition.

One of the lessons of the World's Fair to be learned in a measure from the living descendants of Columbus, and from authentic documents gathered from all quarters concerning him, will be the lesson of his triumphant persistence in what he believed to be right. Speaking of the faith of Columbus as the great impulsive force to which was due his final success, may we not also claim that many a moral lesson will incidentally be learned from World's Fair exhibits?

The minds of some men are so constituted as to incapacitate them for knowing anything outside the domain of actual experience, but the knowledge of all men is rendered more accurate and fruitful when resulting from such personal observation as the Fair will afford.

Before speaking of such exhibits as cotton, steam, electricity, and the like, let me call your attention to what will constitute one of the grandest features of the Exposition. The world's congresses will greatly eclipse in extent, in the number of the assemblies, and in the infinitely diversified range of topics for discussion, any associations of that character in previous expositions. And one great lesson to be learned from so notable an interchange of ideas between the world's most renowned champions of differing creeds and divergent doctrines and practices will be that of moderation and tolerance.

A Righteous Demand.

"Ullo!" said the messenger boy. "Ain't you workin' no more, kid?"

"Naw," said the ex-office boy, "I ain't. I'm on strike. Der walkin' deligit come around an' said we wuz to git double price for lickin' dese new stamps, or go out. An' I went out."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Cholera in Russia.

There have been 550,000 cases of cholera, 260,000 of which proved fatal, in the whole of Russia, from the outbreak of the plague to the first of last month.

The Song of the Ice.

Sing ho; sing ho! for the skater, oh!
For the flying feet and the winds that blow!
For the blood that runs to the cheeks, to glow
Like the western sky!

Sing ho! once more for the flying shore!
And the great long cracks in our icy floor!
And the tree-tops that wail of the sad no more,
Of the days gone by!

Sing ho! sing ho! as we glide and go
Where the pines on the edge of the shore bend low
Over the ice and the streams still flow
As in times gone by!

Sing ho! once more while the pine tops roar
With a song that they sing to us o'er and o'er,
As the old sun walks through the great red door
Of the western sky!
—*Charles Gordon Rogers in Outing.*

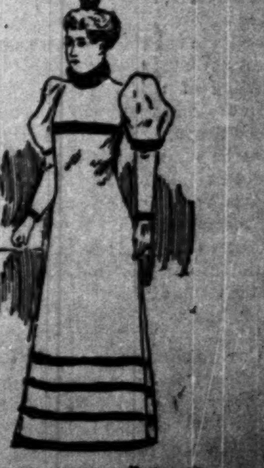
Owned a Doctor of Divinity.

In the course of his long fight against slavery, Gen. Hawley and his old friend, John Hooker, had one experience which is probably unique among New England citizens. Hawley bought and Hooker owned a Doctor of Divinity. A scholarly colored man, James Pennington, who had received at Heidelberg the degree of D. D., was settled over the Talcott Street Church in this city. It came out that he ran away from slavery when a boy: He was "owned" at the South, and when the fugitive slave law was passed there was danger of his capture and servitude. So Lawyer Joe Hawley went to his owners for Mr. Hooker, bought this Doctor of Divinity and brought Mr. Hooker back the bill of sale. Mr. Hooker tried for a day the feeling of owning a minister and then put on record in the Town Clerk's office a deed giving the Rev. Dr. James Pennington the ownership of himself.—*Hartford Courant.*

Garibaldi's Island.

The romantic island of Caprera, for which, according to common report, Garibaldi paid less than $5,000, was sold to the Italian Government, which wanted it for fortification purposes, for $60,000. Among the heirs was the General's daughter Teresita, in whose behalf her husband, Gen. Canzio, signed the deed of sale. Teresita now claims that she did not authorize Gen. Canzio to deed away her rights, and that as her own signature was not affixed to the deed the sale is void. She has brought suit against the government, and the case will be tried in the Supreme Court of Sardinia. The government will claim that as under Italian law the fortune of the wife goes to the husband in the absence of any provision in the marriage contract to the contrary, the government's title is perfect. The case is attracting great interest throughout Italy.

Daily Hint from Paris.



"A RESTAURATION" CLOAK.
—*New York Herald.*

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SINGLE COPY	5 CENTS.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily Edition, one year	$6.00
For two months	1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year	8.00
Sunday Edition, one year	2.00
Saturday Edition	1.50

Give postoffice address in full, including county and State.

Remit by express money order, draft, post order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered	12 cents per week
Daily, del., Sunday inc.	17 cents per week

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN OFFICE—40 NEW YORK TIMES BLDG,
HUGH W. MONTGOMERY, Manager.

Persons desiring THE TRIBUNE served at their homes can secure it by postal card request or order through Telephone No. 214. Where delivery is irregular, please make immediate complaint to this office.

POSTAGE.

Domestic.

8, 10, and 12 page paper	1 cent
Saturday paper (16 pages)	2 cents
Sunday paper	3 cents

Foreign.

8, 10, and 12 page paper	2 cents
16 to 20 pages	3 cents
22 to 28 pages	4 cents
Over 28 pages	5 cents

THE FREE TRIBUNE NEWSPAPER BOX.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE gives to every new subscriber in the city upon payment of one month's subscription (seventy-five cents) a Colby Lock Box, which guarantees him against newspaper thieves and also keeps his paper dry and clean. All new subscribers will receive a box free of charge and old customers can be supplied at half rates. The boxes can be had at the City Circulator's office, Room 4 TRIBUNE Building.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1893.

SEVEN prominent Democrats are after the postoffice at Tecumseh, Mich. The smallness of the number excites general remark.

MR. CLEVELAND is about to retire to Lakewood to consecrate himself to the solemn task of writing an inaugural, and a subdued hush is falling gradually upon an expectant country.

THE firm determination of Editor Jones of the St. Louis *Republic* not to go into the Cabinet has cleared the political atmosphere and the ship of state can take its bearings again with comparative certainty.

KANSAS' new Governor draws a somber picture of the evils that threaten the body politic, but appears to be buoyed up by the conviction that the hour and the man that are to usher in the era of reform have come and that things are about to be straightened out.

DURING the year 1891 Great Britain and Ireland received from other countries 154,400,000 bushels in wheat and flour, which is about 70 per cent of the total consumption. Of these imports the United States contributed 45 per cent and Russia less than 18 per cent. Our part in the supply of the United Kingdom with cereal food is thus an important one. The percentage of the quantity of wheat alone exported from this country in the total exported from Russia, British India, Australia, the Argentine Republic, and the United States was 40.34 in 1884, 35.44 in 1885, 47.95 in 1886, 41.76 in 1887, 19.90 in 1888, 28.22 in 1889, and 22.78 in 1890. The other countries export little wheat, while the percentage of flour in our total exports of the cereal and its principal product is large and steadily increasing.

MR. ALTGELD was a business-man, lawyer, and Judge before he was Governor. So when he says that the "present method of administering justice in this State does not command the entire confidence of the public," that "with our present machinery litigation is so prolonged and rendered so uncertain, without regard to the merits of the case, that many prudent men feel they had better relinquish a claim and submit to an injustice than to venture into the courts," his remarks carry great weight. What he says is true, but he should not have stopped where he did. With his experience he should have suggested a remedy. It may be that he did not want to make his message too long. If so, he should send in another devoted to this special subject. The system of administering justice in Illinois is not such as to permit citizens to get right and justice "completely and without denial, promptly and without delay."

THE New York stock market was fairly active within a narrow range of fluctuations. The volume of trading in Reading was exceptionally large. Declining quotations for the street railway securities were the feature on the local stock market. Apparently the action of the West Side company in authorizing a new stock issue of $10,000,000 and the North Side company of $5,000,000 was not well received. New York exchange was quoted at 80 cents premium.—Pork was the only article on the provision list that held its own yesterday. Lard and ribs were both off under realizing sales. Wheat was moderately active and with other cereals closed a little higher, though the range for the morning was narrow. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed ⅝ cent higher, corn ⅛ cent higher, oats ¼ cent higher, cash rye 1 cent lower, barley steady, flax steady, May pork 2½ cents higher, lard 17½ cents lower, and ribs 25 cents lower.

THE message of Gov. Altgeld contains a timely reference to the necessity of improving the country roads in this State. He says that little progress in this direction has been made in the last half century, the result being that for months in each year the roads are almost impassable, and the loss and inconvenience of this falls most heavily on the agricultural community. He holds that the State should again take up the subject of internal improvement and adopt a policy that will tend to secure in each county roads that can be traversed by wagon every day in the year. He thinks narrow roadways will be sufficient in most cases, as the railroads do all the carrying for long distances, and that some of the convicts in our penitentiaries could be used with advantage to prepare material for the building of roads. The Governor does not refer to the necessity of legislation in favor of broad tires on good wagon roads, but perhaps he omitted that as a mere detail, which is not likely to be ignored if the general subject is taken up with proper spirit. The policy recommended by him is one on which Republicans as well as Democrats can unite with the prospect of real gain to themselves as the result of laboring for the good of the community.

GOV. ALTGELD is in favor of divorcing the public service from partisan politics and establishing a classified civil service, based upon "honesty and capability." As a preliminary step he proposes to turn out all the Republicans now in office, no matter how honest and capable. His excuse is that "nearly all the great institutions of the State have for years been conducted on a partisan basis some of them rather offensively so. There is also a belief that many of these institutions are extravagant, and expenses are unnecessarily increased to accommodate political favorites." Such charges were made in very much stronger terms during the campaign. No evidence of their correctness has been submitted as yet. If there is any extravagance, and the Democrats can stop it, so much the better. If there are any unnecessary offices, as the Governor says there are, let them be lopped off by all means. No honest Republican will object. If the Democrats are economic in fact as well as in theory the Republicans will be pleased. They indorse also the Governor's position that men working for the State should not get higher salaries than are paid for the same kind of work by private parties. If the Governor can induce the Legislature to trim down salaries which are too high and merely attract spoilsmen, due credit shall be given him. It will be possible to judge better of many of these points about six months hence.

GOV. ALTGELD'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

As the Edwards Compulsory Education law was partly responsible for Gov. Altgeld's having an opportunity to send a message to the Legislature it is not astonishing that he should begin with that topic. In accordance with the platform of his party he urges the repeal of that law, and then recommends something which was not in the platform—that another law free from objections be substituted for it. The incoming Governor echoes the sentiments of the outgoing one when he says "children cannot be permitted to grow up on the streets learning nothing but the rudiments of crime." The Legislature should pass an unobjectionable compulsory law. But for the Democrats one would have been passed two years ago. All Illinoisans want one except some bigoted Bourbon Democrats.

The attention of the Legislature is called to the question of interest on public funds. The Governor suggests that the interest go to the people, but that the salaries of the officers having the custody of State or municipal funds be determined by the amount of money they handle, so that a person having the custody of and responsible for a million be paid more than one having in charge only half that sum. This is not a bad idea if properly elaborated, but it is doubtful whether the General Assembly can be induced to legislate on the subject. The number of persons interested in the maintenance of the present system is large and influential.

As was to be expected, the Governor urges the adoption of a new system at the penitentiaries. He thinks a few convicts might be set to work preparing material for making roads, and that the labor of the remainder should be divided among a number of industries so that there may be the least possible competition with outside free labor. He admits that this will require considerable outlay for machinery and tools, but thinks that "with proper management" the penitentiaries can be run without becoming a burden on the State. This "diversified industries" plan was tried once, and became a grievous burden to the State. It is true that the management at that time was very bad, but it requires "proper management" of the ablest kind to enable the State to run a lot of industries with convict labor and not be a heavy loser. Doubtless the experiment will be tried unless the present House is as indifferent to the subject as the last one was, and does nothing. There is a large sum to the credit of the penitentiaries at present, so that the Democrats can experiment for a year or two without having to call on the taxpayers for much money.

Regarding taxation the Governor speaks in very general terms. He recommends specifically that there be a heavy corporation fee to be paid when a corporation is organized. That idea has been adopted in New York and has worked well. The present fee in Illinois is a nominal one. He suggests also that there be a heavy graduated succession tax on the estates of deceased persons. The Governor also hints that the revenue system is in such bad shape that the best way to mend it will be by a revision of the Constitution. There are also other matters, he says, regarding which legislation is needed, but cannot be had because of the difficulties interposed by the present Constitution. While he does not urge the calling of a constitutional convention he seems to favor it. The Legislature must not forget, however, that it is slow work to get a new Constitution. A proposition for a convention cannot be submitted to the people before November, 1894. If the voters favor the idea its members cannot be elected before the spring of 1895. Their work cannot be submitted to the people much before the winter of 1895, and laws made under it could not well be put into operation before 1897.

The Governor says little on the subject of redistricting. It will be difficult to do the work, he says, so as to do exact justice to all interests and parties, but he hopes for the nearest possible approximation to that result. He declares that "as a rule injustice benefits nobody and almost invariably comes home to plague its authors." This sounds well, but the Democrats in the House and Senate may think that a little gerrymander in Illinois will be an exception to the rule, and will be a blessing rather than a plague to its authors two years hence when they want to elect a United States Senator.

The Governor makes one suggestion which deserves the serious attention of the Legislature. It is that power be given the courts to impose indeterminate sentences on criminals, the total length of confinement depending on the behavior of the criminal. There is reason to believe that the Governor is right in saying that this plan would tend to diminish crime.

WASHINGTON PARK AND THE MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.

In the original concession of a locality for the World's Fair grounds made by the South Park Commissioners it was understood that the northern part of Jackson Park would be sufficient for all purposes and that Washington Park should be left unmolested. Upon all sides it was admitted that the latter park, two miles away from the Fair, should remain as the people's park. Now come the National Commission and the Secretary of War with the proposition that the large open space of Washington Park shall be occupied as a camping ground for 3,000 regular army troops next summer.

It is well to consider what would be involved in case this proposition were conceded. Under the strict regulations of army discipline Washington Park would be taken away from the thousands of men, women, and children who need it as a pleasure ground and as a resting spot. But this is the least of the evils that would be entailed. Three thousand men would have to live in the park. Hospitals must be established for the sick. Stables must be erected for the numerous horses. Kitchens must be set up for cooking. In a word a public nuisance will be established in the most beautiful part of Washington Park. There is no drainage in that park. This raises the inevitable question: What is to be done with the refuse of the stables and of the camp and with the garbage of the sinks and the kitchens? It is bad enough to take the park away from the people; it is worse, after taking it away, to make it a nuisance and to leave it, as inevitably it will be left, virtually ruined. The troops themselves cannot be expected to take care of the park or to feel any concern as to its ultimate condition when the Fair is over. Undoubtedly they will be a source of popular entertainment and will add much to the interest of the outdoor sights, and if it were a necessity that they should camp in Washington Park an argument might be made in its favor, but it is not a necessity. There is room enough at the south end of Jackson Park for an encampment, and in that locality it would be nearer to the people than in Washington Park, two miles away from the Fair buildings. If space is needed for military maneuvers there is ample room on the lake frontage of Jackson Park. The Government and other buildings indeed were located a sufficient distance back from the lake for this very purpose. Apart, therefore, from the injustice of the proceeding as it affects the rights of the people and endangers their property, there is no sufficient reason for occupying Washington Park.

The people do not want to lose Washington Park. The Executive committee of the local Board of Directors has notified the Park Commissioners that it was not a party to this movement and that it does not have its sanction. The South Park Commissioners from the very outset have labored hard to preserve the right of the people to enjoy as much of the park system as is possible and to give up only those parts of it which are essential to the scheme of the Fair. The Commissioners, therefore, cannot be suspected of favoring the plan of the National Commission. Unless some more vital reason than has yet been offered can be made the Commissioners will be justified in doing everything to retain Washington Park for the people.

WHAT THE GOVERNOR HAS DONE FOR LABOR.

An accurate summary of Gov. Altgeld's inaugural message was printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE; the full text will be found in this morning's issue. That portion of it to which workingmen will turn with the most interest will be that relating to labor. They have not forgotten that during the campaign the Governor told them there were many things he would do for labor were he elected. Just what they were he would not state, but they voted for him on faith. They may feel disappointed when they come to read his recommendations.

One of them is that some way be found to subject strikes and lockouts—euphemistically called "labor controversies"—to law. The Governor has read what THE TRIBUNE has had to say on various occasions about the inconvenience and suffering to which an innocent public is subjected while employer and employé are having their little fights, and he says truthfully "a strike on a railroad is not limited to a contention between employer and employé, but it affects all people along the line of the road, who have adjusted their affairs to the operation of the road, and who are entitled to protection at the hands of the State."

The Governor is inclined to look with favor on arbitration through the agency of the State. He has no doubt as to the right of the latter to make a thorough investigation and render a decision, "but the difficulty arises in enforcing the decision. The State cannot compel an unwilling employer to run his shop, nor can it compel unwilling employés to go to work." Yet he thinks that in many instances the moral effect of a State decision would end a strike, that if the men refused to work after a decision was given against them the State could give its entire power to protect an employer in hiring new men, and that if the employer refused to accept an adverse decision he might be compelled to pay the cost of any special protection given him. As to the constitutionality of forcing an employer to pay for protection to which he is constitutionally entitled he says nothing.

Another recommendation or suggestion is that the hours of labor be shortened "wherever this can be done by legislation," so that there may be work for men who would be otherwise temporarily thrown out of work by labor-saving machinery. The Governor refrains, however, from saying what can be done by legislation to shorten the hours of labor. That omission will not please the workingmen.

He suggests also that there be more thorough legislation to regulate the employment of children in factories and to improve the sanitary conditions of places where people are compelled to work. These are praiseworthy objects. It may be that the existing laws will suffice, if intelligently and faithfully enforced. If the laws are defective the Legislature should act on the Governor's advice. It has full power in the premises.

The Governor says that the State must do justice to employer and employé, and see to it that law and order are maintained, and life and property protected. He hits the nail on the head when he says that "many civil officers have shown a disposition to shirk their duty during a strike." But for their indifference or cowardice there never would have been any Pinkertons. The Governor says the State should "absolutely prohibit the use of these armed mercenaries by private corporations or individuals." There is a law on the statute books forbidding them to assume to act as officers of the law without proper authority or to parade with arms without proper permission. It has been supposed that that law was sufficient. It has answered its purpose. The Governor should have told how he wants it amended.

And finally he tells the "laboring classes" that "if they are to advance it must be by their own intelligent and conservative standing together." He does not encourage them to depend on legislation, or to look to him or the State for relief. He admits that he has no panacea for their ills, and that if they want to be well taken care of they must take care of themselves. This was not the spirit of his ante-election speeches.

BANK CLEARINGS OF LAST YEAR.

The *Financial Chronicle* sums up the bank clearings of the principal cities in the United States for last year and formally concedes to Chicago the second place on the list. It says we have passed Boston. The totals in millions of dollars include 36,662 for New York, 5,136 for Chicago, 5,005 for Boston, and 3,810 for Philadelphia. These figures show that for the whole year we led Boston by 2.6 per cent, or more than one dollar in forty. The clearings of the whole country, as compared with one year previously, show a gain of 11.7 per cent for the first quarter, 9.5 for the second, 7.3 for the third, and 10.1 for the fourth, the increase for December being 12.4 per cent. These corresponding figures reflect well the increase in business due to the movement of the enormous crops of 1891 and the relative revival due to the rapid marketing of the wheat raised in 1892. The fluctuations in New York were more marked, as might be inferred from the speculative character of many of the transactions which make up the big total for that city. The first quarter showed an increase of 22.6 per cent in the clearings, the second 7.5, the third only 0.7, and the fourth 6.4, the clearings for December showing a gain of 11.3 per cent, while those for September and October showed a decrease. It is interesting too to note that while the entire country gained 9.1 per cent for the year the gain for all except New York was 9.7 per cent. The city on Manhattan Island did not keep so far ahead of the rest of the procession as heretofore.

The bank clearings of this city were 15½ per cent larger for 1892 than for 1891. They increased two-thirds more than the average of all the rest of the United States and nearly 60 per cent more than all the rest of the cities outside of New York. That is a handsome rate of progress. No wonder that it has put Chicago in the second place on the list and relegated Boston to the third, though the latter city has also had a phenomenal increase in bank clearings during the last few months, owing to intense activity among the manufacturers of New England in filling orders for goods to be consumed in the West.

FADS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

It is probable that the vexed question of school salaries will engage the attention of the Board of Education this evening. In adjusting these salaries it is both proper and necessary that the board should take into consideration the fact that the estimates show that fads cost the taxpayers $111,000 in 1892. This is money thrown away. The way to remedy this is to cut off such fancy studies as sloyd, clay molding, physical culture, sewing, and music; if this cannot be done, then to reduce the expense for this waste of the pupil's time instead of increasing it. Only solid, useful studies should be retained, and those who want fads should seek them outside and pay for them instead of asking the taxpayers to do it.

The board might well go a step further. There should be taught in the primary and grammar grades only one language, the American, the language of the country in which its business is transacted and in which its literature and laws are written. Foreign languages should be paid for specially by the parents, as the German Lutherans do in their parochial schools. There is no more reason for teaching German in the public schools than there is for teaching Bohemian, Scandinavian, Italian, or Polish. How long will it be before these nationalities will demand of the demagogues of the Democratic party that their languages shall be taught at the public expense in the common schools of the city? How can such a demand be resisted and the denial justified while another foreign tongue is taught in the schools at public expense? This is a question which before long will present itself for solution. The Italians, and especially the Poles and Bohemians, are becoming both important and dictatorial factors in that conglomeration known as the Democratic party, which in this city is five parts foreign and one part American in its membership.

Our high schools already are costly luxuries, but public opinion sustains them and it is useless to expect any change perhaps; but public opinion does not sustain costly luxuries in the lower schools and this should be taken into consideration by the board when it comes to adjust the salary list. The proper thing to do is to wipe out the fads altogether. If the board is so wedded to fancy instruction that it cannot do this then the least that the public will demand is that salaries shall not be increased for teaching these fancy branches. Every hour spent upon them robs the pupil of time that should be devoted to the rudimentary and essential branches of education. These teachers are already overpaid and underworked.

PAYING RENTAL VALUE IN RUSSIA.

The Philadelphia *Press* reports the substance of a lecture delivered in that city by Mr. Blankenburg on the Russian famine, and says one of the valuable features of the address was his explanation of the communal system of land tenure in the famine districts. The land is recognized as the property of the whole community and is rented to the highest bidder for terms of ten or twelve years. The money derived from the sale of the leases is quickly spent by the whole community in feasting and carousal, thus proving of no permanent benefit to the recipients. On the other hand, those who hold the land have no motive to increase its permanent fertility, and simply crop it to the last possible degree. "Under these conditions famine was sure to come sooner or later, as it will follow eventually everywhere" in places where the land is held in the same way. The Russian famine demonstrates beyond occasion for further cavil the folly of the communal system of land tenure, and carries with it a stern condemnation of the policy now being advocated by Henry George for adoption in the United States. It tends to vindicate the wisdom of the theory that individual landholding is most conducive to the good of a people, as it promotes the highest possible fertility and the greatest productive capacity for future years. If the farmers of this country were required to pay the full rental value of their land they would have no further interest in it than the Russian peasant has in the soil which he tills badly because he does not own it. Surely to reduce them to such a plight would be to take a long step backward in our civilization. Instead of the landless laborers of the cities seeking farms in the country and paying full rent therefor they would cling still more closely to the towns. On the other hand, the farms now occupied would be abandoned by all who could possibly get away, because the removal would be looked on as an escape from conditions little short of slavery. For those who remained on the farm under the George conditions life would be hopeless and unendurable. Of all the schemes for taxation ever devised his would be the most disastrous and repugnant to the toiling masses. It would be a delusion and a snare.

A FRIEND OF TAMMANY.

The Troy *Press*, opposing Mr. Springer's constitutional amendment changing the method of electing the President, says:

> This proposition is antagonistic to Democratic traditions and principles. By the operation of such a law States would largely lose their identity, influence, and dignity. It would be a blow at State rights, for which Democracy has bravely battled almost from its organization, and a step toward centralization. One reason why Mr. Springer and THE TRIBUNE favor this plan is undoubtedly the provincial one of Chicago jealousy of the great and imperial State of New York, whose electoral verdict is awaited with intense anxiety by the whole country. The plan would not only belittle New York but every other State as such.

This talk about "Chicago jealousy" and "belittling New York" is infelicitous rot. Mr. Springer and THE TRIBUNE want the plan of the former adopted because it is fair. At the last election Mr. Cleveland got in the State of New York 655,000 votes, while Harrison, Bidwell, and Weaver got 664,000. Yet the candidate of the 655,000 got thirty-six Electoral votes while the candidates of the 664,000 did not get one. The result was not a fair index of the Presidential preferences of the people of the State. If Cleveland had received eighteen Electoral votes, Harrison seventeen, and Bidwell one there would have been a fair approximation to the sentiment of the people.

New York would not be belittled by the proposed change but Tammany would be, for it would no longer be in its power to give the entire vote of New York to one man by means of fraudulent votes cast in the City of New York. And being deprived of its power in the State it could no longer go into Democratic National conventions and insist that the candidate it opposed be rejected and the one it favored be selected, threatening the loss of New York if its demands were not granted and agreeing to carry it by foul means or fair if they were granted.

Those Democrats in New York and other States who are opposed to Tammany dictation in national affairs should and will be for Mr. Springer's amendment, which is not a blow at State rights but a vindication of them, since it will enable all the people of a State, minorities as well as majorities, to have a voice in the election of a President. A State can lose neither its "identity, influence, nor dignity" by abandoning a system which makes the total Electoral vote of every close State the property of that party which is most skilled in the arts of bribery, fraud, and intimidation.

GOV. FIFER'S brief speech on the occasion of the inaugural ceremonies at Springfield yesterday, which is printed in another column, was in striking contrast with the somewhat lugubrious, formal address of his successor. Gov. Altgeld found so many things out of joint, according to his way of looking at them, that he spent over an hour in suggesting rather than in recommending remedies. Some of his suggestions were timely; others, which at least are not beyond criticism, are referred to elsewhere. Gov. Fifer could point to thirty years of Republican achievement and progress. He did so gracefully, eloquently, and manfully, in such fashion that he won the applause even of his political opponents. He recalled the useful and memorable careers of Republican Governors of Illinois like Bissell, Yates, and Oglesby. Gov. Altgeld could not but take the reference as suggestive. Will his four years of administration leave such an impression on the legislation or the history of the State as the administration of any of those great men?

Gov. Fifer alluded to the defeat of last November as a temporary reverse. It was not disaster or overthrow. The Republican party in the State and the Nation will return to the conflict abating not one jot of its principles and proud of its record. The Democrats are now on trial in Illinois and will be judged, as Gov. Fifer said, by their performances and not by their promises. Gov. Fifer was within his right in reminding Mr. Altgeld and his party associates of this. His speech throughout was admirable in tone and spirit. It defines the position of Illinois Republicans clearly and boldly, and in their defeat there is the satisfaction that they have such leaders as Joseph W. Fifer to rally them and organize for future victory.

SOME years ago Gov. Altgeld wrote a paper on the disregard of personal rights of the poor by the police officers and in the police courts of Chicago. There was much truth in what he then said. The poor and the ignorant often are the victims of bitter and unredressed wrong. The Governor returns to this subject in his message, and is justly severe in his comments on the ignorance of the elementary principles of law often shown in the police courts, and in what he has to say about those police raids which are made simply that professional bailers may earn money and Justices may have fees. The Governor asks the Legislature so to change the laws as to "prohibit every officer, whether judicial or executive, who is in any way connected with the administration of justice, from keeping any fees under any pretext, for so long as he profits by the amount of business that is run in there is a standing bribe to do injustice." This is what THE TRIBUNE has said again and again, and it is glad to secure the assistance of the Governor in its efforts to reform Justices and other officers by abolishing the system which permits them to pocket fees. They should get fixed salaries.

THE Commissioner of Pensions is always getting up unpleasant little surprises for the entertainment of the taxpayers. The amount appropriated for pensions for this fiscal year was $145,000,000. At the time the Commissioner made that estimate he said that "after a careful examination he was satisfied it would be sufficient." Two months ago he stated that he was mistaken, and that he wanted a deficiency appropriation of $10,000,000. Day before yesterday he appeared before the House Committee on Appropriations and added over 33 per cent to his figures, stating that $13,800,000 would be needed. There is no assurance that a month hence he will not ask for a few millions more. The inability of the Commissioner to make correct estimates is calculated to make people nervous as to the future. He said in his last report that he believed the maximum expenditure for pensions would be reached a year from next June, and that it would be $188,000,000. If he is as much out of the way in that estimate as in the one for this fiscal year the total pension bill will be $210,000,000, just about using up the entire receipts from customs.

ALL the latter-day problems seem likely to be worked out either in Chicago or Kansas.

CINCINNATI'S gorge, you may have observed, usually rises about this time of year.

IN his inaugural address Gov. Altgeld says it will be difficult to redistrict the State so as "to do exact justice to all interests and parties," but that "every effort should be made to come as near doing so as possible." These be words of truth and soberness. Let the brethren give ear.

SCHWEINFURTH, the Rockford impostor, claims to be as sane as anybody. The Insane Asylum then is not the State institution he is best fitted to adorn. There is another one.

IN point of length the eighteen-column message of Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania heads the procession at this writing, but Gov. Lewelling of Kansas is yet to be heard from, and sporting men yesterday were said to be offering odds on the Kansas man.

IT was predicted by some Eastern crank or astrologist a few months ago that Grover Cleveland would die Jan. 7. But this prophecy was made before Dr. Muldoon took charge of the distinguished patient, and may not be a real test of the seer's powers.

GOV. ALTGELD suggests that the convicts in the State penitentiary should be employed in improving the public roads. No good convict can object to that.

THE Savannah *News* calls on the rich men of Georgia, of whom it knows several, to emulate the virtues of Chicago's millionaires and "give back" to the people some of the wealth they have accumulated. Wouldn't the Georgia Legislature object?

COOK County's Democratic Marching club made a profound impression at Springfield yesterday and gave to the somber capital a rich terra-cotta hue.

THE hippopotamus at Central Park, New York City, is to be sold at auction some day this month. The climate of New York is equally hard on obelisks and tropical animals.

THERE are indications that the Esquimaux at Jackson Park are becoming civilized. One of them got drunk on red liquor a day or two ago and spent a night in the lock-up.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Self-Evident Fact.

"'Supply and Demand—Produce Markets,'" said Smartellick, looking over the headings of the commercial column in his morning paper. "Why, of course they do! Anybody ought to know that."

The Point of View.

Artificial Ice Manufacturer—"Isn't this horribly cold weather!"
Plumber—"Do you call this cold?"

There Is a Difference.

Teacher (of class in syntax)—"Give an antithesis to the sentence: 'The right will prevail.'"

Pupil (after struggling with it for some moments)—"The right will doesn't prevail when the lawyers get at it."

PERSONALS.

Proctor Knott looms up as a candidate for Senator Carlisle's place in the event of the latter gentleman's promotion to the Cabinet. Mr. Knott counts upon the solid vote of the Duluth delegation.

Mrs. Margaret Custer Calhoun, sister of Gen. Custer, has been reappointed by Gov. Rich as State Librarian of Michigan, a position to which she was appointed two years ago by Gov. Winans.

Mrs. Proctor, widow of the late Richard A. Proctor, the famous astronomer, and his principal assistant in his professional work, has been appointed curator of the Proctor Observatory at San Diego, Cal.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid is about to start on a journey around the world. Whereupon a malicious Democratic editor suggests: "In view of his recent experience it is quite likely that he will prefer to avoid the polls."

Bob Ingersoll says Edison has done more for the enlightenment of the world than any millionaire that ever lived. In this statement Col. Ingersoll perpetrates a pardonable pun and tells a big, luminous truth at the same time.

Gen. Robert E. Lee's daughter, Miss Mary Custis Lee, spends little of her time in America. She has twice made the journey around the world, and starts in a few days for Cairo, where she expects to spend the rest of the winter.

Pope Leo breakfasts on coffee or milk alone, and his dinner consists of two eggs, a small piece of chicken, and some fruit and a little Bordeaux; and the Czar of Russia partakes daily of five meals, one of which is an elaborate French dinner.

Editor Watterson offers to "bet the Star-eyed Goddess and every shred of her new inauguration ball costume against a last year's Harrison and Reid election ticket, that the next Secretary of the Treasury will be John G. Carlisle of Kentucky."

Israel Putnam, a great-grandson of the old Revolutionary hero whose name he bears, is a resident of Rock Island, Clackamas County, Ore. He is a pensioner of the late war and is very proud of his descent. He has in his possession the uniform dress coat and cane presented to his great-grandfather by Lafayette.

John T. Rich, the newly installed Governor of Michigan, is a self-made man. His schooling was only that of the average farmer's boy, and he is himself a practical farmer today, beside being the President of the Michigan State Fair Association. He has served in the Legislature and in Congress, and was State Railroad Commissioner for four years, beginning with 1886.

Mr. T. W. Russell, Liberal Unionist Member of Parliament for South Tyrone, who is in Boston, predicts the early downfall of the Gladstone government. "His Home Rule bill will be defeated either in the Commons or in the Lords on account of the fact that he has not the required strength with which to carry it through. Mr. Gladstone has only got thirty-eight of a majority, with but nineteen men to change. Certain defeat now stares the Liberal party and its home rule measure squarely in the face. It will be utterly impossible for Mr. Gladstone to carry his Home Rule bill while there is a large majority in England opposed to it."

ILLINOIS NOTES.

Springfield *News*: The Republican ship still contains a few Jonahs who must be thrown overboard if it expects to keep an even keel during the four stormy years to come.

Galena *Gazette*: It is claimed that bad roads cost the farmers of Illinois $16,000,000 annually. With this fact in view the Legislature can devote its attention to nothing more worthy of it than the matter of improving our country roads.

Aurora *Beacon*: Now that the Democrats are on the inside the Republican papers are discovering a great many useless offices in Illinois that should be abolished. The Republican papers can always be depended upon to do the right thing at the right time.

Springfield *Journal*: Gov. Altgeld will take his seat next Tuesday, and, of course, all labor in the State prisons will cease the day following. At least, that is what the Governor-elect has stated, and he will not care to begin his administration with a square back-down.

Morris *Herald*: The Republican party lays down the government of Illinois with a tax rate 30 per cent less than at any time during a previous Democratic administration and without a cent of public debt. It is doubtful if the record will be as good at the end of the present Democratic administration.

Bloomington *Pantagraph*: The demagogues who went about the State last fall trying to make themselves appear as the champions of foreign-born citizens against native born are now reaping the fruits of their falsehoods in a harvest of woe. There are more nationalities to be placated than there are offices to be distributed.

Bloomington *Leader*: The Democratic party is now a good deal like the lately disabled Cunard ship Umbria. The unexpected gale of the 8th of last November landed it out in midocean much more suddenly and vigorously than it expected, and the craft now rides up and down on the waves as if uncertain of its bearings or how and where to proceed.

Champaign *Gazette*: It is reported that Gov. Altgeld contemplates the abolition of the State Live Stock Commission. This would be about as unpopular a step as he could take; but if that is his idea of things he might as well go ahead and abolish the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, the State system of grain inspection, the Board of Health, the Fish Commission and the Game Wardens, the Pharmacy Board, and all the machinery which distinguishes a great, progressive Commonwealth from a backwoods community, and let us get back to the period of wooden mold-board plows and the system of by-gone hunkerism, so that we may go moping for a few years, just for a change.

The Manners of Chicago Church-Goers.

Milwaukee *Sentinel*: THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is devoting itself to a study of the manners and morals of Chicago. A week or two ago a number of THE TRIBUNE'S bright young men dropped purses here and there in the city and waited to see whether the finders would make any search for the owners. In most cases they didn't, and THE TRIBUNE felt disheartened.

The latest experiment of THE TRIBUNE was to send its bright young men, disguised in poor clothes, to various churches on Sunday morning. Here they noted their treatment by the ushers and the congregation and recorded their emotions with faithfulness.

The results, to speak frankly, were not surprising. Ushers and congregations are like the rest of humanity. Some are polite and some are not. In some churches the reporters were waited on promptly and nobody stared. In others they got stares but no seats. It is possible, however, that the rudeness of these church-goers can be easily explained. Perhaps they detected the reporters and guessed the experiment THE TRIBUNE was making. It is difficult to disguise a Chicago reporter. He looks more utterly alive than anything else on earth. His piercing, roving eye would of itself betray him. It is charitable to suppose that where the reporter met little attention the church-goers were "on to" his little game.

Rockford *Star*: THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is busy these days showing up the shortcomings of those who profess to be Christians, but who are such only in name. Last Sunday it delegated several reporters to visit certain fashionable churches for the purpose of learning if the poor are given a cordial welcome to the services. One of the reporters dressed himself in humble garb and entered a church which is composed exclusively of wealthy communicants. The fashionably attired ushers paid no attention to the visitor, and of his own volition he took a seat near the door. At another church THE TRIBUNE'S representative was a woman, who clad herself in the poorest garments imaginable. Strange to say, she was cordially treated, given a good seat, and a lady into whose seat she was ushered kindly handed the visitor a Bible and showed her the text. This communicant was a true Christian, who lived up to what she professed. THE TRIBUNE is doing the public a service.

The Rush to San Juan.

There is a rush of gold hunters to the new diggings in the San Juan country, Colorado. Claims have been staked out on the San Juan River for seventy-five miles from its mouth and for twenty-five miles up the Colorado River. Men are pouring in from all the adjoining regions and from Utah and Arizona. They are staking claims over each other and lively trouble is looked for. Living is enormously high. Supplies cannot be obtained anywhere in the vicinity; those persons who brought supplies won't sell, and those who didn't are suffering. Few, if any, took tents, there is no material at hand with which to build houses, and the prospectors are sleeping under ledges of rocks and wherever a little shelter can be found. Some are making money now, a few gaining as much as $15 a day panning out dirt, but much of the ground can be worked only at great expense.

First Catch Your Criminal.

Bloomington *Bulletin*: THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE prints a learned editorial on "How to Cure Criminals." A treatise on "How to Catch Criminals" would be timely in Chicago.

It Was a Serious Oversight.

Rochester *Democrat*: In its record of crime for 1892 THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE should not have omitted the Democratic theft of the New York State Legislature.

DEMAND FOR WHIS[illegible]

INCREASE IN PRICE SAID TO [illegible] THAT ACCOUNT.

P. J. Hennessy, Manager of the D[illegible] and Cattle Feeding Company, Says [illegible] the Advance of Five Cents a Gallon [illegible] Legitimate and Not an Effort to [illegible] or Corner the Market—Expected [illegible] crease in the Tax—The Takamine P[illegible] ess Spoken of Approvingly.

P. J. Hennessy, manager of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company, said yesterday that the present advance of five cents a gallon on whisky was a legitimate result of the [illegible] demand, and in no manner an effort to [illegible] or corner the market.

Already four advances of five cents each ha[illegible] been made since Dec. 1 and the pressure [illegible] the combine to supply the demand has [illegible] continually increasing. They have not [illegible] been running their usual plants at full capacity, but have started up some that had [illegible] been operated recently, and even have repaired and refitted plants that had not been in [illegible] for years. With all this extra activity [illegible] company, he says, does not always find it [illegible] to fill orders.

"What is the cause of this great demand?"

"Expected legislation by Congress increasing the tax on whisky is the only way to account for it."

"Do you expect this Congress will increase the tax?"

"The feeling of the trade throughout the country is that it will. This is the reason [illegible] everybody is purchasing and why our greatly increased output is so readily taken. But it is not true, as stated, that we have been buying up Kentucky whiskies. All our efforts [illegible] needed to look after and develop our own business. We have not bought a gallon of Kentucky whisky and are not trying to prevent or offset opposition."

Trade had not been so active in many years. Mr. Hennessy said dealers all over the country were urgent to lay in big stocks in anticipation of the increased tax. He did not anticipate that there would be any further advance very soon.

Of the Takamine process he spoke most approvingly. He was satisfied of its success, and the great saving it would effect in the production of whisky would seem to make competition impossible. The experiments made with it in the distillery at Peoria had proved so satisfactory that it would have been [illegible] this applied in many of their plants had they not been so busy to supply the demand [illegible] so suddenly sprung up. The application of the process will probably be made in the company's distilleries as fast as practicable. Jokichi Takamine, the inventor, claims it will revolutionize the manufacture of distilled spirits, and a company with $10,000,000 to back it up has, Mr. Hennessy says, been formed. It will not only save largely on each bushel of small grain used to extract the spirits from corn, but will reduce the cost in the production of a given quantity of alcohol from 12 cents to less than two cents. Should this prove a fact the opposition of distillers working by the old process would seem to be futile.

The whisky trust controls the use of the new or "Koji" process, and a statement made at a meeting of the Takamine company yesterday that the process would be applied as rapidly as possible in all the distilleries of the combine was received with decided satisfaction.

KOJI PLANT PROCESS.

Meeting of the Takamine Fermenting Company—Savings in Distilling.

The annual meeting of the Takamine Fermenting company, the organization [illegible] in introducing the koji plant into the process of whisky distilling, and which has been described in detail in THE TRIBUNE, was held yesterday. Directors and officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

Jokichi Takamine, President; M. E. [illegible] Vice-President; E. V. Hitch, Treasurer; [illegible] Moore, Secretary; George D. Hart, C. B. Mather[illegible], M. A. Spencer, Atwood Violett, L. Pincoffs.

The President's report to the stockholders stated that trials had determined that the most effective way of using the koji was in the form of a water extract. During the summer the malthouse of the Manhattan distillery, one of the houses owned by the whisky trust, was equipped for the Takamine process. The report states that a test carried out in mashings at the Manhattan distillery gave these comparative results:

Average cost of small grain per bushel, malt being used as a converter, 92.04 cents; average cost of converting koji, 33.67 cents; saving per bushel of small grain, 58.37 cents, or 63.[illegible] per cent.

The report further says that the company has decided to complete the equipment necessary at the Manhattan distillery to the full employment of the koji process.

One of the stockholders stated that the equipment of the Manhattan house was tantamount to the general adoption of the process by the trust.

"Leaving out of account the over yield, which can only be determined by the run of a full distillery," said he, "the saving by our process is 63 per cent on small grain. It reduces the cost from 12 cents to 1.8 for a given quantity of alcohol, and it effects a saving of 17 cents a bushel on small grain. By the old process the refuse from the mashes was worth $11 per ton. The refuse from the Takamine tubs is worth for cattle-feeding about $[illegible] per ton more. In the continuous running of a distillery there will be an over yield in this process of two quarts of alcohol to the bushel."

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE TRUST.

Bill to Restrain the Dumping of Offal Into the Calumet River.

The Distillers' and Cattle Feeders' company, commonly known as the whisky trust, is made defendant to a bill for injunction filed in the Circuit Court yesterday. The complainant is Guernsey P. Waring of Harvey, Ill. The latter owns a house and lot on the Little Calumet River, a short distance from the Calumet Distillery, one of the concerns of the trust.

The defendant, states the bill, dumps offal into the river. In this way all the fish have been killed and the stenches arising from the nuisance makes residence in the neighborhood impossible. The complainant states that he has been unable for some years to cut his usual harvest of ice, so polluted has the water become.

Judge Collins granted a temporary injunction restraining the defendants from dumping any more offal into the river. Later the attorneys for the defendants succeeded in getting Judge Collins to stay the injunction until both parties could be heard. An injunction, they said, would paralyze the business of the distillery.

CURRENT NOTES.

What's a secret good for, anyway, if not to tell?—*Somerville Journal.*

A new broom sweeps clean; so will an old one in the hands of a new janitor.—*Union Standard.*

A New York waiter says his work reminds him of a very large eagle. It is so long from tip to tip.—*Texas Siftings.*

Some claim that the counterpart in the opposite sex of the grass-widow should be designated the hay-rake.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Dowell—"Do you think the love of money the root of all evil?" Harduppe—"No; I think the want of money the root of all evil."—*New York Press.*

A girl should be as self-possessed as possible, but that ought not to interfere with her being possessed eventually by a suitable young man.—*Somerville Journal.*

Willie—"Papa, some one has invented a magazine gun. What kind is that?" Papa (reflectively)—"It must be one that goes off once a month."—*Pittsburg Bulletin.*

Four beers for a nickel in St. Louis and there are places in Buffalo where it costs 10 cents a glass! But, then, people who are compelled to live in St. Louis should have some recompense.—*Buffalo Express.*

Tuff Muggs—"So you got clear o' that larceny charge, eh? Must 'a' had a purty smart lawyer." Barryl Howes—"Naw. He was a regular chump. On'y charged $25 for clearin' me."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"What does Maj. Bilders wear spectacles for? He always takes them off when he wants to see anything." "You're mistaken; when he goes to see the pension examiners he always puts them on."—*Detroit Tribune.*

D FOR WHIS

N PRICE SAID TO BE O
HAT ACCOUNT.

, Manager of the Distill
Feeding Company, Says T
e of Five Cents a Gallon W
and Not an Effort to Boo
the Market—Expected I
ne Tax—The Takamine Pro
of Approvingly.

y, manager of the Distilling
ing company, said yesterday
advance of five cents a gallon
legitimate result of the great
no manner an effort to boom
arket.
dvances of five cents each have
Dec. 1 and the pressure in
supply the demand has been
easing. They have not only
eir usual plants at full ca
started up some that had not
ecently, and even have repaired
ts that had not been in use
all this extra activity the
s, does not always find it easy
cause of this great demand"
gislation by Congress increa
hisky is the only way to ac
t this Congress will increase
of the trade throughout the
will. This is the reason why
rchasing and why our greatly
is so readily taken. But it is
d, that we have been buying
hiskies. All our efforts are
fter and develop our own
ave not bought a gallon of
and are not trying to pro
position."
been so active in many
nessy said dealers all over the
ent to lay in big stocks in
e increased tax. He did not
ere would be any further ad
ne process he spoke most ap
was satisfied of its success,
ing it would effect in the pro
y would seem to make com
le. The experiments made
illery at Peoria had proved
at it would have been ere
any of their plants had they
y to supply the demand
ung up. The application
l probably be made in the
leries as fast as practicable.
e, the inventor, claims it will
manufacture of distilled
mpany with $10,000,000 to
Mr. Hennessy says, been
not only save largely on each
grain used to extract the
but will reduce the cost for
a given quantity of alcohol
ess than two cents. Should
he opposition of distilleries
d process would seem to be
st controls the use of the
ocess, and a statement made
e Takamine company yes
ocess would be applied as
e in all the distilleries of the
ived with decided satisfac

PLANT PROCESS.

akamine Fermenting Com
vings in Distilling.

eting of the Takamine Fer
y, the organization engaged
koji plant into the process
g, and which has been de
n THE TRIBUNE, was held
tors and officers for the en
ected as follows:
e, President; M. B. Hitch
V. Hitch, Treasurer;
eorge D. Hart, C. B. Mathews
ood Violett, L. Pincoffs.
report to the stockholders
had determined that the
y of using the koji was in
water extract. During the
ouse of the Manhattan dis
houses owned by the whisky
d for the Takamine process
hat a test carried out in
Manhattan distillery gave
results:
mall grain per bushel, malt
onverter, 92.04 cents; average
koji, 33.67 cents; saving per
ain, 58.37 cents, or 63.42 per
her says that the company
plete the equipment neces
hattan distillery to the full
koji process.
ckholders stated that the
e Manhattan house was
general adoption of the
t.
f account the over yield
determined by the run of
aid he, "the saving by our
nt on small grain. It re
12 cents to 1.8 for a given
, and it effects a saving of
small grain. By the old
rom the mashes was worth
efuse from the Takamine
ttle-feeding about $8 per
continuous running of a
be an over yield in this
s of alcohol to the bushel."

GAINST THE TRUST.

e Dumping of Offal Into
lumet River.

Cattle Feeders' company,
s the whisky trust, is made
for injunction filed in the
erday. The complainant
ing of Harvey, Ill. The
and lot on the Little Cal
istance from the Calumet
e concerns of the trust.
ates the bill, dumps offal
s way all the fish have been
nches arising from the
dence in the neighborhood
omplainant states that he
some years to cut his
so polluted has the water
ted a temporary injunc
defendants from dump
to the river. Later the
efendants succeeded in
s to stay the injunction
uld be heard. An in
would paralyze the busi

NT NOTES.

od for, anyway, if not to
al.
ps clean; so will an old
new janitor.—*Union Sta*
says his work reminds
le. It is so long from tie
e counterpart in the op
-widow should be designa
ladelphia Times.
think the love of money
Harduppe—"No; I think
e root of all evil."—*New*
self-possessed as possi
to interfere with her be
y by a suitable young man.
ne one has invented a
kind is that?" Papa (re
e one that goes off once a
lletin.
ckel in St. Louis and
falo where it costs 10 cents
ple who are compelled to
have some recompense.—
ou got clear o' that lar
'a' had a purty smart law
"Naw. He was a regular
$25 for clearin' me."—
Bilders wear spectacles
hem off when he wants to
e mistaken; when he goes
aminers he always keeps
bune.

IN REGAL SPLENDOR.

MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS MARIE TO ROUMANIA'S PRINCE.

An Immense Temporary House on the Model of the Crystal Palace Had Been Erected for the Occasion and Members of Many Royal Families Were Gathered There—Description of the Bride's Trousseau, Which Is One of the Most Striking of Modern Times.

SIGMARINGEN, Jan. 10.—Amid royal pomp and splendor and surrounded by European sovereigns or their representatives Princess Marie of Edinburg was married this afternoon to Prince Ferdinand, Crown Prince of Roumania.

Among those who witnessed the civil ceremony, which was performed at 2 o'clock by Dr. von Wedel, Emperor William's household minister, were the Duke and Duchess of Edinburg, the parents of the bride; King Charles of Roumania, uncle of the bridegroom; Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, father of the bridegroom; the members of the Roumanian ministry; the Presidents of both branches of the Roumanian Parliament, and the more immediate members of the families of the bride and groom.

The Schloss, the residence of Prince Ferdinand's father, was entirely too small to accommodate the large number of guests who attended the wedding, and to prevent any discomfort an immense temporary house of iron and glass, on the model, though on a much smaller scale, of the Crystal Palace in London was erected, and in this building the wedding celebrations took place. Here Prince Ferdinand and Princess Marie gave a reception to guests and deputations. It was snowing, but this only set off the beauty and luxury displayed in the annex to the Schloss, which was a veritable garden of flowers and palms.

It was 4:40 p. m. when the wedding party arrived at the picturesque Stadtkirche for the Catholic ceremony. The church was crowded to overflowing. Emperor William, wearing the uniform of an imperial Field Marshal, was the first to enter, escorting the Duchess of Edinburg, the mother of the bride. The parish priest tied the nuptial knot, and Mgr. Placidus, Abbot of the Benedictine Monastery of Beurch, delivered the nuptial address.

The Bride's Trousseau.

A group of deeply interested spectators assembled in London the other day to view the beautiful trousseau for Princess Marie of Edinburg which was on view in the show rooms of the dressmaker. The freedom of choice which distinguishes fashionable dress at the present moment was illustrated by the variety of periods that have contributed to the fair young Princess' adornment.

Some of the gowns are medieval, others belong to the period of Louis XIII., while more than one example is inspired by the picturesque modes of Louis XV. At the same time the directoire style finds at least one exponent. The empire period has dictated the outline and trimmings of several, and the year 1830, the fashions of which have recently been in such favor, may claim some of the costumes as its own inspiration.

The wedding dress is made empire fashion, the skirt being bordered with an embroidery of pearl and crystal, slightly intermingled with silver, in a design of festoons that is characteristic of that period. The festoons are deep in front and diminish gradually as they recede towards the train. The intervals between them are scattered over with tiny stars of pearl and crystal, and a few miniature sprays of orange blossom are introduced at the upper angles of the festoons. All this lovely embroidery is worked upon the rich white ribbed silk of which the dress is composed.

The bodice is sewn with lines of pearl that converge at the waist, and a band of pearl and crystal passing across them beneath where the low bodice is edged with folds of white velvet. The puffed sleeves are also in white velvet. Round the waist passes a sash of white ribbon, fastening at the left side, where a loop is made to receive the bridal bouquet, two ends of ribbon floating beneath it. The wedding veil is of white tulle, worn over some sprays of orange blossom.

The bride's sister, Princess Victoria, had ready to wear a pale blue broche silk, the design showing small peacock feathers in white, surrounded by curving lines of forget-me-nots. Princess Alexandria's dress is in similar material and design, but in pale rose pink instead of blue.

The bride's going away dress is remarkably simple, being composed of lavender gray Venetian cloth, embroidered in white silk all round and up one side. The bodice is cut square, back and front, and almost covered with embroidery, an under bodice of white cloth and foresleeves of the same being embroidered in gray and white silk. The dress in which Princess Marie will arrive at Bucharest is of great beauty. The material is twig green velvet shot with gold, the skirt being quite plain and the bodice gathered in at the waist under a band of handsome embroidery in green and gold and peacock tones of green and blue. With this is to be worn a long cloak of heliotrope velvet shaded in several tones of this favorite color and also in tints of fawn. This is gathered in at the waist at the back, and has long sleeves and high Tudor collar. The cloak is lined throughout with white fox, and so made that it can either be thrown open in front to show this sumptuous lining or else be closed protectively. A small toque of the shaded velvet is worn with it, the crown consisting of embroidery in which amethystine jewels are introduced. A white fox muff accompanies this dress.

A Lovely Evening Costume.

Among the loveliest of the evening dresses is one composed of shaded silk in pink and green, the soft tones of which melt imperceptibly into each other. The fashion of it is empire and the seams are all sown with a tracery of white silk and beads. An exquisite embroidery borders the skirt and trims the bodice and sleeves, the latter being a pale water-green velvet. The bodice is finished with folds of the velvet above the embroidery. Sulphur colored crêpe de chine is the material of another beautiful dress, the skirt of which is bordered with black ostrich feather trimming. The berthe of silk muslin is embroidered with jet rings and a fringe of jet and the sleeves are set into a band of black feathers. A wide belt of black velvet serves further to emphasize the soft color of the crêpe.

A Louis XV. dinner dress is in white satin, lined with pink, which shows through the white like a sea shell tint. Lines of fine embroidery in pearls, pale blue silk and gold and roses, with raised petals, trim the top of the bodice and the puffed sleeves, down which the embroidery runs in delicate lines. A twisted roll of sky blue velvet finishes the sleeves and a folded sash of the same encircles the waist and falls in long ends at the back. The edge of the skirt is furnished with similar fine embroidery to that on the bodice. Sunset pink velvet is the fabric of which is composed a lovely afternoon reception dress, the skirt of which is bordered with sable, the bodice being made with a figaro jacket trimmed with the same fur. A medieval reception dress is in "old pink" broche, embroidered in perpendicular lines of silk in the same tone and made over a simulated under dress of turquois velvet, which appears also in the foresleeves and up the sides of the skirt, where the old pink over dress appears to open to show it.

Among the costumes is one made empire fashion in cloth of the color of a wood violet. The skirt opens at one side and again at the back to show panels of velvet in a deeper tone of color. At the verge of these panels and wherever the cloth approaches the velvet there is a beautiful embroidery in wood violet silk. Bands of velvet trim the bodice, and the sleeves, as well as a full jacket in front, are also in deep violet velvet. For skating an 1830 costume of soft woolen material known as seibeline is prepared in a tone of color closely resembling an almond. It has sleeves, belt, yoke, and collar of golden brown velvet. The fullness of the bodice, where it is gathered into the velvet yoke, is headed with a band of dark brown fur and five rows of the same trim the skirt, being placed rather far apart, as was orthodox at that period. A Recamier jacket accompanies this dress, made of cloth to match the dress and drawn into a band of brown velvet at the waist; a cape of the velvet is beautifully trimmed in brown and gold. A band of fur passes around the neck and down the fronts. The velvet toque is trimmed with mink and the muff is entirely made of it.

Novel Effect in Trimming.

Very novel is the cork trimming introduced on a dress of stone-colored Scotch tweed, made with a full front and with a belt embroidered in tones of fawn and biscuit, with rings of embroidered cork. A similar trimming borders the skirt. Another new trimming is painted velvet, and an effective one, the paint being peculiarly lustrous. This is used on a pink and black serge, a band of velvet serving as a belt and another band crossing the bodice under the chin, folds of old pink cloth being between the two—a very becoming arrangement for a slight, girlish figure. The skirt is edged with a band of old pink cloth, bordered on either side with the painted velvet. One of the most elaborate and beautiful costumes is blue silk upon a soft tone known technically as "old blue." The bodice is in shaded velvet of the same class of color, but shot with pink, which gives it an indescribably soft and lovely effect. Over it is a zouave of the blue crêpe embroidered in oriental colors and forming a square upon the full velvet front. The belt and sleeves are in the velvet.

The cloaks and mantles are magnificent and costly as the rest of this trousseau. A traveling cloak is in a soft and rich woolen fabric, the outside of which is plain beige, and the inside, though woven all in one, a check of soft pink, brown, and beige. This lining is turned outward in the gathered shoulder cape, the rolled collar above it being bordered with a band of leather, ornamented with small steel nails on black, somewhat after the fashion of a dog collar. A band of the beige cloth, similarly ornamented, passes down from the neck to the waist, providing extra fullness from that point. A cloak for wearing when sleighing is in beige and blue-gray zibeline cloth lined thoughout with beaver and provided with a deep and large beaver collar, with toque and muff of the same fur.

Very handsome is a black velvet Louis XV. jacket trimmed with a wonderful embroidery in garnet and jet raised in relief from the velvet and sparkling like jewels. It is bordered round the neck, down the fronts, and round the sleeves with a wide band of real silver fox fur. A Czarina jacket of almond colored zibeline has a band of beaver down the front, with ornaments of silk cord intermixed with a little gold and silver. The beautiful shade of pink seen in a tea rose is the color of a zibeline cloth mantle trimmed round the skirt with two rows of brown fur. The hood collar of scarlet velvet is richly embroidered in gold, the whole mantle being lined with pink silk. Another lovely cloak is in velvet of the tint of parma violets, embroidered in beige and green and lined with ermine. A long evening mantle is in soft zibeline cloth brocaded with chena flowers in dreamy tones of soft blue and pink on a ground of tender cream, the fine woolly threads making a silvery sheen on the surface.

Another Pretty Effect.

Round the shoulders, where the fullness of the skirt is added on, is a twist of bright soft pink velvet and a passementerie of silver and crystal beads intertwined among the folds. Bands of trimming in the crystal and silver pass downward from the velvet roll and end in long fringes of the beads. This cloak is lined with pink silk and has a thick bow of white fur which falls down to the border of the garment. Equally beautiful in its way is a snow white cloak of bengaline in a wavy design which is one of this season's novelties. The Henri III. is lined with white ostrich feathers, and the skirt of the cloak—which is of great width, though only half length—is bordered with white feathers, above which is a line of fine embroidery in crystal beads of the finest. Similar embroidery trims the yoke and deep loops of the beads droop over the shoulders. This lovely cloak is lined with white silk.

The beauty of the embroidery on some of the underwear is remarkable. The Louis XVI. stockings of finest silk are worked with tiny flowerets in pink and blue. Many of the pocket handkerchiefs are embroidered by hand. The silk underskirts are also in many cases embroidered in the color of the silk. Many of the flannel dressing-gowns are trimmed with fur, one of them with beaver, and a heliotrope gown is trimmed with the same costly fur. A white corded veiling dressing gown is made with a white silk hood and a thick, white cordeliere. A pretty pink silk breakfast dress, suitable also to wear as an informal tea gown, is in rose pink silk, trimmed with bands of insertion in fine, real Valenciennes, a deep plaited flounce of pink silk muslin forming an overskirt, and being intersected with bands of beautiful insertion. On the silk sleeves it is introduced in diagonal lines. The bodice is arranged gracefully and prettily with folds of soft, pink silk muslin which pass under a band of silk at the waist.

The little Princess Beatrice of Edinburg, who is not yet 9 years old, wore a dress of corded silk in a beautiful shade of cream color which is suggestive of old ivory, with its tint of pale yellow in the tone. A deep frill of fine Valenciennes lace is festooned around the skirt, which is edged with a thick ruche of baby ribbon, a similar ruche forming a heading to the lace flounce and composing a rosette at each point of the Van Dykes in which the lace is arranged. The bodice is cut down V-shape back and front, the edges being trimmed with lace, matching that on the skirt. The short sleeves are caught up under the lace, with a rosette on either shoulder. A broad satin sash of the same old ivory tint as the dress ties around the waist of this pretty little dress.

Its Political Effect.

The marriage of Ferdinand, Crown Prince of Roumania, and Princess Marie, eldest daughter of the Duke of Edinburg, is likely to have an important bearing on political affairs in the Balkans, and consequently it is a matter of moment to all the European nations.

Princess Marie is half Russian, her mother being the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrowna, only daughter of Czar Alexander II. Princess Marie is said to be Russian in her tendencies, and, as her character is a much stronger one than her husband's, her influence before and after she reaches the throne will be exerted in favor of Russia.

It is stated that to prevent the possibility of a direct heir being born to succeed to the throne of Roumania, which would prevent his daughter becoming Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh secured the written consent of King Charles not to marry again in the event of Queen Elizabeth's death.

Prince Ferdinand is the second son of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, who is the elder brother of King Charles of Roumania. King Charles is childless, his only daughter having died from diphtheria shortly after her birth in 1874. The Constitution of Roumania provides for the succession of the throne to the line of Prince Leopold. In 1880 Prince Leopold renounced his rights to the succession in favor of his son, Prince William. The latter in turn renounced his rights in favor of his brother, Prince Ferdinand, in 1888, and in 1889 King Charles issued a decree creating him Prince of Roumania.

The Queen of Roumania has written several well-known works of prose and poetry under the nom de plume of "Carmen Sylva." Her efforts to bring about a marriage between Prince Ferdinand and Mlle. Vacaresco, one of her maids of honor, are well remembered. The wedding of the Crown Prince may not be just the proper occasion to draw attention to the bridegroom's prior love affair, but as his devotion to Mlle. Vacaresco threatened to overthrow the Roumanian dynasty, it is a historical as well as a personal matter. At the time the affair was fresh in the public mind owing to the refusal of the Roumanian Parliament to sanction a marriage between the Crown Prince and Mlle. Vacaresco, and its threat to change the succession if the Crown Prince persisted in his determination to marry her, the following history of Mlle. Vacaresco and her family appeared:

"Few intrigues born of women at court have caused more trouble in modern times than the schemes of this young girl to succeed a Queen. Mlle. Vacaresco is not yet 30 and looks hardly 25. She is a Roumanian, of medium height, dark skin, full proportions. Her hair is black, her lips have a swelling fullness, and her forehead is smooth and rounding. She is of the noble Roman house of Vacaresco, perhaps the most shameful of all noble houses on the continent. Her father is as incapable as he is degraded. He was sent in 1888 to Belgrade as Ambassador, but subsequently secured the embassy at Brussels and then that of Rome. In all three cities he was notorious as a patron of public women and was treated by the diplomatic corps with contempt. Mlle. Helene differs from the rest of her house in that she is intelligent and brilliant. She is essentially French in training and taste."

When it became known that the Crown Prince was enamored of Mlle. Vacaresco a storm arose in Roumania that threatened to sweep King Charles from his throne. The Queen, however, favored the lovers and encouraged the courtship.

The proposed match was finally broken off, much to the disgust of the Queen. It is said that after the betrothal of the Crown Prince to Princess Marie was announced Mlle. Vacaresco amused herself by mailing every week to the Princess one of the love letters written to her (Mlle. Vacaresco) by Prince Ferdinand. The Duke of Edinburg and King Charles interposed and by some means succeeded in stopping this annoyance to the Princess.

Keep up that rasping cough at the peril of breaking down your Lungs and Throat; rather let the afflicted immediately resort to Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which cures all Coughs and Colds, and ameliorates all Lung Complaints and Throat-ails.

HER MONEY MISSING.

MRS. EDWARD KEMEYS SHORT SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS.

She May Have Lost It Out of Her Pocket, but a Young Man Wearing a Plaid Overcoat Is Suspected of Being Richer than He Was Before the Cash Disappeared—Some Light Thrown on the Ostra Case—Mrs. Bertha Lavonde Injured by Falling Into a Cable Ditch.

Mrs. Edward Kemeys, the wife of one of the World's Fair sculptors, has learned that the suggestion of a pocket in a woman's ordinary macintosh is not a safe place to carry money in Chicago.

Accompanied by her husband, Mrs. Kemeys went to F. I. Bennett's office at No. 100 Washington street Saturday and made a payment of $500 on a house which the couple had recently purchased at No. 338 Sixty-third street. She had some $700 left and expected to leave for New Jersey the next day to get the house furnishings. After making the payment Mr. and Mrs. Kemeys went to Marshall Field's store and went down into the basement to get a doll exchanged. While standing in front of the counter she reached for her pocketbook and it was gone. Nothing has been heard of it since.

It seems that while Mr. and Mrs. Kemeys were examining the dolls a youthful individual with a plaid overcoat was standing next to Mrs. Kemeys, but no one noticed him except the girl behind the counter, and her recollection of his appearance is indefinite. At all events he was not standing there when the sculptor's wife missed her pocketbook, and the police have been unable to get any trace of him. The pocketbook was only half concealed and it is possible that it dropped from her pocket, but Detective Williams of the Central Station, who tried to get some trace of the missing money, thinks that the youth who was watching the purchase of the doll so intently picked Mrs. Kemeys' pocket. Mrs. Kemeys says she felt the purse in her pocket when she entered the store. There were five $100 bills and the remainder was in tens and twenties.

Another customer, who lost a pocketbook at the wholesale department of Marshall Field & Co. last Friday, had better luck. A stock boy found the pocketbook between two boxes of velvet, and at once gave it to Head Salesman Hill.

"Here is a pocketbook containing $1,700," Mr. Hill exclaimed, as he held it up to Assistant Bishoff. Mr. Hill took the find to the claims department.

Not long afterward the owner of pocketbook returned and was overjoyed that it had been found. She inquired after the boy who had found it, saying that she would return the next day and reward him. She has not yet returned.

COLOR TO THE FOUL PLAY THEORY.

John Ostra Last Seen at Midnight Dec. 20 on a Dangerous Chicago Street.

John Ostra's disappearance from the Leland Hotel the night of Dec. 20 is still a mystery, but more has been learned about him, and this lends color to the theory that he may have met with foul play. He came to Chicago from Hongkong, China. During his stay at the Leland he was shaved by Louis Levin in the barber shop. He told Levin that he had traveled extensively in China and Japan and was in the service of the British Government, though he declined to state the nature of his errand to Chicago. Levin noticed the night of the disappearance a small mole on Ostra's neck, which he accidentally cut in shaving him.

Ostra's tastes, it is said, were those of a man of the world accustomed to the finest wines, cigars, and luxuries and he always ordered the best in the house. On several occasions he appeared in the corridors in full dress and, ordering a carriage, drove away on mysterious journeys from which he returned after midnight. If he had acquaintances in the city they kept away from the hotel, as no one called for him during the time he was there, nor did he receive a single telegram or letter.

The evening of Dec. 20 he asked the clerk for $300 deposited to his credit in the safe. Buttoning up a cape overcoat and turning the collar up around his face he left the hotel by the Michigan avenue entrance, and the clerk noticed that he walked south along the Lake-Front. This was at 9 o'clock, and Mr. Ostra went to the Auditorium, where he called a cab and was driven, it is said by the cabby, to a house on Plymouth place, where the cabman was paid and dismissed. He was alone, and, entering the house cautiously he proceeded to a back parlor. A young girl named Viola, who lives at the house, says that she remembers the gentleman distinctly from the strange impression she received that he was some foreign detective. She noticed a small mole on his neck which had been bleeding and called his attention to the blood on his collar. He said his barber had accidentally cut the mole. He told the girl that he was stopping at the Leland and would be there for a week, after which he was going to Toronto and New York, thence to England. He said he had a mission here in the interests of the English Government, though would not tell the nature of the business. She was interested in the stories he told of travels in Japan and China, and in speaking of California he showed a handful of $20 gold pieces. At that time, the girl says, he was not intoxicated, though considerably flushed by wine he had been drinking. About midnight he left the house after promising the girl that he would return the next night. He started along Plymouth place, which is a dangerous locality at midnight for a stranger, and, so far as known, that is the last ever heard or seen of Ostra in this city.

After waiting until another week's board was due and not finding the missing guest, an examination was made of his personal effects and the baggage was removed to the porter's room. The amount of his bill did not exceed $20, and part of that had accumulated since his disappearance. His baggage was worth several times this amount, and comprised a dress suit, silk hat, two business suits, and two large sachels filled with fine linen and miscellaneous articles. A search failed to disclose any papers or letters to identify the man aside from a card from T. McKay, a prominent railroad manager of San Francisco.

Mr. Skiels of the Leland is at a loss to account for the strange disappearance of his guest, though the clerks believe that Mr. Ostra has either been taken seriously ill and is at one of the hospitals or is a victim of foul play.

Ostra was tall and of slender physique, standing erect with the carriage of a military man. His face was thin, eyes dark and piercing, and he wore a small brown mustache.

FELL INTO THE CABLE DITCH.

Mrs. Bertha Lavond Badly Injured Near State and Madison Streets.

Mrs. Bertha Lavond, aged 40 years, was badly hurt last evening about 6 o'clock near State and Madison streets.

It is supposed that she was trying to escape the cable cars in attempting to cross State street and fell into the open ditch of the cable line. Her daughter, about 10 years of age, who was with her, also fell into the ditch. The child was uninjured. Mrs. Lavond was taken into No. 70 Madison street, where Dr. Faber, who speaks German, conversed with her. She could not speak English.

Mrs. Lavond's nose is broken, her upper lip injured, and there is a bad cut of a semi-circular shape on the inside of her lower lip. Several stitches were sewed in it, and if the piece so nearly cut out is not too badly bruised, the attending physician said, she will soon recover.

The police at Battery D Station attended the wounded woman and she was taken to her residence, No. 112 Fullerton avenue.

William White, assistant to General Manager Stein of the Chicago City railway, was seen last evening and said he had received orders to see that proper medical attendance was furnished Mrs. Lavond in the name of his company.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVED.

William J. Lloyd's Billiard Hall Raided and Several Arrests Made.

Early yesterday morning officers from the Maxwell Street Station raided a cigar store and billiard hall kept by William J. Lloyd at No. 470 West Harrison street, and recovered nearly $3,000 worth of property that had been stolen from several stores and residences in the vicinity.

William J. Lloyd, charged with receiving stolen property, and Thomas Walsh, James Londrigan, James Conway, and Sherman McCoskey, who are charged with burglary, were arrested. Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning they were found engaged in a game of pool at Lloyd's.

The property was discovered in one of the rear rooms. Most of the goods were identified by persons who had been robbed.

When the four prisoners who are charged with having stolen the property were questioned by Capt. Biettner they readily admitted their guilt, and stated that it was Lloyd who told them to commit the burglaries and had afterwards bought the goods from them.

At the present time the police have got six different charges against the prisoners and in each case the property has been identified.

During the time the officers were searching Lloyd's house they came upon a bundle containing thirteen letters written by various young ladies in response to a "personal" which Lloyd had inserted in a number of papers, in which he stated that he was on the lookout for a wife.

At the time the raid was made seven other young men were arrested while playing pool in Lloyd's place. They were taken to the station and booked for disorderly conduct. Later in the day the case was called before Justice Eberhardt and continued until Saturday. They gave the names of Charles McQuade, James Duragan, Charles Crago, Alfred Gibson, and Arnold McDermott.

COLD CARS ON THE ALLEY "L" ROAD.

Ten Engineers Receive Notes Requiring Them to Lay Off.

The absence of a single little vent cock is what makes the people in the Alley "L" cars shiver and stamp their feet to keep the blood in circulation these days.

"You can't heat one of those cars," said one of the road engineers yesterday. "The officers won't allow a vent cock put in the pipes, and they fill with condensed steam and freeze up. The pipe from the engine to the rear end of the train is a single one and there is no return, the steam running up against a dead end. The officials say the public will have to stand it, as the noise and annoyance from hissing steam is much more to be dreaded and the subject of more criticism than cold or partially heated cars."

There was a good deal of excitement among the old engineers yesterday morning when they met down at Thirty-ninth street and compared notes. Ten of them, men who have been with the road almost since its organization, were the possessors of notices requiring them to lay off in order that new men might try their engines and see if they could operate trains. How long they are to be laid off they don't know and they can't find any one to tell them.

There is an interesting story about the new men. They were brought here, some twenty of them, about two weeks ago from the Brooklyn-Elevated road under a promise of receiving $4 per day. For the last ten days they have been riding up and down the road with the old engineers trying to learn the stops and to become acquainted with the brakes in use here, they having been used to vacuum steam brakes. For this they have been receiving $2.75 per day and they have learned since their arrival that the highest wages paid are $3.50 per day. Five of the men returned home Saturday night, two Sunday, and two Monday. The others put in yesterday running by stations and turning the dispatcher's gray matter green by mixing up the schedule.

PROFIT SHARING AT "THE HUB."

Henry C. Levi Announces His Plan and Distributes $5,500 Among Employes.

Thursday evening, Jan. 5, Henry C. Levi, proprietor of "The Hub," State and Jackson streets, called all his employés to the third floor at the closing hour. After giving his hearers some good advice from a business standpoint, Mr. Levi announced that after Jan. 1, 1893 all employés—from cash girls to heads of departments—would share in the profits of the business, the necessary conditions being good behavior and three years in the service of the house. Mr. Levi then said that though this was the first announcement of his plan he had made the resolution two years ago and that 140 of his employés were entitled to dividends. Checks amounting to $5,500 were then distributed among the lucky 140 and Mr. Levi was cheered.

Neat Amateur Publication.

The first number of a neat little publication entitled *White and Blue*, issued weekly in magazine form by the pupils of the Hyde Park High School, has come out. It is printed in blue ink on sized white paper, and is a strikingly handsome specimen of amateur journalism. The management of the paper is entirely in the hands of the school and its representatives. For the first three issues George H. Springer, Frank White, and a few associates have charge. The plan for editorial work is to have each class—senior, junior, sophomore, and freshman—select a representative and these four are to select a fifth person to act as managing editor. This editorial board is to have entire charge of the matter to be published. It is proposed to have an alumni department, and athletics will be given attention.

Arrested for Picking Pockets.

Detective McCarthy of the Palmer House arrested a man yesterday who gave the name of Frank Barton on the charge of picking pockets. Barton stood in a large crowd, whose attention was engrossed in the performances of two players in the billiard-room of the hotel. A guest of the house informed McCarthy that he had just missed a pair of gloves from his pockets. He pointed Barton out as the man who stood next to him. The detective made a search of Barton's clothes and found the missing gloves as well as two other pairs and an odd one. The man was taken to the Central Station, where Capt. Shea expressed the opinion that he was an old hand in the thieving line and that he had recently quit New York.

Organized a Physics Club.

A Physics club has been organized at the University of Chicago, consisting principally of students who have just completed the first course under Prof. Stratton. Following are the officers: President, Galen L. Tait; Vice-President, Miss Bessie Coolidge; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Knox; Representative to the University Union, Frederich O. Schnelle. The club was formed for the purpose of keeping up the work in physics, although the regular class-room work has been finished. Prof. Stratton will deliver lectures and several distinguished physicists have also consented to lecture.

Distributed $15,000 Among Charities.

At a meeting Monday of the Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association the proceeds of the charity ball, amounting to $15,000, was distributed among the following institutions: Michael Reese Hospital, Jewish Manual Training School, Labor Bureau, Home of the Friendless, United Hebrew Charities, Columbian Charity Hospital, Illinois School of Agriculture and Manual Training for Boys, Chicago Charity Hospital, St. Elizabeth Hospital, Visiting Nurses' Association, Policemen's Benevolent Association, Firemen's Benevolent Association, Alexian Brothers' Hospital, Chicago Hospital for Women and Children.

Had to Beach the Tug to Save It.

While trying to break its way through the ice in the Illinois Central slip yesterday the tug Dudley P. Hall of the Independent Tug line broke a plank in its bow and began to fill with water. Capt. Barry realized his danger and headed his boat at full speed for the nearest shoal spot in the river, alongside the fireboat at the foot of La Salle street. He succeeded in beaching the boat just as the water put out the fires under the boiler. A diver was sent down to put a patch over the hole and the tug was then pumped out and taken to the dry dock.

Passengers Had to Wait in the Cold.

The grip of a Wells street car became jammed in the curve at La Salle avenue and Illinois street at 6:30 last evening, and for half an hour all the North Side cars were blocked. Hundreds of people were forced to wait in the bitter cold until the blockade could be raised.

Items.

The will of Frances Victoria West was admitted to probate yesterday and letters testamentary granted to Edward West. The latter, together with Mary C. West, are the beneficiaries under the will, which disposes of $19,000 worth of property.

Lorado Taft has been engaged to give a series of lectures on "Art at the Columbian Exposition," commencing Thursday, Jan. 12, at the Union Park Church, in the University Extension series under the auspices of the West Side Department of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The voluntary assignment of James Drummond, a hardware dealer at No. 1977 North Clark street, in favor of Abram S. Nabie was filed in the County Court yesterday morning. The amounts of the assets and liabilities are not specified and the assignor's attorneys declined to discuss the matter at all.

Col. G. S. Brown of Tucson, Ari., who is here with his little daughter to have her take the Pasteur treatment for a bite from a mad dog, left the Grand Pacific yesterday and has removed his daughter to the residence of her sister, Mrs. E. W. Spaulding, on Washington boulevard, where she will receive the treatment in a few days.

Anakesis is a positive cure for piles.

FURNITURE MEN MEET

RETAIL DEALERS TO FORM A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

Chicago, as the Largest Manufacturing Center in America, Likely to Be Chosen as Permanent Headquarters—Delegates Present from the Leading Points of Distribution—Will Attend a Banquet at the Grand Pacific Tonight—Committees Appointed to Arrange Details.

The Auditorium Recital Hall was crowded yesterday morning with retail furniture dealers from all parts of the United States who met in convention to organize a national union. The delegates who arrived yesterday represented nearly every town in the country where furniture is sold to any extent.

The convention will be in session until tomorrow afternoon, by which time it is expected that a national organization with permanent headquarters will have been decided upon. It is expected that the headquarters will be located here, as Chicago is the largest furniture manufacturing center in America.

The Chicago retail dealers have made arrangements to entertain the visitors. The Reception committee, composed of Simon Fish, David Strauss, S. Howelstein, W. J. Moore, and Martin Emerich, have been engaged several days in completing the plans for the entertainment of the delegates. As soon as the visitors arrived they were conducted to the hotels assigned to them by the committee. At the Palmer House open headquarters will be maintained. Theater parties and a trip to the World's Fair grounds are among the amusements provided by the Entertainment committee. Tonight the visiting delegates are invited to attend a banquet to be given in their honor by the Chicago Furniture Manufacturers' Association at the Grand Pacific.

Those Present.

When the convention was called to order at noon the following dealers were present:

H. D. Frisbil, Cynthiana, Ky.; James E. Moore, W. Z. Johnson, Chicago; J. Newton Nind, Minneapolis; W. H. Wilson, Louisville, Ky.; B. H. Maxwell, Milwaukee; C. M. Lemaild, St. Paul; George Phelps, Oregon, Ill.; H. R. Burke, Rockford; John Cook, Hampton, Ia.; J. R. Williams, Seymour, Ind.; E. L. Danhard, Louisville, Ky.; A. A. Ekfelt, Chanton, Ia.; W. M. Howard, Grinnell, Ia.; H. L. Russell, Marshalltown, Ia.; H. Hasselman, Harvey, Ill.; John Pais, Harvey, Ill.; A. H. Wendt, Port Byron, Ill.; P. C. Heege, Independence, Ia.; Samuel Montgomery, Petersburg, Ill.; J. Baker, Greeley, Ia.; A. M. Nelson, E. W. Newcomb, A. Jackson Copp, William G. Reinhardt, Chicago; O. M. Mitchell, Edinburg, Ind.; M. T. Enwer, Verona, Pa.; Phillip Hager, Toledo, O.; A. K. Deyshed, Reading, Pa.; R. J. Long, Rock Island, Ill.; F. R. Denman, Saginaw, Mich.; Daniel Schieuter, Rock City, Ill.; John Ehmann, Cincinnati; Jesse Tarmen, Chicago; C. H. Coffenter, Somerset, Pa.; Henry Leiser, A. A. Brown, Cincinnati; August Martin, Defiance, Ia.; W. D. Kimball, Elgin, Ill.; Charles T. Theelin, Kenosha, Wis.; L. L. Clark, Minneapolis; J. F. Zang, Dallas, Tex.; L. A. Jennings, Newcastle, Ind.; George W. Perkins, W. H. Deakin, Marion, Ind.; David Schleuter, Rock City, Ill.; J. E. Lomas, Cleveland; O. A. Brown, Cedar Falls, Ia.; Samuel Davis, Ada; Howard Farnham, Gridley, Ill.; E. M. Brown, Cedar Falls, Ia.; M. Bartlett, Toledo, O.; C. S. Hopkins, Lake City, Ia.; W. T. Cook, Paris, Ill.; Charles W. Raw, Beloit; D. J. Clark, Seneca, Ill.; Leon Hartman, F. C. Willis, Chicago; T. M. Bacon, Champaign, Ill.; W. J. Wisdom, J. Patch, Chicago.

Mr. Emerich opened the meeting. He told the delegates that $150,000,000 worth of furniture was used annually in this country, all but 5 per cent of which was of home manufacture. In Chicago, he said, there were 260 factories, which had a capital of $8,000,000 and in which 22,000 people were employed. He also said that $25,000,000 worth of furniture was turned out annually by these factories, not including the $6,000,000 worth of parlor goods which was also manufactured.

On behalf of the city government Corporation Counsel Miller welcomed the delegates to Chicago.

By unanimous vote Mr. Emerich was made the Temporary Chairman of the convention. P. D. Francis was made Temporary Secretary. The following committees were appointed by the Chair:

Permanent Organization—Simon Fish, Illinois; L. A. Jennings, Indiana; J. F. Zang, Texas; L. L. Clark, Minnesota; James E. Euen, Pennsylvania.

Constitution and By-Laws—J. H. Symmon, New York; John Ehman, George H. Foster, Michigan; E. L. Denhard, Kentucky; L. Strauss, Missouri.

Rules and Business—James E. Moore, Illinois; Otto Schoenleber, Wisconsin; George Perkins, Colorado.

The convention was then addressed by L. A. Jennings of New York, James E. Moore of Chicago, and Otto Schoenleber of Milwaukee, after which adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock this morning, when subjects relating to the trade will be discussed.

SPORT IN HARPOONING TURTLE.

How the Work Is Done in the Gulf of Mexico.

The turtle is justly considered food for the gods. The way people usually capture the prize is to wait for Mrs. Turtle when she comes ashore to lay her eggs on the sand beach and to turn her on her back with a handspike. There is much more fun with much better sport in catching turtles by harpooning, a method followed among the keys and coral banks which fringe the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, says a writer in the New York *Tribune*. The harpoon consists of a short shaft made of iron, which fits loosely into a wooden pole about nine feet long. Around the shaft a line is fastened, which should be strong and about sixty fathoms long. The barb of the harpoon is about an inch long, having two notches. If longer than this it is liable to pierce deeper than the shell and perhaps kill the turtle, which the fisherman has no wish to do. The best sort of boat to use is a fifteen-foot skiff, with simply a "lug-sail," which can be dropped in a hurry. A crew of two is necessary, one to look after the sail and be handy with a pair of oars, while the other looks after the tiller. It is no use to go after turtles in a calm. They sleep in the shallow water which fringes the keys, and always sleep with one eye open, so that using an oar sends the animals off like a streak of light long before one is within striking distance. It is when the surface of the water is rippled by the breeze that one has a chance of making a catch, so that the fishing has generally to take place in the afternoon.

The harpooner stands in the bows with the line carefully rolled between his feet. He has to keep a sharp lookout, and as soon as he espies a turtle resting on the white sandy bottom, surrounded with sponges, he directs the helmsman by hand. As one gets above the creature down goes the harpoon, the striker holding fast to the handle, for the water is seldom more than five feet deep. If the strike is a successful one the pole comes away from the harpoon and is thrown into the boat. The sail must be lowered instantly, the oars taken out, and the boat headed in the direction the turtle has taken. As soon as this is done a strain is gradually put on the line and the turtle is soon towing the boat. This quickly puts the animal out of breath, and he has to come to the surface for air. In about half an hour, as a rule, he is alongside the boat considerably exhausted. He is not, however, in the boat yet, and it is now the duty of the man who has had charge of the tiller to jump overboard and turn the turtle over on his back. This is no easy task, and the man generally has two or three good duckings before he is successful. Not infrequently the animal makes a final dash for freedom, and the boat has to head for the new direction taken, and the steersman is left in the water. Even when the turtle is turned it is not easy to haul a 400-pound animal into the boat, which usually is half full of water before the captive is vainly flapping fins at the bottom of the boat.

Sometimes the turtles head for the deep water, and if so it generally takes from two to three hours to land them, as they will sink to the bottom and sulk there, coming up for breath only at long intervals. The most successful day's catch the writer ever had was three, but there was many a blank day, and many a harpoon with fathoms of line lost, owing to some mishap.

No Half-Way Measures.

It was proposed to celebrate the semi-centennial of the town's settlement, and a patriotic citizen rose to object. "Mr. Moderator," he said, "I am informed that a semi-centennial means a half-centennial. Now, sir, for one, I am opposed to half-way measures. Let us have a whole centennial or none at all." But notwithstanding his eloquent appeal the measure passed with but one dissenting vote. It does seem as though minorities have no rights the majority is bound to respect.—*Boston Transcript.*

Neuralgic headaches promptly cured by Bromo-Seltzer—10c a bottle.

ASSISTANCE RENDERED THE LAST YEAR.

Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Relief and Aid Society.

The thirty-fifth annual report of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society to the Common Council has just been issued. The officers for the new year are: President, T. W. Harvey; Treasurer, Ernest A. Hamill; Chairman of Executive committee, Henry W. King; Secretary, William H. Hubbard.

The report shows that the sum of $432,900 was appropriated to the various eleemosynary institutions of the city. During the year 3,860 families and 17,265 children were aided. To bestow this aid 9,960 appropriations were made at an expenditure of $33,800.78.

There were 18,625 applications for aid; of these 4,510 were disapproved, 9,960 were approved, and 4,155 were referred to other societies.

The society maintains a woodyard at No. 395 North Clark street to furnish a means of earning a meal or lodging by sawing wood, but only 1,011 men availed themselves of it during the year. The Treasurer's report shows a balance on hand of $10,123.46.

The First Complete Bible.

The first complete Bible printed in England was issued in 1535 without any publisher's name. It was the work of the celebrated Miles Coverdale, who incorporated, with revisions, Tyndale's books of the New Testament, as well as his Pentateuch and Book of Jonah. It was thus only partially original as far as Coverdale was concerned, the remaining portion being a translation of a translation. No perfect copy of this edition is known to be in existence. A copy sold a few years ago in London for a sum equal to $600 had the title, nineteen leaves, and the map missing. The Coverdale Bible is the one mentioned in these notes heretofore as the "Bug Bible" and the "Treacle Bible," on account of two curious passages found therein. The passage in Jeremiah which we now read as "Is there no balm in Gilead?" is made by Coverdale to read "Is there no more treacle at Gahalad?" The psalm which says "Thou shalt not be afraid of the terror by night" reads, "Thou shalt not nede to be afrayed for any bugs by night." The ninth psalm, in that portion which should say "Put them in fear, O Lord," Coverdale makes to say "Set a schoolmaster over them."—*St. Louis Republic.*

Receiver for the Assets of J. A. Kley.

Judge Horton yesterday appointed A. Ainsworth receiver of all the assets of John A. Kley, President of the Weir & Craig Manufacturing company. Kley lived in Englewood. He was recently sued for divorce by his wife, Margaret Kley.

Killed on Railways.

Eight hundred and sixty-three persons were killed and 7,418 injured on the railways in the United Kingdom during the nine months ending Sept. 30 last.

For the best photographs go to Stevens & Son Co., McVicker's Theater.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Jan Holecek, Theresia Kirbec	26—20
Charles Joncer, Emma Schmidt	26—18
Charles Rosenthal, Ray Epstein	26—18
Karil Wejrazka, Mary Kolar	22—18
Jakub Klos, Kateryna Kosta	23—18
James Maer, Sarah Meyer	31—24
Frans Stemitsch, Clara Scheffel	29—29
Jacob Serdman, Fannie Berner	30—23
Frank Shnichter, Felicia Adler	29—24
George A. Miller, Sarah A. Tobey	43—31
Septimus Darzee Wilson, Mary Friday	26—18
Adolph Kronberg, Rosie Applebom	26—20
John P. Sullivan, Annie Rowan	24—19
Herbert Compton, Esther Robinson	23—23
Frank Lusrecki, Mars Schofranska	26—18
Clarence Crafton, Mollie I. Hoover	27—30
Oscar Zesch, Rosie Challenor	28—25
Joseph Hunter, Kerstena Peterson	24—23
Ludwig Studzinsky, Annie Harvey	24—23
John Donney, Julia Wagner	22—20
Lee Borum, Lizzie Griffin	30—27
John Rossmann, Annie Behmke	23—20
Avery Aiken, Annie Heine	22—21
John Anderson, Laura Simpson	25—24
Frank Dahlgren, Augusta Wallin	25—22
Edmund Stone, Rachel Spencer	26—21
John Meade, Delia Carey	30—26
John Kersten, Anna Wagner	30—23
Louis Becker, Emma Voss	22—20
Abraham Cohen, Anna Johnson	25—24
Wojteck Kalnij, Josefa Kotva	29—21
James Murray, Mary McCarthey	27—24
Carl A. Uppman, Sophie Soderling	44—36
Patrick Andreasen, Anders Madsen	31—41
Hermann Adamann, Manna Greske	26—21
Thomas Stevenson, Maggie Henry	27—25
William Dunham, Edith Littlefield	22—21
John Kammerer, Amalie Driegel	30—19
Grant Eschenberg, Delia Chase	28—26
John Miller, Annie Weis	25—21
Michael O'Malley, Annie Gilespie	28—24
James Bach, Annie Christansen	25—19
Ludwig Vacon, Antonnia Ribova	30—22
John Murphy, Josephine Ford	25—22
Christian Nord, Christian Klasen	18—19
Joseph Peterslika, Emelia Zenst	30—22
Joseph Sindner, Nellie McCormack	28—24
George Sullivan, Helen Reirnheimer	23—20
Charles Widdves, Ida Bovvier	21—17
Preston Lewis, Clara Harm	30—25
Fred Hann, Sophie Willie	26—23
Edward Gauler, Jennie Stapleson	22—19
Edward T. Weber, Nellie Ryan	35—19
Edward F. Shanahan, Minnie Shaddock	24—21
Jacob Delle Santa, Antonietta Ginsti	24—26
Thomas Durkan, Mary Stenson	25—22
Dodge Alley, Meizetta Ido	24—18
Johanna Jonson, Louisa Suippold	25—19
Michael Lostus, Mary Ann Rowley	20—34
Michael T. Hogan, Nora Collins	21—21
George C. Huist, Mary A. Coxe	24—21
Lewis Kenny, Katherine McNulty	24—23
August Katowski, Franciska Grabowski	26—26
Peter S. Leich, Clara D. Carey	51—22
William H. Jenssen, Jennie A. Goodrich	31—35
Edward Thompson, Fannie M. Griswold	70—44
William Halfers, Maryha Charringhausen	28—21
Anton Schilowski, Michalina Pierkarska	22—21
Jacob Hermanek, Franticka Hejel	47—30
Warnzyn Walotka, Martha Kalusa	24—19
John T. Fisher, Anna Benash	28—22
Mathew Geyer, Emma Leipold	26—24
Jan Saucek, Annie Barta	21—19
Samuel E. Flood, Hosanna Veana	28—21

DEATHS.

CHRISTIE—Roseanna Christie, nee McQuesney. Funeral will take place Jan. 11, at 9 o'clock, to the Church of the Holy Name, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery, via. C. N. W. R. R.

ELLIOTT—At Oak Park, Ill., Jan. 10, of pneumonia, Frank P. Elliott, in his 59th year. Funeral Thursday, Jan. 12, at 1 p. m., at his late residence, 141 Oak Park-av. Boston and Springfield, Mass., papers please copy.

EWART—Margaret L. Ewart. Funeral service will be held this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock from late residence, 1123 Evanston-av., South Evanston. Interment at Rosehill.

EVANS—River Forest, Ill., Jan. 8, 3:20 a. m., Mrs. Eliza S. Evans, in the 86th year of her age. Louisville, Ky., papers please copy.

HOGAN—Marion Irene, beloved daughter of Joseph and Katherine, nee Dugan, aged 3 years 4 months and 3 days. Funeral Thursday, Jan. 12, from parents' residence, 694 West 22d-st., by carriages to Calvary.

MARONSEK—Jan. 7, at 1:30 p. m., at 811 West Twentieth-st., Chicago, Barbary Maronsek, aged 16 years. Sick nine months. Funeral was held on Bohemian Nat. Cemetery Monday, Jan. 9, at 10 a. m.

McKIBBEN—Jan. 9, at 454 Ogden-av., Jacob W. McKibben, aged 39 years 5 months and 19 days. Funeral services at the house Thursday at 11 o'clock a. m., thence by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

METTLER—Nancy A. Mettler (nee Furnas), wife of Lemuel Mettler, mother of I. H. Mettler and F. C. Williamson. Funeral Jan. 11, from late residence, Avondale, Covington, O., and Winchester, Ind., papers please copy.

McKIBBEN—Jan. 9, at his residence, 454 Ogden-av., Jacob W. McKibben, aged 39 years. Funeral Thursday, Jan. 12, at 11 a. m., by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

PORTER—At Riverside, Ill., Tuesday, Jan. 10, William Porter, aged 65 years and 11 months. Notice of funeral hereafter.

RYAN—At his parents' residence, 2969 Armour-av., Jan. 9, John Joseph, beloved son of John and Mary J. Ryan, aged 12 years and 9 months. Burial private. Madison, Wis., papers please copy.

STEWART—At Ravenswood, Ill., after a long illness, Margaret M. Stewart, wife of Charles A. Stewart, aged 52 years 9 months and 13 days. Funeral at the residence, 1285 Walcott-st., at 11 o'clock Thursday, Jan. 12. De Pere, Green Bay, Wis., Easton, Pa., and Indiana County, Pa., papers please copy.

SCHLESINGER—Agnes, beloved wife of Bernard Schlesinger, Monday night, aged 42 years. Funeral from her late residence, 3314 Vernon-av., Wednesday at 1:30 p. m., to Oakwoods Cemetery.

SMITH—The funeral of Charles Smith will take place at 12 o'clock Wednesday at Quinn Chapel, cor. 24th-st. and Wabash-av.

WOLF—Theodore, son of Solomon and Ray Wolf (nee Cohen), aged 1 year and 4 months. Funeral Jan. 11, 1893, 264 W. Congress-st.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ THE SECOND MEETING OF THE WORLD'S Fair Tournament company, adjourned from Dec. 29, will be held at the Sherman House Thursday, Jan. 12, 8 p. m. A full attendance is required, as at this meeting a permanent organization will be effected and the election of officers held.

☞ DR. F. B. HARGREAVES WILL LECTURE before the Woman's Physiological Society Jan. 12 at 3:30 p. m., at Hull House, s. w. corner Halsted and Polk-sts. Subject: "The Opium and Liquor Habits."

☞ THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Young Women's Christian Association will be held at 288 Michigan-av. Thursday, Jan. 12, at 10 o'clock a. m.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

SALESMAN—DRESS GOODS AND SILK. APPLY today, 4 to 6 p. m., H. GROSSMAN & CO., 158 State-st., or address L. Grossman & Co., South Bend, Ind.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
NEVER SO GOOD—LET ME TELL YOU.
EVANS and HOEY
IN THAT PLEASING PERENNIAL
A PARLOR MATCH.
GREAT MATINEE DAY THIS.
Next Sunday—HALLEN AND HART.

CRITERION THEATER.
Sedgwick-st., cor. Division.
Every evening this week. Saturday and Sunday matinees. OLE'S LUCK.

THE MYSTIC | Every Afternoon and Evening
Congress Street, at L Station. | LABYRINTH.
ADMISSION, 25c.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION.
CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION
(HAWTHORNE TRACK).
Fall Meeting, 1892
RACING EVERY DAY.
RAIN OR SHINE.
5 or More Races Each Day.
Book Made on Foreign Races
Special Race Trains via Ill. Central and C., B. & Q. Railroads to Grand Stand in 2[illegible] minutes.
Ill. Central Trains leave Depot foot of Randolph-st., at 8:30 a. m., 12:00 m., 12:55 p. m., 1:10 p. m., 1:20 p. m., and 2 p. m., stopping at Van Buren-st., Wabash-av., 23d-st., Halsted-st., and Ashland-av. Returning, trains leave the race track at 4:45 p. m., and immediately after the races.
C., B. & Q. Trains leave Union Depot at 12:15 (Book-makers'), 1:05 p. m., and 1:30 p. m., stopping at all intermediate points. Regular train leaving depot at 2:20 will transfer passengers for the track at Hawthorne Station. Returning, trains will leave race track at 12:50 p. m., 4:53 p. m., stopping at Blue Island-av., and immediately after the races. Return tickets (both roads), 25c.
RACING BEGINS AT 2 P. M.
ADMISSION, INCLUDING SEAT IN GRAND STAND, 75c

HOOLEY'S—Willard Season.
Special (Extra) Matinee Today at 2.
Evenings at 8:15—Matinee Saturday at 2.
MR. E. S. WILLARD,
THE PROFESSOR'S LOVE STORY. | LAST NIGHTS.
Repertoire for FOURTH AND LAST WEEK of Mr. Willard's Engagement:
Monday, Tuesday, Wed. Matinee and Wed. Night, "THE MIDDLEMAN."
Thursday, (only time)—"JOHN NEEDHAM'S DOUBLE."
Friday—"THE PROFESSOR'S LOVE STORY."
Saturday Matinee and Night—"JUDAH."
SEAT AND BOX SALE NOW OPEN.

INDIANA RACING ASSOCIATION.
Race Track at Roby.
106th-st. and Indiana Boulevard
5—RACES EACH DAY—5
STARTING AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.
BOOKS ON FOREIGN RACES.
50c { Admission, including Seat in Grand Stand. } 50c
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne R. R.—Special trains leave Union Depot, Canal and Adams-sts. ... { 11:45 a. m. 12:30 p. m. 1:00 p. m.
Returning—4:15 p. m., 4:30 p. m., 6 p. m.
Time—Thirty minutes each way.
FARE FOR ROUND TRIP—25 CENTS.
TICKETS SOLD ON TRAIN.

THE AUDITORIUM.
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 14, 1893,
—INDOOR BASEBALL—
Annual Championship Games of the Midwinter League.
ASHLANDS vs. CARLETONS, and IDLEWILDS vs. COUNTRYS.
Illinois Humane Society Beneficiary. Music by Second Regiment Band. Tickets, One Dollar each.
John G. Shortall, Pres't Illinois Humane Society.
R. U. Lansing, President Midwinter League.
George W. Hancock, Manager.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON, Manager.
ROARS OF LAUGHTER. | STUART ROBSON.
Matinee Today—Every Evening.
Buckstone's Comedy,
MARRIED LIFE
Sunday Night—Helen Barry in "The Duchess."

M'VICKER'S—LAST WEEK.
PAULINE HALL OPERA COMPANY | MATINEE TODAY. ERMINIE.
Tonight, Thursday, and Friday Nights, and Saturday Matinee,
McLellan and Kelley's Comic Opera, PURITANIA
Saturday Night, Jan. 14, Last Time of ERMINIE.
Monday, Jan. 16—MISS MARIE WAINWRIGHT in THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

SCHILLER THEATER.
Randolph, bet. Dearborn and Clark-sts.
Matinee Today at 2:15. Tonight at 8 p. m.
My Official Wife.
BY FRANK W. SANGER'S CO.
MINNIE SELIGMAN (CUTTING) AS HELENE
Next Week—A MODERN MATCH. Minnie Seligman as Violet Hunt.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN .... Manager
Matinee Today at 2. — EVERY NIGHT. | THE COMEDIAN, SOL SMITH RUSSELL In his Successful Comedy, A Poor Relation. Matinees Wed. and Sat.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
EVERY ONE PLEASED. — MATINEE TODAY. | ANNIE LEWIS And the Comedy-Drama, A Nutmeg Match See the Great Pile Driving Scene.
Sunday—JAMES T. POWERS, supported by Peter F. Daly and Company, in "A Mad Bargain."

HAVLIN'S—Telephone South 127.
Like Rome, all roads lead to the House of Success.
Denman Thompson's Beautiful Play, | The "Two Sisters." Under the management of the author.
Next Sunday—Vernona Jarbeau in the New Starlight.

CLARK STREET THEATER.
H. R. JACOBS .... Sole Manager.
25c. 25c. Matinees Sunday, Thursday, Saturday. 25c. 25c. | Week, commencing Sunday Matinee, KIDNAPPED
Next Sunday—"The Fire Patrol."

THE ALHAMBRA—Telephone S. 142.
H. R. JACOBS, Sole Manager.
ALL THIS WEEK, { THE STOWAWAY
Next Week—The Peerless CORINNE.

SAM T. JACK'S MADISON-ST. OPERA HOUSE
Between State and Dearborn. Tel. Main 2193.
Today at 2. Tonight at 8. | MAY HOWARD'S CO. | A Great Big Thumping Hit
If you don't admire a pretty girl— If you don't enjoy a hearty laugh— DON'T COME.
PRICES—Mat., 25c, 50c. Night, 25c, 50c, 75c.

HAVERLY'S CASINO—EDEN MUSEE.
Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.
HAVERLY'S MASTODON and HOME MINSTRELS. GREAT ATTRACTION THIS WEEK. NEW BILL.
Performances daily 2:30 and 8:15 p. m.

PARK THEATER—State-st., near Congress.
Burlesque, Variety, and Comedy. This week the Blood-Curdling Drama, THE BRUISED HEART, and a Great Variety Show, introducing only the best talent. 10 CTS.—ADMISSION—10 CTS.

REMEMBERS THE POOR

PETER SCHOENHOFEN BEQUEATHS $75,000 TO CHARITIES.

The Widow Is Left the $2,000,000 Estate Subject to the Bestowals Upon Charity, and Stocks and Bonds in the Testator's Brewing Companies, Which Are the Property of the Children—Letters Testamentary Issued to Carl Buhl and Joseph Theurer, Sons-in-Law.

Peter Schoenhofen, the brewer, leaves $75,000 to seventeeen charitable institutions of Chicago by his will filed yesterday in the Probate Court. The estate is valued at $2,000,000, of which $250,000 is in real estate. Letters testamentary were issued to Carl Buhl and Joseph Theurer, sons-in-law, who were nominated in the will as the executors. They were required to give a bond of $4,000,000, but, in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Schoenhofen, no sureties were required. The court also appointed H. Scharenberg, C. W. Smith, and R. J. Sharon appraisers. By the will the executors, by and with the consent of the widow, are given full power to handle the estate as they see fit. Mr. Schoenhofen resided at No. 2500 Prairie avenue and was President of the Peter Schoenhofen Brewing company of Illinois, as well as the Peter Schoenhofen Brewing company, limited, of England.

The widow is left the entire estate, subject to charitable bequests, except the stocks and bonds of the two companies named. Her estate, however, is for life and in the event of her death the children or their heirs shall share alike. Among the behests are the following:

German Old People's Home and the Alexian Brothers' Hospital get $10,000 each, in the latter case to be used for the hospital work at No. 539 North Market street; Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, $5,000; St. Luke's Free Hospital, $4,000; the Chicago Foundling Home, $3,000; United Hebrew Charities, $3,000, to be used for the benefit of hospital funds; the Old People's Home on the South Side, $3,000; and the Chicago Home for Incurables, $2,000; Epheta School for the Deaf, $3,000, provided at the time of his death that institution shall have been incorporated for the purpose of maintaining a school for the deaf and dumb; Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Association of Chicago, $2,000; American Educational Association, Chicago Home for the Friendless, and the Chicago Orphan Asylum, each $2,000; German Hospital of Chicago and the Guardian Angel Orphan Asylum of Rosehill, German Catholic Orphan Asylum, each $3,000; Little Sisters of the Poor, $3,000.

The executors are left $2,000 to be invested in interest-bearing securities and the income accruing each year to be paid to the President of the Kranken Unter Stuetzungs Verein der Augutelten der Pater Schoenhofen Brewing company to be expended for the purposes of the association, a benevolent order composed of the employés of the company. A next bequest of $3,000 to the executors in trust was made in the hope that it would form a nucleus for a new Bohemian hospital or orphan asylum for Cook County. If no such institution is organized within three years the bequest becomes void.

Lillie Schoenhofen, a daughter, is to receive £5,000 in English debenture bonds, £500 in preferred stock, and £5,740 of the common stock or equivalent in money. This handsome fortune she will possess at once, if 21 years of age. If over that she will receive the amount together with 6 per cent interest thereon from the time she became 21. The other children are not mentioned in the will because in his lifetime the testator gave them in brewing stock and bonds the same amount bequeathed to Lillie. The residue of the stock, which is considerable, is left to the widow and children in equal amounts with the provision that when anyone of them dies his or her share is to be distributed equally among the surviving members of the family.

The will was drawn by Lackner & Butz and witnessed by J. Nocken Jr., Charles Meyer, and O. Retz.

For Two Days in Jail.

Two days in jail at $2,500 a day is the essence of Charles Ansorge's damage suit against Isaac Hirschberg and Herman Jacobsohn, filed yesterday in the Superior Court. The trouble began in the summer of 1892, when Ansorge was the plaintiff in a certain replevin action, and in September the two men had him arrested on a warrant sworn out before Justice Severson charging him with perjury in estimating the amount involved in the replevin suit at $200. He was in jail twenty-four hours before he could secure sureties for his appearance, but when the time for the hearing came the case was nolle prossed and he was dismissed. In October, he declares, the two men had him once more arrested on a charge of perjury, sworn to before Justice Eberhardt, and he was again arrested and subjected to imprisonment for twenty-four hours while trying to find bondsmen. The case was heard on a change of venue by Justice Scully, who discharged Ansorge. For this showing he sues Hirschberg and Jacobsohn, his attorney, for $5,000 damages for the alleged false imprisonment and for the consequent injury to his good name and reputation.

Wilcox Gets His Freedom.

John F. Wilcox, the Jefferson Police Magistrate, under commission of Gov. Oglesby, got his freedom yesterday. Judge Clifford refused to confirm the writ of habeas corpus and entered an order quashing it and remanding Wilcox to the custody of the Sheriff, whereupon the Sheriff, after consultation with the Judge, released the Jefferson Justice. His sureties are said to be liable under the bond, and there seems to be no course left for Mr. Wilcox but to have the matter laid before the next grand jury by State's-Attorney Kern. If a true bill is found against Wilcox the forfeiture will stand, but if a "no bill" is returned the forfeiture will have to be set aside.

Will Go to the Jury Soon.

The Lake-Shore Drive improvement case is still on hearing in Judge Scales' court. For the last three or four days witnesses have been examined as to the benefits which the adjacent property will derive from the improvement of the lake-shore between Belmont avenue and Byron street. Those who object to the special assessment are making a hard fight, but the Lincoln Park Commissioners seem to have a good deal the best of the case so far. It is expected that the testimony will all be in today or tomorrow.

Court Notes.

C. E. More and Willard M. McEwen were admitted to practice in the United States Circuit and District Courts yesterday by Judge Grosscup.

Bailiffs Goss and Sheahan of Judge Windes' court, who were suspended Monday for their connection with the escape of Daniel H. McDaneld, the wealthy hide and wool merchant, after having been remanded to custody, were reinstated yesterday. Mr. McDaneld satisfied the judgment.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suit.

22,720—International Gas and Fuel Co. vs. John A. Mayer et al. Bill to enjoin infringement of patent for fluid fuel feeders. Offield, Towle & Linthicum, solrs.

Superior Court—New Suits.

145,041—Bill. Suppressed.
145,042—Alex. J. Destowdeur et al. vs. Louis Wittmeyer et al. Asst., $677.08. Adolph Archer, atty.
145,043—Wm. S. Jackson et al. vs. Henry Schneewind. Attch. $600. F. F. Reed, atty.
145,044—Paul Barrte vs. A. J. Schulz. Asst., $400. W. R. Harris, atty.
145,045—Asst. Suppressed.
145,046—S. L. Boyce vs. F. C. Delamater. Asst., $2,000. S. L. Boyce, atty.
145,047—Mary J. Wicker vs. J. H. Wicker. Bill for divorce. S. L. Boyce, solr.
145,048—Shepherd Brooks vs. J. H. Hill. Conf. judgt., $145. S. H. Wright, atty.
145,049—Chas. Wikline vs. Christine Wikline. Bill for divorce. Jos. McEnerny, solr.
145,050—Theodore Rust vs. O. P. White. Appeal.
145,051—Chgo. Carpet Co. vs. S. B. Fleming and wife. Attch., $405.82. Gartside & Leffingwell, attys.
145,052—Frederick Feldman vs. A. Graun. Appl.
145,053—F. W. Gammell vs. Ira M. Williams et al. Appeal.
145,054—A. D. Kennard vs. N. Simon & Co. Replvn., $425. Willits, Robbins & Case, attys.
145,055—Lamson Consolidated Store Service Co. vs. Wm. Lindeman. Conf. of judgt., $140. R. R. Crocker, atty.
145,056—Geo. M. Shorer vs. West Chicago St. R. R. Co. Case, $5,000. J. W. Cochran, atty.
145,057—Margaret O. Collins vs. John H. Collins. Bill for divorce. S. B. Foster, solr.
145,058—Herman Kirchhoff vs. Samuel Williams. Asst., $[illegible]. Jesse Cox, atty.
145,059—Chicago *Daily News* Co. vs. Marcus Scherman. Asst., $1,100. T. Dunham, atty.
145,060—Ida M. Woods vs. Michael Woods. Bill for divorce. K. M. Landis, solr.
145,061—George Tramel vs Amn. Casualty Ins. and Security Co. Garn., $337.15. Jas. B. Keogh, atty.
145,062—Frances A. Gibson vs. G. C. Whipple. Bill to remove cloud. Miller & Starr, solrs.
145,063—Charles T. Jacobs vs. Chas. Hochkirch et al. Bill for inj. A. Cate, solr.
145,064—Capias. Suppressed.
145,065—Michael F. Bowler vs. The Chgo. *Times*, Carter H. Harrison. Case, $20,000. O'Donnell & Coghlan, attys.
145,066—Mich. Cen. R. R. Co. vs. Macholite Plaster Board Co. Asst., $500. Winston & Meagher attys.
145,067—Etta D. Jersky vs. State Investment and Ins. Co. Asst., $700. Blunt & Blum, attys.
145,068—S. R. Howell vs. Ballbargen Interior Bldg. Co. Asst., $2,000. O. Peckham, atty.
145,069—J. W. Williams vs. Edward Jordan. Conf. judgt., $120.85. M. T. Culver, atty.
145,070—Patk. O'Malley vs. Ill. Steel Co. Case, $10,000. F. T. Murphy, atty.
145,071—Jos. Kohlhof vs. City of Chgo. Case, $10,000. F. J. Worley, atty.
145,072—J. E. Myers vs. A. B. Adair. Asst., $1,000. J. W. Byam, atty.
145,073—Hermann Kirchhoff vs. P. M. Hennessy et al. Asst., $1,200. Jesse Cox, atty.
145,074—Axel Chytraus vs. W. O. Hoffman. Asst., $500. Blanke & Chytraus, attys.
145,075—F. J. Parker vs. West Chicago St. R. R. Co. Case, $1,000. R. S. Curtis, atty. Settled.
145,076—Margaret G. Koch vs. North Chicago St. R. R. Co. Case, $1,000. Same atty. Settled.
145,077—Val. Blatz Brg. Co. vs. Chicago and Northern Pacific R. R. Co. Case $500. Rubens & Mott, attys.
145,078—Stephen Deschauer vs. C., B. and Q. R. R. Co. Case, $5,500. Same attys.
145,079—William R. Reid vs. Frederick A. Hill. Appeal.
145,080—Louis Berkowsky vs. Charles Levy et al. Debt, $3,000. Winston & Meagher, attys.
145,081—Bill. Suppressed.
Withheld cases—145,010—Jos. Stern vs. D. L. Wheeler et al. Garn., $5,345. Moses, Pam & Kennedy, attys.
145,022—Forsythe, Hyde & Co. vs. Robt. Neill et al. Creditor's bill. $532.72. Aldrich, Payne & Defrees, solrs.
145,036—Chas. Ansorge vs. Isaac D. Hirschberg and Herman Jacobsohn. Case. $5,000. J. G. Grossberg, atty.
145,038—F. B. Meek vs. Chgo. Suburban Hotel Co. Asst., $6,000. Gartside & Leffingwell, attys.
145,039—Newton D. Little vs. Same. Same action. Same amount. Same attys.
145,040—Jacob Derron vs. John Hummis. Appeal.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

111,217—Anna M. Daniels vs. Charles B. Daniels. Bill for divorce. J. E. Rogers, solr.
111,218—Asst. Suppressed.
111,219—Alice M. Babcock vs. Joseph W. Prince et al. Bill to forec. trust deed, $5,400. Wm. A. Montgomery, solr.
111,220—M. Mejewski vs. A. Bernell. Appeal.
111,221—First National Bank of Los Angeles vs. Alfred F. Sproesser. Asst., $500. Otis & Graves, attys.
111,222—Attch. Suppressed.
111,223—Charles H. Stackwater vs. Ferdinand Siegel et al. Bill for inj. Dent & Whitman, solrs.
111,224—The Normal Park Loan Assn. vs. Mrs. Pearl Taylor. Bill to forc. trust deed, $1,300. F. F. Douglass, solr.
111,225—The Normal Park Loan Assn. vs. Albert L. Kain. Same, $3,800. Same solr.
111,226—Repln. Suppressed.
111,227—John Rossen et al. vs. D. A. Solov et al. Appeal.
111,228—David D. Rutherford vs. Lilly M. McColby et al. Conf. judgt., $1,076.15.
111,229—August Erickson vs. Carl Johnson. Bill for acct. and relief. T. Bennett, solr.
111,230—Evelyn G. Bain vs. John Bain. Bill for divorce. Sherman & Burtt, solrs.
111,231—John H. Wallace Hardwood Lumber Co. vs. I. Goldberg. Asst., $300. J. M. Young, atty.
111,232—T. C. Doudy vs. T. H. Henchling. Appeal.
111,233—National Safe and Lock Co. vs. J. C. Bloodgood. Same.
111,234—M. E. Baldwin vs. George V. Kelsey et al. Bill for mch. lien. $30,000.
111,235—P. H. Williams et al. vs. J. J. Corcoran. Asst., $3,000. Hemck & Allen, attys.
111,236—Albert H. Drew vs. The *Mail* et al. Case, $10,000. Sears & Arnd, attys.
111,237—The Madison Hall Co. vs. Sylvester N. Howard. Appeal.
111,238—J. G. Ogden et al. vs. Michael McInerny et al. Bill for mech's lien, $721.78. F. T. Murphy, solr.
111,239—Debt. Suppressed.
111,240—The U. S. Brg. Co. vs. Fr. Florian. Conf. judgt., $160.96. Winston & Meagher, attys.
111,241—Same vs. Geo. Reynolds. Same. $849.07. Same attys.
111,242—Effie Yara, by C. W. Beck, vs. L. S. and M. S. R. R. Co. Case, $2,000. J. W. Cochran, atty.
111,243—John F. Alles et al. vs. Elijah C. Harpole et al. Asst., $300. W. A. Shaw, atty.
111,176—Wm. M. Weaver vs. Oscar R. Rogers et al. Bill to cancel contract and for inj. Barker & Church, solrs.
111,179—Mary Anna Tadneszewska vs. Michael Domngofski. Bill for inj. A. W. Pulver, solr.
111,182—Ella M. Zuigsen vs. Raphael R. Zuigsen. Bill for divorce. C. S. Johnson, solr.
111,183—Guernsey P. Waring vs. The Distilling and Cattle-Feeding Co. et al. Bill for inj. F. L. Crawford, solr.
111,210—Jacob Rosenberg et al. vs. Anna A. Norris et al. Bill to forc. mortgage, $20,000. Julius Rosenthal, solr.
111,211—Aaron Felsenthal vs. Harry Hermann. Asst., $800. Moses, Pam & Kennedy, atty.
111,215—Hannah Shannon vs. Commercial Loan and Bldg. Assn. et al. Bill to cancel deed and for inj. O. E. Leinen, solr.

County Court—New Suits.

10,422—James Drummond to Abram C. Nable. Vol. asgt.
10,423—People vs. Julius Schlicting et al. Petn. for support.
10,424—People vs. Morris Williams. Same.
10,425—People vs. Walter A. Tilley. Same.
10,426—People vs. William Crawford. Same.

Judgments.

JUDGE SUGG—Brewer vs. Mooney; on ver., $1,400 and sat.
JUDGE GOGGIN—10,172—W. S. B. Co. vs. Ferguson; deflt., $265.11.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—7,927—Knickerbocker vs. Britton: deflt., $433.32.
JUDGE BAKER—3,656—Simon vs. Zack; on ver., $55.

United States Circuit Court.

JUDGE GROSSCUP—998—Sawyer Shoe Co. vs N. W. Shoe Co; judg., by agree., $7,091.52—458—E. D. Comings vs. Walter Cooper; judg., by agree., $250—852—Leuvestz vs. Chicago City Ry. Co. et al.; on ver., $1,200.
JUDGE GROSSCUP—United States District Court—Admiralty—232—Carlos Libert vs. General Marine Ins. Co. libel. disd. libit. csts.

Decrees.

JUDGE EWING—2,053—Gates vs. Hubbs; dec.
JUDGE STEIN—3,694—Richardson vs. Richardson; dec.—3,298—Welge vs. Welge; dec.—3,700—Stoes vs. Davis; dec. sale—3,900—Weston vs. Unknown Heirs; dec.—3,796—Smith vs. Smith; dec.
JUDGE COLLINS—4,368—Hedenberg vs. Paxton; dec. apptg. comrs.—3,420—Belfield vs. Seely; dec. sale.—98,094—Hodges vs. Hodges; dec. sale—4,135—Carter vs. Carter; dec. div.—2,409—Pospichala vs. Pospichala; same.—108,715—Murray vs. Murray; same.
JUDGE HORTON—4,532—Wolf vs. Gibbs; dec.—763—Badenoch vs. Hull; dec.—805—Same vs. Yardley; dec.

Calls for Today.

JUDGE GRESHAM—No court.
JUDGE GROSSCUP—Nos. 57, 61, 66, 69, 76, 77, and 78. No. 31 on trial.
JUDGE EWING—Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5. No. 1 on hg.
JUDGE STEIN—Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 20.
JUDGE KETTELLE—Nos. 2,989, 2,822, 3,001, 3,003, 3,004, 3,071, and 2,631. No. 3,074 on hg.
JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Nos. 3,122, 3,199, 7,829, 2,852, and 3,301.
JUDGE GOGGIN—Nos. 2,866, 3,213, 3,214, 3,232, 4,182, 3,234, 3,237, 3,239. No. 3,146 on hg.
JUDGE SUGG—Nos. 10,163, 5,099, 5,106, 5,126, and 5,155.
JUDGE TULEY—No court.
JUDGE COLLINS—No call. No. 1,914 on hg.
JUDGE HORTON—Nos. 16 to 20 inc. from reg. cals.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Nos. 1,126, 1,336, 804, 2,227. No. 2,110 on hg.
JUDGE BAKER—First call of fifty cases, calendar Nos. 401 to 450 inclusive. 2nd call, Nos. 1 to 50.
JUDGE WINDES—No first call. Trial call Nos. 111,153, 79,724, 82,451, 1,508, 6,805, 106,928. No. 2,041 on hearing.
JUDGE ADAMS—No court.
JUDGE TUTHILL—City condemnation case.
JUDGE SCALES—Nos. 13,719, city specials 13,379 and 13,337. No. 9,314 on hearing.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.
JUDGE BRENTANO—Branch 1 Criminal Court—Nos. 102 and 127.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—Branch 3—No. 256 set for hearing.
JUDGE DUNNE—Branch 2—No. 178 on hearing.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court of the United States today transacted the following business:

1,125—Phineas Pam-To-Poe, et al., appellants, vs. The United States.

1,133—The Pottawatomie Indians, etc., appellants, vs. The United States. Argument continued by Mr. Assistant Attorney-General Parker for the appellee, by George S. Boutwell for the appellants in No. 1,133, and concluded by Mr. John B. Shipman for the appellants in No. 1,125.

1,073—The United States, appellant, vs. The California and Oregon Land Company, and

1,159—The United States, appellant, vs. The Dalles Military Road Company et al.

Argument commenced by Mr. Assistant Attorney-General Parker for the United States and continued by Mr. A. B. Browne for the California and Oregon Land company.

The day call for Wednesday, Jan. 11, will be as follows: Nos. 1,073, 1,159, 1,162, 617, 1,206, 1,207, 825, 1,202, and 1,247.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court today cases submitted were:

Grap, admr., vs. Chicago and Northwestern Ry. Co.
Welch et al. vs. Hodge, comr.
Ruddeman vs. Taylor.
Lynch vs Cravey.
Marble vs. Burlingame.
Call for Wednesday: 227, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40.

FOR VESSEL-OWNERS TO CONSIDER.

Important Questions to Be Decided at the Lake Carriers' Convention.

The Chicago delegation to the annual meeting of the Lake Carriers' convention at Detroit tomorrow will leave tonight. It is generally conceded that M. A. Bradley of Cleveland will retire from the Presidency and will be succeeded by Harvey H. Brown, the millionaire vessel-owner and iron magnate of the same city. The remaining officers doubtless will be unchanged. A general boycott of coal-shippers will be proposed for next season and stands an excellent chance for adoption. All last year there was great irritation over the way boats were loaded with coal at Buffalo, Cleveland, and other shipping points. Unless steamers were given their fuel by concerns connected with the coal-shipping companies they often found it difficult to get cargoes at all. When the demand for boats was strong late in the season they were frequently held for days waiting for their cargoes because the owners would not agree to buy fuel of the shippers. Endless annoyance resulted. The plan of conducting its own shipping offices at Chicago, Escanaba, Milwaukee, and other upper lake ports where the Seamen's Union is the strongest, adopted by the association upon its organization last summer, has proved highly satisfactory. It is likely that additional shipping offices will be established next spring, and the war with the Seamen's Union waged vigorously. The New York office for recruiting sailors for lake service will be continued also.

While fully sustaining the movement for the twenty-foot channel between Chicago and Duluth and Buffalo, the agitation for deep waterways between Lake Erie and the Atlantic will receive a chilly reception. It is stated that the Committee on Legislation will not even mention the subject in its report. The association will be asked to coöperate with underwriters in the publication of the Inland Lloyds vessel register and the inspection and classification of all lake craft for the purposes of insurance. There will be a warm time over this project. The proposed Inland Lloyds system will cost some $12,000 per year. The association will be asked to pay a part of that amount, the remainder being divided between underwriters and shipbuilders.

The association is certain to take emphatic action sustaining Col. William Ludlow in his contest with the Lighthouse Board, which followed that officer's peremptory suspension from duty last summer. A general meeting of lake underwriters will be held at the same time the lake carriers are in session.

PRAISES BOSTON'S MILK INSPECTION.

Prof. Stuart Says It Furnished Him Many Pointers for Chicago's System.

Prof. E. B. Stuart, City Inspector of Milk, returned yesterday from looking into the system of milk inspection in force in Boston.

"I made the trip," said he, "at my own expense. It was taken for the purpose of establishing Chicago's milk inspection service on a good foundation. At the head of Boston's milk inspection I found a thoroughly well qualified man in the person of Charles Harrington. Aiding Prof. Harrington are three inspectors and three chemists. This force—three men less than the number employed by Chicago—is kept busy all the time. The number of samples of milk analyzed in a year averages nearly 17,000. The department is maintained at a cost of $12,000 a year, and I am informed that this money came practically from the general fund of the city and not from licenses, as is the case in Chicago.

"For thirty-three years the Boston department has been in successful operation. That the system has been copied so widely by other large cities seems to prove conclusively—in view of the fact that it has been thoroughly investigated before being copied—that it is one of unexampled merit.

"The conditions of Boston's milk supply are practically the same as in Chicago. A vast difference exists, however, as to the amount of milk consumed. In Boston 54,000 gallons are used daily, while in Chicago the consumption is 125,000 or more. Boston's supply reaches consumers through less than 700 dealers, while in Chicago there are about 5,000 dealers. It is this latter fact that will show the vast work devolving upon the Chicago department of milk inspection. But the inspection already begun here will doubtless result in cutting down the number of dealers. That there are many unscrupulous dealers here was plainly shown by the article that appeared in THE TRIBUNE some time ago on the subject of Chicago's milk supply.

"Boston's standard of milk is 87 per cent water, 13 per cent milk solids, and 9¾ per cent solids, exclusive of fat. Chicago's standard is 12 per cent total solids, 3 per cent of which must be fat. The Chicago standard will not be changed, but it will be enforced. The milkmen in Boston regard the department as of great use to them, enabling them to sell milk of good quality at fair prices. I was informed that in case a man undertakes to do a skim-milk business the dealers join with the department in putting him out of the business.

"In the matter of details I gained a number of new ideas that will be of value in this city. Where Boston's inspection looks into less than 17,000 samples a year Chicago's must analyze 60,000. When it is considered that we have only three more men than Boston the amount of labor to be done over that of the Boston department is something tremendous. It is impossible to say how much money the Chicago department will have to work with, since its revenue comes from a license of $10 apiece per dealer. The number is liable to change.

"It speaks wonders for the Boston system that out of 15,690 inspections only 175 samples were found below the standard. Of these 175 'off' samples fifteen were colored, and in six chemicals were found to have been used. A dealer found handling milk that is bad is fined heavily."

Prof Stuart's assistant, Prof. Gehrmann, will visit New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore for the purpose of examining the system of milk inspection in those cities.

INSURANCE NEWS.

Many of the local underwriters express dissatisfaction at the committee of experts appointed to examine the automatic fire alarm systems. This committee, it is said, is not selected in accordance with the resolution passed by the Underwriters' Association. By this Charles E. Bliven, manager of the American of Philadelphia, was to be one of the committee, and the Chairman was to select the remaining two. Vice-President Hopkins, who as presiding officer in the absence of President Ayars, makes the appointments, has chosen Messrs. Summers, Carroll, and Chandler. These, it is claimed, are all more or less friendly to the Western Electric company, which is one of the companies whose fire alarm system is to be tested by the committee. Manager Bliven, when asked about the matter yesterday, replied that he had never been asked to serve on the committee.

As the result of the many conflicting rumors and, it seems, the uncertainty of the principals themselves, a good deal of doubt exists among the members of the underwriters' association as to who are candidates for the office of President and Vice-President for the coming year. It is understood that there are two tickets. One is headed by James Ayars, the association's President. But who heads the other ticket seems involved in some doubt. It is claimed by several prominent underwriters that Vice-President C. R. Hopkins and H. Darlington are respectively the other candidates for President and Vice-President.

George Belding, special agent of the Rockford and formerly Superintendent of the United Fire Reinsurance company, has been appointed assistant manager of the Delaware and Reliance Insurance companies in this city. D. F. Devon, who has just been appointed general manager of the Delaware and Reliance for their Western department, yesterday made this announcement. Mr. Devon has begun business, but will open his office formally Feb. 1. His territory comprises nine States, and is bounded by Pennsylvania on the east, Tennessee on the south, and the Mississippi on the west.

There is to be no postponement of the marine underwriters' meeting at Detroit next Thursday. This conclusion was reached yesterday as the result of a conference of the marine insurance men of this city. It is thought that the underwriters' meeting will last several days, and that though co-incident with the vesselmen's meeting there will be ample opportunity afforded for mutual conference and agreement.

The annual meeting of directors of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance company took place at Leroy, O., yesterday. Officers for the coming year will be elected, and it is probable some decision as regards the future of the company will be reached. It is understood efforts are being made by Cleveland capitalists to form a stock company there with $300,000 capital to assume the name and reinsure the business of the Ohio Farmers'.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced of late in securing sufficient insurance on pork at the Stock-Yards packing-houses. The limit of the Chicago agencies was reached some time ago. Last week a $100,000 line was written in New York, and yesterday $75,000 more was sent there. The cause of this pressure is the extreme high price of pork. The price yesterday reached $19.47 per brl, the highest it has been for years.

The insurance patrol's report of yesterday gave a list of the insurance carried by the United States Brewing company, formerly Bartholamae & Roesing. All the companies carried heavy lines ranging from that of the London and Lancashire, $90,000, to that of the Guardian, $18,000. The total was $1,213,000. The loss is a small one.

The committee of underwriters appointed to investigate and adjust the Donohue & Henneberry loss for the fire insurance companies yesterday named Messrs. Solomon and Van Voorhis as adjusters. The damage for which the fire companies are liable is said not to exceed $5,000.

The loss to the World's Fair Hotel, which burned at Harvey, Ill., Monday, is said to be total.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The troubles of the Minneapolis Underwriters' Union have been greatly aggravated by the recent edict of the Chicago Commission in making this city non-excepted. Besides this, the edict contained a clause prohibiting union agents from handling non-union lines of insurance unless they agreed to accept only the union rate, 15 per cent, from the non-union companies. This clause, it is claimed by some of the Minneapolis agents, is an unwarranted interference and they say the commission is overstepping its rightful bounds when it attempts to enforce such a rule. The Minneapolis agents handling union and non-union lines declare that if the commission attempts to enforce the rule they will give up their union companies. The agreement from the Chicago commission has been received and is being signed only by the union agents.

Experts with Whip and Tongue.

They had been telling stock-whip stories till the tee in the old oil keg was run out, and the smoke in the hut was thick enough to be sawn. Toothey Hoskins remembered a fellow on the Diamantina who could cut down a cow with his whip, skin her, and carve up the carcass. Spotted Boyd had cut his way through two miles of thick scrub with a new whip, and offered his "solemn oath" in corroboration, says the Sydney *Bulletin*.

A white-headed youth, newly arrived, had a relative who could take a stock whip in either hand and write the Lord's Prayer on the bark of a white gum with the left hand weapon while playing a jig with the other on a tin dish at five paces. Harry Clarke thought that pretty "considerable," but he had met a fellow in Boure who could pull corks with every stroke of his whip and wind up a Waterbury watch by flicking at it from a reaching distance.

Presently the new arrival with the clean-sweep shave and cross-bred eyes ventured to remark. He was an inconsistent man who had excited grave suspicion by saying grace at tea and then disarmed suspicion by fooling a bottle of rum big enough to go twice around.

"Yes," he said, "in knockin' round I've met fellers that could give yeh a hair cut and shave with a whip, nearly; but ain't many of 'em can make their abilities pay. I've on'y struck one cove who gathered a pile hadlin' a stock whip."

"What could he do with it?"

"Pick pockets."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JAN. 10.—[SPECIAL.]—Licenses incorporating new companies were issued today by the Secretary of State as follows:

Crown Watch and Jewelry company, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; for wholesaling and retailing diamonds, watches, jewelry, clothing, and bicycles; incorporators, Asa G. Adams, William S. Adams, and Charles R. Heath.

The Coulterville Co-operative Creamery company at Coulterville; capital stock, $3,500; to carry on a general creamery business; incorporators, Moore Patton, Theodore White, Alexander Fullerton, James Ervin, and Warren Hammill.

The Chicago Labeling Machine company, at Chicago; capital stock, $250,000; for the manufacture of machinery; incorporators, A. S. Lakey Jr., William J. Garvey, and S. P. Douthar.

The Waukesha Apartment company, at Chicago; capital stock, $200,000; to equip and conduct an apartment and manufacturing business; incorporators, Mathew P. Gilbert, Hugh J. Hodge, G. R. Jones, and Josiah Cratty.

The American Lead and Zinc company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; for mining lead, silicate, zinc, and other ores; incorporators, August Marquardt, Andrew M. Lundeen, and Erich G. Patterson.

W. A. Searles Co., at Peoria; capital stock, $20,000; for the manufacture of furniture; incorporators, W. A. Searles, Owen B. West, and Chauncey R. Horr.

Effingham Planing-Mill, at Effingham; capital stock, $20,000; to deal in lumber and building materials; incorporators, Edwin Austin, H. B. Austin, and Calvin Austin.

The Mattoon Gas company, at Mattoon; capital stock $50,000; to build and operate gas-works; incorporators, Henry C. Rew, Alfred H. Gross, and John C. King.

Western Reserve Building and Loan Association, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000,000; incorporators, William Johnson, Edward S. Curtis, J. C. Moore, Edward P. Langworthy, and Charles Fisk.

The World's Fair Temperance Encampment Association, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; to conduct an encampment; incorporators, R. A. Burnett, J. L. Whitlock, and John W. Hart.

The Van Sicklen Printing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; to do a general printing and publishing business; incorporators, George N. Morgan, Norton H. Van Sicklen, and William F. Hall.

The Frazier Cycle company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; for the manufacture of bicycles; incorporators, Edward T. Frazier, George S. Quebb, Walter S. Frazier Jr., and Lincoln B. Frazier.

The Campbell Automatic Feeder company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; for the manufacture of novelties; incorporators, Lawrence Campbell, Mark C. Farr, and L. B. Farr.

The Auxiliary Keeley League No. 80, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; to assist deserving persons in paying for treatment when they are unable to pay for themselves; incorporators, Charles L. Mahoney, Edward C. Schwartz, James P. Henry, and Harry Eisenheis.

The Clover Social and Literary club, at Chicago; without capital stock; for social, musical, and literary purposes; incorporators, Otto Zesland, Joseph Drucker, and Nathan Ducas.

Blank-Book Forwarders' and Finishers' Union of Chicago; without capital stock; to control wages and the hours of labor; incorporators, Herman E. Kittell, J. E. Burns, C. J. Duggan, Joseph L. Allen, T. J. Crowley, W. M. Reed, and Samuel Chalifour.

The Union Liquor company at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; for wholesaling and retailing liquor; incorporators, J. S. Sheridan, Frank Butler, and William J. Butler.

The Epworth Children's Home, at Chicago; without capital stock; to care for destitute children; incorporators, J. A. Burnhaus, George W. Barnett, William A. Burch, J. T. Berry, Charles Murray, C. E. Peiper, and Adelaide Abbott.

Riverside Country club at Riverside, Cook County; without capital stock; physical recreation; incorporators, E. P. Rippley, John T. Snodgrass, Daniel E. Richardson, Albert Siekel, William J. Campbell, John J. Hughes, F. Hillyer, C. L. Cross, and William H. Harnum.

The Sovereign Grand Commandery of the Knights of Ozar at Chicago; without capital stock; for fraternal, social, spiritual, intellectual, charitable, and benevolent purposes; incorporators, George Kernehan, Harris T. Shafer, A. E. Tacer, William A. Ball, and E. E. Barnett.

Certificates were filed to record the following corporate changes: Increasing the capital stock of the Columbian Visitors' Association at Chicago from $50,000 to $100,000. Also increasing the number of directors of the New Process Welding and Spinning company at Chicago from three to five. Also increasing the capital stock of the Highland Milling company at Highland to $48,000.

The Secretary of State today issued a license to incorporate the Englewood and Chicago Electric Street railway company at Chicago with a capital stock of $1,000,000. It is proposed to build a railway upon, over, along, and across all of the streets of the City of Chicago to the boundary line between the States of Indiana and Illinois, and to such other places in Cook County as the company may determine. The incorporators are James P. Mallette, Devitt D. Chidester, George C. Lazear, William H. Comstock, and F. W. Pringle, all of Chicago.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPERTY for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1893:

Central Park-blvd., 7 ft e of Albany-av., s f, 50x150 ft, Jan. 7 (J. F. Brandimore to J. H. Brandimore)	$3,000
Owasco-st., 50 ft e of W. 42d-st., s f, 25x124 ft, Nov. 18, 1892 (J. G. Graff to W. T. Sharp)	1,000
Washington-st., 26 ft e of Maryland-av., n f, 50x175 ft, Jan. 4 (C. N. Dutton to A. G. Dutton)	3,500
Whipple-st., 213 ft n of Jackson, e f, 24x125 ft, Jan. 9 (R. Fuller to J. H. Norton)	3,200
Walnut-st., bet Albany and Kedzie-avs., s f, 40 137 ft, Aug. 20, 1892 (G. R. and S. D. Parker to E. P. Bunyan)	5,000
W. 22d-st., 100 ft e of Hoyne-av., s f, 25x126 ft, Jan. 9 (F. H. Larber to C. Bejach)	3,000
Ashland-av., 63 ft s of Van Buren-st., e f, 21x150 ft, Jan. 6 (John A. King to Herman Benze)	46,000
Lot on alley rear of and s of Avon-pl., 171 ft e of Hoyne-av., 30x25, imp, Jan. 7 (M. O'Brien to Metropolitan West Side Elevated R. R. Co.)	1,841
Milwaukee-av., opposite Bloomingdale, s w f, 66x100 ft, Dec. 28, 1892 (M. Field to O. N. Hardekopf)	5,000
Union-st., 108 ft n of Layton, e f, 75x125 ft, Jan. 9 (E. W. Cullen to J. J. Mooney)	7,200
Loomis-st., 280 ft s of 47th, w f, 24x124 6-10 ft, Jan. 9 (C. Steallain to C. Lambrecht)	2,000
Southport-av., 49 ft s of Wolfram-st., e f, 25x125 ft, Jan. 6 (N. Fel to J. and H. Steeb)	1,600
Clarkson-st., 239 ft s of Armitage-av., e f, 25x125 ft, Dec. 22, 1892 (A. Formby to M. Andreason)	1,500
Fullerton-av., n e cor W. 48th-st., s f, 250x147 ft, Jan. 3 (H. Keller to L. and E. S. Svenson)	4,000
Atlantic-st., 175 ft n of 50th, w f, 25x124 ft, Dec. 10, 1892 (R. Kleekamp to J. H. Ellermann)	4,000
Wilmot-av., 313 ft s e of Armitage, s w f, 60x100 ft, and other property, Jan. 3 (S. Blain to E. D. Norton)	13,000
23d-st., 175 ft w of Wentworth-av., n f, 25x125 ft, Jan. 9 (J. S. Oehmen to H. and A. Heischer)	5,500
W. Erie-st., 24 ft e of Robey, s f, 24x121½ ft, March 28, 1892 (B. Ball to C. E. Freedlund)	2,800
W. Superior-st., 48 ft w of Ashland-av., s f, 24x120½ ft, Sept. 13, '92 (H. Winkelman to F. Leonhard)	1,700
W. Randolph-st., 100 ft w of Sheldon, n f, 30x131 ft, Jan. 9 (G. E. Murdock to M. Marron)	6,000
N. Market-st., 391½ ft s of North-av., e f, 75x102 ft, imp, Dec. 29, '92 (M. Umbdenstock to the Globe Lithographing and Printing company)	17,000
N. W. cor. Palatine-st. and Homan-av., 149x125 ft, e f, Oct. 20, '92 (D. Maroney to M. White)	9,000
Ashland-av., 98½ ft n of North, e f, 50x120 ft (P. Daleiden to E. Hegstrom)	1,200
Belle Plaine-av., 87½ ft w of Wood-st., s f, 37½x125 ft, March 17, 1892 (H. M. Hubbard to C. E. Jones)	1,050
Tracey-av., 54½ ft w of Desplaines-st., n f, 26x125 ft, with 25x125 ft, e f, on Jefferson 364 ft s of Tracey-av., Dec. 16, 1892 (T. J. Smith to P. A. Cunningham)	1,000
Harvard-st., n e cor 72d, w f, 50x127¼ ft, Dec. 24, 1892 (A. S. Knox to A. J. Erhart)	4,250
Bishop-st., 81⅜ ft s of 68th, w f, 50x124 ft (J. H. Ellerman to R. H. Kleekamp)	1,000
Lyman-st., 245 ft n of Sulzer, e f, 50x177 ft, Nov. 3, 1892 (R. A. Deshong to J. Whiteway)	1,750
Lawndale-av., n e cor 29th-st., w f, 49x125 ft, Dec. 28, 1892 (J. N. Palm to J. F. Kinsella)	1,500
S. W. cor. Winthrop and Hollywood-avs., e f, 99x150 ft, Dec. 1, '92 (G. W. Powell to E. B. Springer)	7,500
The same property as the above, Dec. 2, '92 (E. B. Springer to the Casino at Edgewater)	7,500
Edbrooke-pl., 124 ft w of Western-av., s f, 26x110½ ft, Dec. 1, '92 (A. F. N. Cornelius to P. E. Eilers)	1,650
The same property as the above, Dec. 20, '92 (P. E. Eilers to I. Cornelius)	2,400
113th-st., 326½ ft w of State, s f, 50x126 ft, Dec. 19, 1892 (F. P. Rouse to W. B. Main et al.)	1,000
S e cor Jackson-st. and Stanley-terrace, n f, 20x100 ft, Nov. 17, 1892 (F. M. Chapman et al. to J. C. Douglas)	9,000
Ellis-av., 307½ ft s e of Douglas, 47x136 ft, n e f, Dec. 27, 1892 (J. F. Rumsey to W. B. O'Sands et al.)	10,000
Michigan-av., 183 8-10 ft n of 108th-st., w f, 33x133 ft, Jan. 2 (G. Johnson to D. R. Estell)	2,700
Turner-av., 125 ft s of W. 12th-st., e f, 61x35¾ ft, Jan. 6 (J. Altpeter to W. F. Altpeter)	1,000
W. 15th-st., 141 ft w of Washtenaw-av., n f, 50x124 ft, Nov. 17, 1892 (M. F. White to D. Maroney)	12,000
Calumet-av., 331½ ft s of 33d-st., w f, 22x125 ft, Jan. 7 (S. M. Eisenstaedt to J. Schill)	8,500
S. e. corner Hamilton and Olive-avs., n f, 56x108 ft, Jan. 6 (W. J. Richardson to L. Mai)	1,250
Nikerman-st., 18 ft n of Goshen, e f, 37x50 ft, Jan. 9 (E. R. Gougar to C. H. Thomas)	3,000
Orchard-st., s e cor Kemper-pl., w f, 30x125 ft, Dec. 30, 1892 (O. L. Braley to M. A. McLaren)	12,000
Van Buren-st., 90 ft e of Center, n f, 25x100 ft, Dec. 28, 1892 (A. G. Wessling to C. M. Roser)	12,000
Lawrence-av., n e cor Leavitt-st., und ¼ int in 10 acres (W. Goelz to B. Johnson et al.)	5,000
Sherman-st., 33 ft s of 78th, w f, 33x125 ft, Dec. 27, 1892 (G. W. Merchant to J. C. Knoebel)	6,300
Turner-av., s w cor W. 16th-st., e f, 50x125 ft, Dec. 31, 1892 (A. A. Whiting to J. H. Howard)	2,500
Wentworth-av., 250 ft n of 72d-st., e f, 48 8-10 x121 6-10 ft, Jan. 9 (S. J. Payne to A. Bliss)	20,000
79th-st., 119 ft w of Dickey, s f, 24x96 ft, Jan. 4 (J. C. Newman to H. L. Leeland)	10,000
88th-st., s w cor Langley-av., n f, 49x125 ft, Nov. 24, '92 (W. Wrightman to S. and L. Stewart)	1,845
Parkway, 50 6-10 ft n of 99th-st., e f, 144x126 ft, Jan. 3 (J. B. Wilson to G. Martin)	1,500
Wallace-st., bet 68th and 69th, w f, 25x180 ft, Oct. 13, '92 (W. A. Gibbons to A. B. Cody)	2,100
Wallace-st., 175 ft s of 65th, w f, 35x176 ft, Nov. 17, '92 (A. M. Miek to same)	5,500
Wallace-st., 370 ft n of 67th, w f, 30x165 ft, Nov. 18, 1892 (F. W. Parker to same)	9,500
Honore-st., 300 ft n of 66th, e f, 30x176 ft, Nov. 2 (H. H. Isbell to same)	5,000
Wallace-st., 96 ft s of 68th, w f, 25x180 ft, Feb. 28, 1890 (H. S. Loomis to L. Maurer)	7,000
The same property as the above, improved, Nov. 11, 1892 (L. Maurer to Chicago & Western Indiana R. R. Co.)	9,000
Wallace-st., 48 ft n of 68th, w f, 27x50 ft, Dec. 2, 1892 (P. Werneburg to same)	3,000
Wallace-st., 173¾ ft n of 68th, w f, 50x52 ft, Dec. 2, 1892 (F. W. Werneburg to same)	3,000
Wallace-st., bet 68th and 69th, w f, 25x180 ft, Dec. 30, 1892 (C. Wilson to same)	5,250
Wallace-st., bet 68th and 69th, w f, 25x180 ft, Dec. 28, 1892 (S. E. Hurst to same)	6,250
Wallace-st., bet 66th and 67th, w f, 30x40 ft, Dec. 20, 1892 (M. C. Somarindyck to same)	1,210
Niagara-st., 250 ft w of Fort Wayne-av., s f, 300x125½ ft, Nov. 22, 1892 (F. Johnson to same)	12,000
Dwight-st., s e cor Murray, n f, 475x123¾ ft with 9 other lots in same subdivision, Dec. 31, 1892 (G. W. Boyes to T. L. Jeffers)	7,500
N. Halsted-st., s w cor Garfield-av., e f, 25x125 ft, Jan. 9, imp (Ida M. Cardy to William J. Voltmer Jr.)	16,000
Coles-av., 137 ft n w of South Shore-st., s w f, 50x200 ft, Dec. 1, 1892 (F. R. Grimes to A. Woller)	7,000
Morris-st., 152½ ft w of Bissell, s f, 24x124½ ft, June 5, 1892 (E. A. Thomas to D. M. Brown)	1,200
Hyman-av., 75 ft n of Kinzie-st., e f, 25x125 ft, Jan. 10 (M. Lawrence to M. M. Naylor)	1,000
Meadow-lane, 654 ft n of Ridge-road, e f, 50x162 ft (H. J. Kemper to M. Richter)	1,350
Kinzie-st., 201 6-10 ft w of W. 44th, n f, 25x100 ft, Nov. 22, 1892 (E. E. Sinberth to M. J. McGinnis)	1,800
OUTSIDE SALE.	
78 acres in w ½ s w ¼ Town of Thornton, Dec. 31, 1892 (James R. and E. B. Cochran to Ernest E. Crepin et al)	150,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS FOR BUILDINGS to cost $1,000 or more were issued yesterday:

Framers N. Brewer, 2-story frame flats, 7413 Brooks-av.	$2,500

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Paul Cornell, 3-story frame hotel, 75th and South Chicago-av.	30,000
C. A. Bogart, two 1-story frame houses, 6146 Woodlawn-av	2,400
W. S. Button, two 3-story and basement brick flats, 6034-36 Edgerton-av	10,000
Harrison Brothers, 2-story frame, 90 77th-st.	3,300
Mrs. S. Samuelson, 3-story and basement brick flats, 270 Webster-av	7,000
A. G. Brooks, 3-story and basement brick flats, 534 S. Oakley-st.	10,000

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places:

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—	
2614	C. E. Kreyssler.
Cor. 31st	J. H. Hogey.
Cor. 35th	C. E. Marshall.
Cor. Oakwood	F. W. Hurlburt.
4134	I. W. Blood.
HALSTED STREET—	
2603	A. J. Kettering.
STATE STREET—	
Cor. Harrison	Mrs. A. Reichel.
2200	Golden Key Drug Store.
Cor. 31st	W. K. Forsyth.
3160	H. J. Holthoefer.
Cor. 39th	B. Niggemeyer Co.
Cor. 44th	W. F. Gray.
4700	Jno. I. Bell.
Cor. 59th	C. E. Reiss.
INDIANA AVENUE—	
Cor. 31st	E. Von Hermann.
Cor. 35th	T. H. McInnerny.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—	
123	J. & R. Simms.
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—	
Cor. Wentworth	R. P. Braun.
WABASH AVENUE—	
Cor. 12th	A. V. Lane.
Cor. 16th	O. F. Fischer.
Cor. 18th	J. Kelley & Co.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—	
210	C. G. Muehlman.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—	
460	L. W. Schwab.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—	
Cor. Lake	O. F. Schmidt.
405	C. H. Truesdell.
Cor. Evans	C. S. Terrill & Co.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—	
108	F. G. Secord.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—	
Cor. Madison	J. & W. E. Holland.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—	
Cor. Jefferson	O. F. Schmidt & Co.
DEARBORN STREET—	
Cor. 35th	I. W. Blood.
WENTWORTH AVENUE—	
4642	J. A. Kaerwer.
WALLACE STREET—	
Cor. 32nd	R. H. Wheeler.
WATER STREET—	
288	F. E. Webner.

WEST DIVISION.

WESTERN AVENUE—	
Cor. Adams	Adams Street Pharmacy.
CHICAGO AVENUE—	
567	Henry Schmitt.
INDIANA STREET—	
Cor. Ashland	F. Eiterman.
ASHLAND AVENUE—	
587	J. S. Scott.
5022	G. F. Sorrow.
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—	
171	L. Woltersdorf.
Cor. Laflin	Kaplensky Pharmacy.
LAKE STREET—	
Cor. Paulina	R. T. Sills.
771	L. J. Fleck.
1014	W. W. Thumsen.
2081	M. H. Watson.
MADISON STREET—	
204	H. F. Baur.
278	Dell & Co.
384	Passaic Pharmacy.
572	F. E. Thayer.
785	J. W. Crain.
826	K. McLennon.
1001	C. D. Stone.
1049	MacDonald Pharmacy.
Cor. Sacramento	E. E. Foster.
Cor. Homan	L. P. Kotz.
1971	M. H. Watson.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—	
232	Ford's Pharmacy.
465	Henry Schroeder.
875	R. W. R. Meinung.
1218	Moyen Bros.
FULLERTON AVENUE—	
245	Brewerton Pharmacy.
OGDEN AVENUE—	
149	Frank Grammer.
298	W. A. Brabrook.
475	F. J. Knowles.
TWELFTH STREET—	
422	T. R. Behrens.
VAN BUREN STREET—	
Cor. Center	J. M. Scott & Co.
Cor. Laflin	W. T. Mason.
Cor. Robey	C. E. Button.
Cor. Francisco	F. H. Kellett.
WALLACE STREET—	
Cor. 37th	A. J. Mueller.
HALSTED STREET—	
Cor. 19th	F. J. Hondle & Co.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—	
80	R. H. Hanks.
HALSTED STREET—	
Cor. Wellington	A. G. Lunning.
NORTH AVENUE—	
Cor. Cleveland	A. M. Reis.
CLARK STREET—	
Cor. Ohio	H. J. Bate.
Cor. Chestnut	White Bros.
Cor. Division	E. Webber.
Cor. Goethe	R. E. Rhode.
Cor. North avenue	Henry Goetz.
Cor. Center	C. B. Olds.
Cor. Webster	Frank Schrage.
Cor. Frederick	C. L. Feldkamp.
Cor. Diversey	C. L. Feldkamp.
Cor. Halsted	Baker & Mason.
RUSH STREET—	
Cor. Ohio	C. A. Storer & Co.
WELLS STREET—	
Cor. Oak	H. Ohlendorf.
Cor. Eugenie	Dinet & Delfosse.
ASHLAND AVENUE—	
Cor. Addison	R. L. Brown.
Cor. Graceland	E. J. Fischer.
STATE STREET—	
292	M. K. Dorsey
LINCOLN AVENUE—	
224	Henry Schaller.
1152	Perlan & Brown.
Cor. (N. E.) Fullerton	L. F. Barlow.

SUBURBAN.

HINSDALE	H. G. Prouty & Co.
BROOKLINE PARK	E. T. Head, P. M.
ENGLEWOOD 66th and Wentworth	H. J. Houghton.
69th and Stewart avenue	E. G. Binz & Co.
RAVENSWOOD	A. E. Bierstedt.
EVANSTON	Elich Pharmacy.

LOST AND FOUND.

LIBERAL REWARD FOR ST. BERNARD dog lost on Mich.-av., Sunday; white body and brown face. GELDER, 1716 State-st.

LOST—WHILE AT MASONIC CHARITY BALL at Auditorium, or returning to Calumet-av. and 22d-st., a diamond heart-shaped pendant; liberal reward will be paid for its return to 2119 Calumet-av.

LOST—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, A DIAMOND stud top without the spiral; weight 2½ karats; claws platinum lined; liberal reward to finder. A. L. HOSMER & CO., Jewelers, 22d and Wabash-av.

LOST—IN THE SCHILLER THEATER, THURSday afternoon, Jan. 5, 1893, a gold mother-of-pearl opera glass. Finder will be rewarded if returned to 3132 Prairie-av.

LOST—SUNDAY, 8TH, ON RUSH-ST., NEAR CORner of Ontario, a prayer book with black cover; reward paid for its return to 41 Bellevue-place.

LOST—POCKETBOOK, WITH 6 NOTES IN IT; return to owner; $5 reward. PAUL HENDIARD, 86 Custom-House-place, City.

LOST—A DIAMOND SCARF PIN (REPRESENTing a fly); a very liberal reward to finder. J. C. ILSE, Room 50 City Hall.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M.D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—STANDARD DETECTIVE AGENCY 44 N. Clark-st. Detective work in all its branches.

PERSONAL—DR. GRAHAM, LADIES' SPECIAL physician. Room 4, 183 South Clark-st. 9-7.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STRICTLY TEMPERate and thoroughly reliable man of 24, as collector or bill clerk; is also an experienced bookkeeper; best city references, and bond given if required; moderate salary to start. Address O 110, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 20 YEARS of age, would like position as assistant bookkeeper; three years' experience; No. 1 city references; can keep s. e. books. Address M 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR MANAGER in a book or stationery store; young man, 26, experienced, with good references. Address M 129, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper, bill clerk, or general office work. Can furnish best references and come well recommended. Address M 166, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF 30 AS bookkeeper and cashier or as general assistant; 5 years' experience. A1 reference as to ability and character. Address M 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, COMpetent bookkeeper; several years' experience. First-class references. Address M 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT PHARMAcist; German; aged 27; 13 years' practical references. Box 19, Fenton's Hotel, 162 E. Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT BOOKkeeper; have handled cash; can furnish bond. Have best Chicago reference. M 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN; UNDERstands bookkeeping, shipping, billing, etc. Highest city references. Address M 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR assistant by a man of experience; energetic, good habits, and city reference. Address M 130, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ADVANCED LAW student; 5 years' active city collecting and leasing. Address M 177, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — OFFICE WORK BY young man; well educated and understands bookkeeping. Address M 131, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 20 years of age in office or in hotel. Address M 150, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING CLERK by experienced man; reference. M 114, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SOLICITOR—GENTLEMAN, ACTIVE, OF INTELligence and good address, to solicit for a leading Eastern house in Chicago and nearby territory; good pay and permanency for competent person; previous experience not essential; apply in person. H. C. LOGAN, Room 72, 245 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—SIDE LINE BY TRAVELer visiting all leading cities; give full particulars. Address M 119, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED — EXPERIENCED DEsigner in wholesale clothing house wishes to change; can furnish best of references. Address M 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — GENERAL FOREMAN; to take charge; large experience in engine-building and general machinery; best of city reference. Address T 112, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN ANY GOOD first-class place; 15 years in French kitchen. Address CARROLL, 1829 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIREMAN OR ENgineer; good references; highest experiences. Address B N 163, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE NURSE; 15 YEARS, experience. 249 Seminary-av.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—PRIVATE FAMILY, BY colored butler, capable of filling any situation; not afraid of work; best ref. from last place; reason for leaving employer can be seen. Address 100 Washington-st., Suite 1012, care of Mr. Charles S. Weaver.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG FRENCH COUple in private family; husband good butler, wife good dressmaker, seamstress; best New York references. Y. D., 1429½ Wabash-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY young Englishman; thoroughly understands the care of fine rigs and horses; also steam and hot-air furnaces; honest and sober; last employer can be seen if necessary; leaving because the family are going away. Address M 135, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED — MARRIED COUPLE without children, as coachman, or greenhouse or vegetable gardener; wife will take general housework; references. Address M 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, MIDDLE-aged German as coachman, janitor, or watchman; city or country. Address M 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER SINGLE coachman of 45; willing and a good driver; city references. Address M 146, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, married; no encumbrance; honest; best of references. Address M 138, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRIVER AND COACHman; willing and useful. D N 122, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SIX YEARS' EXPErienced gentleman stenographer, typewriter, and correspondent; salary $15. Address M 106, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED stenographer; owns machine. M 174, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MANAGER, OFFICE man, bookkeeper, correspondent, or assistant credit man by capable, energetic young man of 35; wholesale house or large corporation preferred; will accept such vacancies only with houses of first-class standing and thus be willing to demonstrate my ability; best of references. Address C H 134, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 8 years' experience in the collateral loan business. Good judge of valuables; first-class salesman. Best of reference from leading business houses. Address M 107, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH A LARGE GRAIN receiving firm by a thoroughly capable, energetic sample salesman; own membership; first rate correspondent; consignments influenced; reliable Chicago B. of T. references. Address C S 125, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A CAPABLE, WELL EDUcated d.-e. bookkeeper, stenographer, and typewriter at present employed desires a change; six years' experience; city reference; salary $16. Address M 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ADVERTISING MANager on class or trade paper by a business manager who has proven his ability; only first-class paper considered and would expect good salary. Address M 110, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGrapher speaking and writing English, French, and German; willing to do general office work; moderate salary. Address M 133, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PRIVATE FAMILY, COLored man; best references, willing to work for very small wages for winter. Address M 160, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR OR OFfice man; good references; experienced. Address D N 164, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AT bottling on whisky, wine or beer; have had six years' experience. Address M 134, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—MAN AND WIFE AS JANitor in building or club-house; very industrious Best of references. Address D H 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (GERman-American) as porter or janitor. Address M 142, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WATCHMAN OR JANItor; experienced; good ref. D N 36, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE BY YOUNG lady who is a first-class penman and mathematician. Best references. Address 3250 Rhodes-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS OFfice assistant; good writer. M 111, Tribune.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO REFINED SWEDish girls, with the best of references, worked in good families, as second girls. Call at 98 Ogden-av., Room 5.

SITUATION WANTED—A FRENCH AND GERman cook would like to do cooking by the day; also washing, ironing, or sewing. 2829 Vernon-av., 1st floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BY 2 COMPETENT German girls, one as cook and laundress, other as second girl; city references. Call at 3107 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AN AMERICAN WIDOW is willing to make herself useful for a home in a nice family. References. Address M 132, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—A NEAT GIRL OF 20, as house servant, and her mother a first-class cook. Address M 137, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — FRENCH SUPERIOR nurse wants place to one or two little children. 353 North Market-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY COOK AND LAUNdress; also second girl; separate. Call 220 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl to do cooking in a first-class private family. Call 199 25th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEWORK or second work. 1728 Indiana-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG FRENCH SEAMstress dressmaker would like a few engagements by day or week; best New York references. Y. D., 1429½ Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR DRESSMAKING BY the day. Address M. J. P., 2335 Indiana-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY a lady of many years experience; thoroughly competent to superintend domestic arrangement of first-class hotel or any large place. Address M 123, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER—A lady well educated, intelligent, very rapid accurate note-taker, expert Remington and caligraph operator, seeks a permanent and responsible position as correspondent; experience extending over several years with legal, railway, lumber, and large mercantile firms; could assist with books if needful; salary $20; first-class city and other references. Address C S 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED AND competent stenographer and Remington operator. References given. Address R 137, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN stenographer and Remington operator; experienced; best of city references. M 56, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, well educated stenographer; reference. Address M 154, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COMPETENT young lady stenographer, well educated American. Address M 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED young lady stenographer and typewriter; salary $8. Address M 112, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER OR copyist; Remington; salary $6. MISS LIZZIE McCARTY, Room 6, 582 Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT STEnographer; Remington operator; salary $15. Address M 172, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER, caligraph operator; small salary. M 173, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY (GERman) wishes employment for a few hours daily as companion to elderly lady or to teach children in German. Address M 121, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY TO DO writing any part of the day or evening at home or at office of employer; moderate salary. Address M 113, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REFINED YOUNG lady; 2 years' experience; best city references as to ability and character; fair salary to begin. Address C S 124, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—FIRST-CLASS—FOR LEDGER work; one having had experience in wholesale grocery or other mercantile house preferred; must be rapid and accurate; first-class references required. Address M 168, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—SALESMEN, TRAVELING AND city, various staple lines; useful men. Apply to CAMPBELL, DOWD & CO., licensed. 108 Washington.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG MAN—LIVING SOUTH of 50th-st.; give experience; also state salary expected. Address M 143, Tribune office.

CAPABLE MAN WITH $200 FOR LIGHT OFFICE work. 76 E. Madison-st.

CLERK—ENTRY CLERK FOR WHOLESALE clothing house; moderate salary to begin with. Address M 169, Tribune office.

MAN—YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 18, GOOD WRITER, wholesale. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

YOUNG MAN—AS SHIPPING CLERK FOR BOTtling business; must be a bookkeeper and in possession of best references. Address M 145, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—16 TO 20, OFFICE WORK. R. 609, 100 Washington-st.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

MAN—WELL ACQUAINTED IN THE CITY WHO thoroughly understands lithography to solicit orders. Address M 164, Tribune office.

MAN—GOOD MAN, $8 A DAY, TO CANVASS FOR World's Fair stereoscopic souvenir. 639 Rookery.

MEN—TO TRAVEL. $50 TO $100 PER MONTH. STONE & WELLINGTON, Madison, Wis.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING—ONE WHO IS ACquainted with the furniture manufacturers of Wisconsin, Illinois, and Michigan. Address with references M 96, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—CLOAK SALESMAN WITH AN ESTablished trade; good position for the right man. Address, giving references, etc., M 50, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—WHO CAN SELL FINE GOODS TO his own trade. O. G. ELSON, Tailor, 188 Dearborn-st.

SALESMAN—AN EXPERIENCED CROCKERY salesman, with references, for Nebraska. FUNKE & OGDEN, Lincoln, Neb.

SALESMAN—ON ROAD; EXPENSES AND COMmission; good appearance. R. 609, 100 Washington.

SALESMEN—CITY SALESMEN FOR A GREAT specialty. Address M 175, Tribune office.

Trades.

BODY CAR BUILDERS. APPLY MANAGER Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

CABINET-MAKERS. APPLY MANAGER PULLman Car-Works, Pullman, Ill.

FOREMAN—EXPERIENCED AND ENERGETIC—In a large bindery in Chicago. Address M 163, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

JAPANNER—A FIRST-CLASS PLAIN AND OR mental japanner who can take charge of japan room in a tinware factory. Apply at 57 and Erie-st.

LOCKSMITH. APPLY MANAGER PULLM Car-Works, Pullman, Ill.

RULER—FOR WOOD ENGRAVERS. W. HAWTI & CO., 216 Clark-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

MAN—RELIABLE, USED TO CARE OF and cow and care for steam heater. 149, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN ACQUA with office work; also man to operate good chances to right parties. Call 1431 Temple, 11 a. m. today.

STENOGRAPHERS—YOUNG MAN; $12; lady, expert; $15. 504 Tacoma Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER — REMINGTON OPERA young man; R. R. position. 185 Dearborn

STENOGRAPHER — REMINGTON; EXPE enced; $15. A. B. NYMAN, 269 Dearborn

STENOGRAPHERS—YOUNG MEN; $12 AND R. 609, 100 Washing

Miscellaneous.

GENTLEMAN OF INTELLIGENCE AND address to fill position on road; liberal right man. Address M 167, Tribune office.

INFORMATION FREE; POSITIONS SE CAMPBELL, DOWD & CO., R. 11, 323 Dearb

MAN—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD SOCIAL financial standing to sell our 8 and 9 per farm mortgages on commission. National North Dakota, Fargo, N. D.

MAN—TO INTERVIEW PHYSICIANS IN interest of a pharmaceutical concern; ing; physician or medical student preferred dress M 63, Tribune office.

MAN—A RESPECTABLE, INTELLIGENT ish young man of from 16 to 20 years references. Apply 223 26th-st., office of United Charities, this week between 1 and 3 p. m.

MAN—A FIRST-CLASS MAN ON write ups; office work exclusively; petent and experienced man only need dress M 136, Tribune office.

MAN—AN INTELLIGENT MAN TO TRA and lecture; one with some knowledge cine required; physician preferred. M 57, Tribune

MAN—EXPERIENCED, TO SOLICIT AD tisements for an established monthly trade journal. Address M 53, Tribune office.

MANAGER—THOROUGHLY CAPABLE dry manager; none but those who are ed with the Chicago trade and whose refere gilt-edge need answer. Address M 128, Tribune

MANAGER—A1, FOR CAFE; CITY EXPERIE R. 609, 100 Washington

MEN AND WOMEN—ADDRESSES OF getic men and women for permanent give exclusive territory; we guarantee good $30 a week; we furnish office, furniture, team, and newspaper advertising; our monopoly; it will save 25 per cent of the everybody; it sells at sight; no experience sary. Full particulars by mail; lithograph lets, etc., free upon receipt of postage. KOAL-SPAR CO., Department No. 45, Boston

MAN—ACTIVE OUTSIDE MAN. BUSINES lege work; liberal inducement to right Address H B 44, Tribune office.

NATIONAL BANK WANTS BRIGHT man about 17 to begin as messenger; about 20 with some experience; good writer and correct at figures. Address M 171, Tribune

NEWSPAPER TRAVELER—MUST HAVE ual experience in canvassing for subscr on the road. References as to ability and character which will bear close investigation quired. Address C S 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—LADY ASSISTANT; MUST accurate in figures, used to Hammond Protestant, over 22 years old, strong Address M 17, Tribune office.

LADY BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER WANTED (first-class) in railroad ticket office. One had experience preferred. References Address M 176, Tribune office.

OFFICE LADY—YOUNG; GOOD PENMAN; start. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

Domestics.

COOK AND SECOND GIRL—COMPETENT ish, in suburban town. Address M 97, Tribune office.

COOK — COMPETENT, WITH REFERENCES. Call Tuesday and Wednesday morning Prairie-av.

COOK—EXPERIENCED, FOR A PARTY OF gentlemen. Please call at 2713½ Indiana-av.

COOK—CAPABLE, FOR FAMILY OF FOUR Kimbark-av.

GIRL—ERRAND; MUST BE NEAT, QUICK AND obliging. Apply before 10 o'clock at Room Venetian Building, 34 and 36 Washington-st.

GIRL—EXPERIENCED—SMALL FAMILY; wages. 5451 Washington-av., Hyde Park.

GIRL—3640 LAKE-AV., SECOND FLAT; know how to cook.

HOUSEWORK—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small private family. Apply Washington-blvd.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR COOKING AND eral housework; Swede preferred; 315 North Pine-av., Austin.

HOUSEWORK—A GIRL FOR GENERAL work. Apply, with references, 457 flat 6.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR eral work. Apply, with references, forenoon at 491 Fullerton-av.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK 4 Oakland Crescent, Ellis-av. and Forty-first

HOUSEWORK—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR general housework; small family. 71 39th-st.

NURSE GIRL—GERMAN. REFERENCES quired. 472 Orchard-st., second flat.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

APPRENTICES—25 GOOD SEWERS, WAIST AND skirt finishers, operators, and girls to learn making and dresscutting. Call or write 300 gan-av.

GOOD SEWERS, APPRENTICES, WAIST AND skirt hands; also ladies and girls to learn dress cutting. Call or write Dressmaking Parlors, Ogden-av., entrance 271 Honore-st., first flat.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER—FOR CLUB OF YOUNG must be thoroughly competent and furnish class references; a permanent home for the party. Address M 108, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHERS — LADIES WHO ARE earning liberal salaries will find it to their tage to call on MRS. GERVAISE GRAHAM, Michigan-av.

STENOGRAPHER—EXPERIENCED LADY graph operator, permanent position. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

STENOGRAPHER — EXPERIENCED LADY nographer, caligraph operator. J. B. CAMPB 159 and 161 Adams-st., city.

STENOGRAPHER — SMITH PREMIER; $12. A. B. NYMAN, 269 Dearborn-st.

STENOGRAPHERS—LADIES; THREE; graph; $10 and $15. R. 609, 100 Washington

STENOGRAPHER — YOUNG LADY; ANY chine; $8; South Side. R. 609, 100 Washington

Miscellaneous.

BLANK BOOK PAGER WANTED IN BIN 71 and 73 Lake-st.

CANVASSER—LADY—FOR GOODS USED most ladies; good pay. P. O. Box 1067.

GOOD SALARIES GUARANTEED TO LA willing to do writing for me at their homes. dress me in own handwriting, with stamped ope. MISS EDNA L. SMYTHE, South Bend, proprietor of the famous Gloria Water for the plexion.

HAIRDRESSER—FIRST-CLASS; AN AR with unexceptionable reference. Call at Michigan-av., between 9 and 10 a. m.

LADY CANVASSERS—SALARY OR COM sion—To sell Ozone Fluid; natural disinfe the best disinfecting, purifying, and remedial known to science, and our toilet preparati ladies; workers can make big money. Medicine Company, Room 51, 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—SALARY OR COMMISSION agents to handle the Patent Chemical Ink Pencil. The most useful and novel invention age. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds. like magic. 200 to 500 per cent profit. Ag ing $50 per week. We also want a general take charge of territory and appoint sub agents rare chance to make money. Write for sample of erasing. Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—TO INTRODUCE installment plan an easy seller at which are making big money. Something new and futely non-competitive. Salary or commission ford Publishing Co., 550-560 Monon Block.

SALARY AND COMMISSION TO AGENTS sell the Ozone Fluid; natural disinfectant, best disinfecting, purifying, and remedial known to science; only workers required sire to make money. The Globe Medicine Company, Room 51, 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

ANY BUSINESS HOUSE SUPPLIED with reliable stenographers of any grade by hour, day, week, month, or permanently. NO REGISTRATION FEE charged stenographers. Typewriting work of all kinds executed. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

ALL KINDS EXPERIENCED LAUNDRY Empress Laundry, 212 Illinois-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COMPETENT STENOGraphers and typewriter operators supplied to business houses without charge. WYCKOFF SEAMANS & BENEDICT, Tel. 13 175 Monroe

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY SIX GIRLS at 3121 Cottage Grove-av.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND 3 HORSE POWER Shipman steam engine and boiler, all first-class running order. Pope Manufacturing Co., 291 Wabash-av.

WANTED — SECOND-HAND FREIGHT vator, belt power; also brass posts and ing, suitable for basement stairway. M. H. AD 105 Metropolitan Blk, 163 Randolph-st.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS braries, cyclopedias, magazines, and paper els. SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State, Palmer

ACCOUNTANTS.

WELL-KNOWN, RELIABLE ACCOUNTANT will audit or balance books; confidential; onable; best references. For interview address 100, Tribune office.

TYPEWRITERS.

FOR SALE—TYPEWRITER, REMINGTON 2, as good as new; cheap for cash. Address Tribune office.

TY REAL ESTATE.

-RENT $5,400-
PRICE $45,000.

building, 5 stores, 10 flats; a corner; over- autiful park.
A CHOICE INVESTMENT.
HENRY L. TURNER & CO.,
y of Turner & Bond.) 90 Dearborn-st.

LE—COZY MODERN HOME OF 8 ROOMS to boulevard; hardwood and Georgia pine lectric light, ventilation in all bedrooms, in bathtubs, etc., etc.; price only $7,000 if t once; easy terms. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 1879. 149 La Salle-st.

SALE—MODERN 6-STORY BUILDING IN d location
RENT $7,020.
PRICE $50,000
WILL NET 10 PER CENT.
HENRY L. TURNER & CO.,
(Formerly of Turner & Bond.) 90 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO RESPONSIBLE PURCHASER ON monthly or terms to suit, no large prepayment required, a fine, ample new residence, furnished or unfurnished, in accessible and very superior neighborhood; every city convenience. Address C S 5, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—INVESTORS PLEASE NOTICE. —Central Business Property— One of the most promising vacant lots in central business district. Address Owner, S 177, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS IN ALL PARTS of the city and suburbs. List your property with us for quick sale. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 Dearborn-st., Successor to Bowes & Cruickshank.

FOR SALE—3-STORY BRICK FLATS, ABOUT 1 year old; rent $72; price $6,500. HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 90 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 607 HOME INS. Bldg., cor. La Salle and Adams-st. Tel. 5,170:
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Fine brown stone house, with brick barn, $24,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Stone front house in choice location, with lot 24x174 ft., only $17,000.
INDIANA-AV.—House, and lot 26x177 ft., and barn, near 20th-st., only $11,500; bargain.
INDIANA-AV.—Brick house near 18th-st., 28 feet, $18,500.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house and 30 ft., $35,000.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS CORNER ON YALE-ST., near 68th-st. Lot 42x48. Frame building. Stores and flats. Rents $650. Price $6,000. Might take half in clear house and lot or clear vacant. JAMES R. LANE, 121 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BY STANDISH & SCHOLL— —167 Dearborn-st.— A fine new 4-story stone front store and flat building in one of the best locations on State-st; building is 26.3 ft. front by 100 ft. deep; can quote special price for immediate sale.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MODERN STEAM-HEATED flats; choice investments; $10,000, $20,000, and $40,000; 33d-st., east of State. Wanted—50 clear vacant near Elevated depot. For attention give depot, street, fronting. KEITH, 4315 Langley-av.

FOR SALE—BEST 50-FT. LOT IN KENWOOD FOR a home; surrounded by fine residences; $50 per ft. below market; account, removal. J. E. KIMBALL, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 17-room house, near 61st-st., with furniture worth $25,000; must sell; make us an offer. W. H. WELLS, 302 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—50 OR 100 FT., HOPE-av. and 64th; no money down if built on; rare chance for builder or hotel man. D. W. STORRS, 355 Rookery.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN— Sheridan-av., bet. 61st and 62d-sts., e. f., 50x166, at $110. BOGUE & CO., 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COZY HOME IN KENWOOD—5222 Madison-av.; 2-story frame house and 50-ft. lot; only $12,500; immediate possession. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—STONY ISLAND-BLVD.—Near 76th-st., 25 feet, $68 per foot; worth $85 to $100. HENRY L. TURNER & CO., (Formerly of Turner & Bond.) 90 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN FRAME 2-FLAT BUILDING, one block from Illinois Central, six blocks from Fair; only $3,000; $1,000 cash, bal. 3 years. Address M 141, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—48X130, COTTAGE GROVE-AV., BET. 55th and 56th-sts., $162.50 per foot. A. T. GALT, 804 Opera-House Bldg.

FOR SALE—FINE 8-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE, furniture new, on Langley-av., near 43d-st.; rent $40; decided bargain. DOTY BROS. & GORDON, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— St. Lawrence-av., near 44th-st.—50x125; $100 per foot this week. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—3 LOTS ON WESTERN-av., between 64th and 65th-sts.; must sell. Call 420 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BOND-AV., NEAR 77TH-ST., 75X200 ft., at $50 cash; worth $75 per ft. E. N. WEART & CO., R. 308, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—MODERN BRICK HOUSE on Evans-av., near 44th-st., $4,500. H. L. RANKIN, 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE ON LOT 30X 145, on Grand-blvd., near 36th-st.; only $18,500. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN BRICK FLAT, ENGLEwood; monthly rental $60; prices away down for cash. Address M 139, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CANAL-ST., NEAR 12TH. Brick flats 44 feet wide, reduced from $10,000 to $8,500. HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 90 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
NEW 2-STORY FRAME FLATS,
5 and 6 rooms,
ON RIDGEWAY-AV.,
BETWEEN NORTH AND ARMITAGE-AVS.,
AT PACIFIC JUNCTION.
Near R. R. station and street cars.
Terms to suit purchasers.
JAMES R. LANE,
121 Chamber of Commerce.
Branch office cor. North and Ridgeway-avs.

FOR SALE—
TWO-STORY BRICK FLATS,
5 and 6 rooms, with bath,
OAKLEY-AV.,
BETWEEN NORTH-AV. AND DIVISION-ST.
Lots 25x125; all street improvements in. Price, $4,500. Small payment down; balance monthly.
JAMES R. LANE,
121 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—
ON THE LAKE SHORE DRIVE.
BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED HOUSE.
Can be had at reduced price.
HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 90 and 92 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE— An elegant corner residence south of Chicago-av. and east of Rush-st.; immediate possession; price $40,000 on easy terms of payment. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—A NEW THREE-STORY stone front dwelling; adjoins Lincoln Park; will sell with or without furniture. For terms and price call at 194 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE— Huron-st., near Kingsbury—25x100; renting for $60 per month; price $6,000. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME MODERN stone-front house on Astor-st. HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 90 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—8-ROOM HOUSE, east front, near station; $5,500; very desirable LLOYD & CO., 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IN A MODERN HOUSE on Bellevue-pl. HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 90 Dearborn-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—
160 ACRES AT TURNER PARK,
12 miles from Court-House, on C., M. & St. P. R. R. Station on property.
$750 PER ACRE.
JAMES R. LANE,
121 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES AT HARVEY AT ONE-half its value; this is a bargain; investigate. A. H. LORD, 149 La Salle-st., Room 26.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES AT CHICAGO LAWN, near depot; price almost cut in two. HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 90 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT TRACT OF LAND AT Lake Forest; 80 acres; beautifully wooded; long frontage on the lake; belongs to a non-resident; can be had cheap. HENRY L. TURNER & CO., (formerly Turner & Bond). Main floor 90 and 92 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOOK, SALARIED MAN—$200 DOWN takes best modern 8-room house and wide lot; worth $3,500; 25 minutes out; Morton Park; only $2,800; two left. D. W. STORRS, 355 Rookery.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BUSINESS CORNER—105x69, opposite court-house, 2 blocks from depot. Owner, Box 1623, Waukegan, Ill.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—SEVERAL HANDSOME new houses; mod. imps.; well located; favorable terms. N. L. WOODWARD, 1215 Ashland Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—OLD VIRGINIA homestead, 485 acres, near railroad; fine dwelling, good orchard; well watered and timbered; healthful section. Particulars, R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Richmond, Va.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—
SPECIAL
TO PRINCIPALS ONLY.
Options or contracts running six months or more on good improved and acre property; $25,000 and upwards. Address C S 126, Tribune office.

WANTED—250 FT. ON BOND OR COLES-AVS., Cheltenham Beach, for cash; must be a bargain. Give full particulars and lowest price. Address M 153, Tribune office.

WANTED—2-STORY HOUSE, 8 OR 9 ROOMS, worth about $5,000, for cash, between Center-av. and Wood-st., 12th-st. and Harrison-st. J. H. KEELER, 423 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FROM ONWER ONLY —cheap for cash, a 10 to 12 room modern house in first-class locality, either North or South Side. Address M 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—EQUITY IN FLATS, RESIDENCE, OR good vacant, South Side, for choice clear lots at Grant Locomotive Works. Address M 156, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW FRAME BUILDING, CORner on section line, 2 stores and 2 flats, clear; want cash and clear vacant; will rent for 10 per cent on any price and pay ½ its cost next year; near Ill. Cent. and Cottage Grove. Address M 140, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD GROCERY OR RESTAURANT in exchange for clear vacant and cash. W. G. PHYALL, 187 La Salle-st., R. 78.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 WASHINGTON-ST., have money to loan at lowest rates; money on hand.

GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, TACOMA Bldg., Madison and La Salle-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at current rates; building loans.

HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 100 WASHINGton-st., loan money with privilege of prepayment; interest 5½ and 6 per cent.

LOANS MADE IN ANY AMOUNT ON GOOD first and second class substantially improved city property; also choice large building loans; privilege of prepayment on any interest-paying day; no delay; money on hand. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—
IN ANY AMOUNT ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT LOW RATES; LOANS MADE TO BUILD.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
EST'D 1879. MAJOR BLOCK, 149 LA SALLE-ST.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT CURrent rates. Building loans made. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st., (former offices of Turner & Bond). Telephone, M 424.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES ON IMproved Chicago property. MADLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORTNEY, 420 Chamber Commerce Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE—IMproved or good vacant; sums of $1,000 to $10,000; no delay. RATLEDGE & WRIGHT, 88 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO IMPROVED real estate at lowest current rates. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, 208 Home Insurance Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE. J H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 72 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TO LOAN—$25,000, A SPECIAL FUND, AT 5 OR 5½ per cent. on improved property in central business district; money on hand; no delay. LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO. Charles C. Whitacre, Manager Mtge. Loan Dept., 201 Owings Bldg.

TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT—$700, $900, $1,200, $3,000, $10,000, $15,000, or $30,000 at 6 per cent. D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., main floor.

TRUST FUNDS IN HAND TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate; building loans. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

5 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED Chicago real estate; building loans made; most favorable terms. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

$75,000 TO LOAN—REAL ESTATE. K. SMITH 90 La Salle-st.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY? We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
86 La Salle-st. (main floor),
First floor above the street.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO MAKE A QUICK LOAN upon their furniture, piano, horses, or carrriage, on the very easiest terms and with the utmost privacy will do well to call at the office of
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO
153 MONROE-ST.,
or
351 63RD-ST., ENGLEWOOD.

A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY— THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY, Room 5 Haymarket Theater Building, 161 Madison-st., near Halsted LENDS MONEY, at very LOW RATES, on HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

ANY SUM ADVANCED ON FURNITURE. No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first. Household Loan Assn., Room 304, 85 Dearborn-st.

AT LOWEST RATES AND ON FAVORABLE terms we make loans on mortgages, warehouse receipts, notes, and on all good collaterals. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

A GOOD POSITION IS OFFERED TO PARTY with $50,000 to invest in corporation of $150,000 capital, paying 12 per cent; want to deal with people who mean business. Address M 126, Tribune office.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, 122—124 Washington-st.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

DO YOU WANT MONEY ON DIAMONDS AND jewelry at reasonable rates see us. H. BAUMAN & CO., Collateral Loan Bank, 165 E. Madison, bet. La Salle and 5th-av.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL AT HEYMAN'S Collateral Bank, 145 E Madison, near La Salle. PRIVATE ENTRANCE BREVOORT HOTEL. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, bicycles, and any available collaterals.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—HOPE-AV. AND 64TH-ST., FAIR gate, 50 or 100 feet, or will sell cheap; no cash down if improved; splendid hotel site; also hotel sites south of Fair grounds $8 per ft. and under. Owner, 355 Rookery.

TO LEASE—FINEST PIECE OF DOCK PROPERTY in Chicago, 300x400 feet, accessible by river and rail; long term if desired; on five years' revaluation. JOHN FEATHERSTONE'S SONS, 354 and 356 North Halsted-st.

TO LEASE—WILL LEASE OR SELL THE FINE property on Lake-av., near 39th-st., about 150x 220; excellent location for flats or hotel. Address M 38, Tribune office.

TO LEASE—FOR A SHORT TERM OF YEARS, 66 feet on Madison-st., just east of California-av. Address M 118, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—OWING TO HER HAVING RUN away, the finest gentleman's road mare in the city; she is 6 years old, 15¾ hands high, weighs about 1,000 pounds; sound in every particular; can trot better than 2:30; has no record; sired by Santa Claus, 2:16¼, the sire of San Marto, 2:19¾, and 21 others in the 2:30 list; will be sold subject to any veterinarian inspection; she has always been gentle until recently, and could not have been bought for $1,000 only for having run away from becoming frightened at the cars on the elevated railroad while being driven under them by a lady; she is a prize for any one desiring a fast animal, where there are no elevated railroads; price $200. Can be seen at owner's private stable, 2032 Michigan-av., corner Twenty-first-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT KIMBALL COUPE nearly new; bay coupe horse, 17 hands high, not afraid of anything, gentle, and a good, stylish traveler, coming 6 years; can be used single or double. Also a first-class coupe harness, with heavy gilt trimmings, entirely new. Address M 103, Tribune office.

POSITIVELY MUST BE CLOSED OUT within the next ten days the balance of our stock of carriages, phaetons, carts, and buggies; also 75 sets of harness; biggest bargains ever offered. BIRDSELL MFG. CO., 377 and 379 Wabash-av.

H. J. EDWARDS & SONS' CARRIAGE AND sleigh repository, 354 Wabash-av.

FAST HORSE AND GOOD BUGGY FOR sale. Rock Island Livery, opp. Rock Island depot on Pacific-av.

FOR SALE—NICE LIGHT CUTTER, CHEAP. Armory Warehouse Co., 239 Thirty-ninth-st., near Langley-av.

FOR SALE—SPEEDING CUTTER (McVITTY make, cost $135), nearly as good as new. C. BURCKY, 6048 State-st.

FOR SALE—NICE ONE-SEATED SLEIGH, PORTland style; $20. 313 W. Monroe-st.

HARNESS AND HORSE GOODS.

ALL CAN SAVE 25 TO 40 PER CENT BY BUYING Coach, Driving, Track, Express, or Farm Harness, Lap Robes, Blankets, Fur Robes, Saddles, Whips, and other carriage and barn supplies of us. We make a specialty of this line of goods. All West Side cable cars pass our factory and salesrooms. Orders promptly executed. Obliging salesmen. Satisfaction guaranteed. COLUMBIA HARNESS CO. Phone, Main, 2,983. 59 and 61 W Washington-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

FOR SALE—A CONTROLLING INTEREST IN A good paying business for $1,000. Call 670 Caxton Building, 334 Dearborn-st.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $100; WILLING worker; $7 per day easily made; splendid opportunity for cutlery; legitimate business. Address K H 16, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN ESTABLISHED REAL estate and business chance office; $350 takes half interest; doing good business and will stand investigation. Address M 148, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED — WITH $3,000 TO OPEN fine lunch room in business center. Address M 125, Tribune office.

WANTED — PARTNER — WITH $5,000, IN A well-established bicycle factory, with goods already on the market; must be a thorough business-man; good salary to the right party. Inclose references and address further particulars. M 144, Tribune office.

WE WANT A MAN WHO HAS $1,000 AND WILLing to keep books, and draw out $200 per month for services. Investigate this. Address P.-O. box 964, Chicago.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $500 TO OPEN temperance billiard hall near World's Fair. Address M 122, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $5,000 IN HOTEL business, patronage secured. Address 103, Adams Express Bldg.

YOUNG MAN WITH $700, EDUCATED AND ENergetic, desires like partner, in Exposition scheme; opportunity. Address M 155, Tribune.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices; call personally on us before selling Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 80 E. 12th-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE CARPETS household goods. T. P., 21 Park-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, STEAM-HEATed, 7-room modern flat, rent $50, for $450. 425 La Salle-av., Flat F.

FOR SALE—LEASE TO '94 OF A 10-ROOM house on Harrison-st., near County Hospital; all nicely furnished; rent only $35; will sell this week for $550. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSES AND FLATS; cash customers waiting. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT— High class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs not exceeding 100 miles distant. Telephone west 209.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1944½ 44TH-ST.—ROOM OR BOARD AND ROOM for two in private family.

270 MICHIGAN-AV. — NICELY FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen; excellent board; refs.

1220 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE ALCOVE ROOM suitable for 3; also other rooms, with board.

1436 MICHIGAN-AV.—WARM FRONT DOUBLE and single rooms, with or without board; terms reasonable.

1910 INDIANA-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms; home comforts. Apply MRS. M. H. THOMAS, formerly of Baltimore, Md.

1925 MICHIGAN-AV.—SECOND STORY FRONT alcove room, and other, with board.

2457 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE, ALSO desirable suite; heated from furnace, also grate fire; board if desired; terms reasonable.

3010 PRAIRIE-AV.—PLEASANT WARM ROOM for two gentlemen, with board.

3146 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT FRONT AND back parlor, with all modern conveniences; first-class board; in Jewish family.

3250 RHODES-AV.—PRETTY, NEWLY FURnished front rooms with board; private family.

3542 LAKE-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS WITH or without board.

4456 BERKELEY-AV.—TO RENT, NICELY FURnished rooms, en suite, with good board, to gentleman and wife or gentleman; convenient to Illinois Central.

WITH BOARD—SUNNY SUITE OF ROOMS; best locality on North Side; ten minutes from Madison-st. Address M 102, Tribune office.

North Side.

208 CASS-ST., SECOND FLAT—EXCELLENT home in strictly private family for a single gentleman, with board.

242 DEARBORN-AV.—FRONT SINGLE ROOM, with excellent board; table board.

243 DEARBORN-AV.—SELECT BOARDING, very desirable furnished rooms with board.

291 ORCHARD-ST., 2D FLAT—TWO NICELY furnished rooms (one alcove), with excellent table board; every convenience, with use of piano; terms reasonable; take Garfield-av. car.

305 E. CHICAGO-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS; A1 board; fine location; swell front houses.

352 LA SALLE-AV.—FRONT AND REAR ROOMS with board, $5 and $6.

372 EAST OHIO-ST. — FIRST-CLASS BOARD, elegant room, $5 up; bath, heat.

393 DEARBORN-AV.—DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms, with excellent board; references.

395 DEARBORN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS and board; first-class locality.

403 SUPERIOR-ST. — BEAUTIFUL, COMFORTable rooms in refined family; best home table; references.

406 LA SALLE-AV.—TWO WARM ROOMS, SECond floor, with board.

416 LA SALLE-AV.—LARGE AND SMALL rooms, with board

420 CENTER-ST., NEAR LINCOLN PARK—Rooms, board; first-class; refs. necessary.

487 LA SALLE-AV.—ELEGANT FURNISHED rooms, steam heat; good table.

West Side.

477 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—PLEASANT, NEWly furnished rooms, single and en suite; superior table.

Hotels.

ALHAMBRA HOTEL—STATE AND 20TH-STS. Rooms, single or en suite, with or without board. $3 per week up; new, clean, well heated.

"CENTRAL HOUSE," 250 STATE-ST., NEAR Palmer House. Cozy, warm rooms, 50c a day, $2 a week; with board, $1 a day, $5 a week upwards

DEARBORN, 398-404 STATE ST.—200 STEAM-heated rooms; ½ price other first-class hotels.

EUROPEAN HOTEL BREWSTER, 292 DEARborn-st., cor. Van Buren; central location; lighted by electricity, heated by steam, everything new inspection invited; rooms 50c per day up; reasonable weekly rates. W. E. MARSH JR., of Galt House Cincinnati, O.

HOTEL WILLARD, WABASH-AV. AND EIGHTeenth-st.—New, modern, first-class; excellent accommodations for families and the traveling public; rates reasonable.

HOTEL OAKLAND, 39TH-ST. AND DREXEL-blvd—A delightful hotel home for families and transients; unsurpassed location; rates low.

WOOD'S HOTEL—EUROPEAN; VAN BUREN and Wabash-av.; elevator, steam heat, free baths; new, modern; first-class; reasonable prices.

Miscellaneous.

"FREE LIST" FOR BOARDERS; BEST HOUSES everywhere. 79 Dearborn-st., Room 437.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM, WITH ALL CONVENiences, by gentleman in quiet, respectable family; give full particulars. Address M 94, Tribune office.

BOARD—GOOD, CLEAN BOARD BY A GENTLEman and wife, near 30th and Cottage Grove-av.; not over $10 to $12. Address M 151, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—ON SOUTH SIDE; MUST be first-class. Address M 117, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY 2 GENTLEMEN. CALL personally at 79 Dearborn-st., Room 437.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT— I have well furnished quarters for 400 people per day in one of the best located South Side modern apartment hotels for the World's Fair period; very conveniently located, being one minute's walk from Elevated Railroad Station. Only responsible parties need address CHAS. S. HOLMES, Hotel Broker, 304, 167 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—DURING THE WORLD'S FAIR, IN A strictly private family, a furnished second-story front alcove room on Indiana-av. for six months or more; terms, $100 a month for two persons; references given and required. Address C J 130, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, COMFORTably furnished; reasonable; references. 42 16th-st.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR, SUITABLE FOR two; $20; two smaller rooms at $10 each per month. 2629 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE GROVE, 3525, SECOND flat, 3 nicely furnished front rooms; all modern conveniences; single or en suite.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board; terms reasonable. 3141 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—64 ADAMS-ST., NEXT TO STATE, newly furnished rooms, Room 2.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of 3 front rooms and bath. 1258 Michigan-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—TWO YOUNG LADIES KEEPING house would give pleasant, permanent home to refined, quiet, married couple or two ladies. References. Address K X 130, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, STEAM-heated; North Side; first-class location; walking distance. Address C S 94, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOM, FACING LINCOLN Park, steam heat, modern house, all conveniences; $10 per month. 747 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN CENTRAL LOCATION, $2.50 to $5 a week. Waters Hotel, 98 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT—2 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AT 1516 Wolfram-st., Lake View.

TO RENT—266 E. HURON-ST., FLAT 2—WARM furnished rooms; very reasonable.

West Side.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or single; references. 452 Washington-blvd.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board. 70 South Center-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

Rooms.

WANTED—TO RENT— TWO UNFURNISHED, heated rooms in private family. M 127, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1 TO NOV. 1, 1893—An elegantly-furnished new and modern house, 10 rooms, within one block of the World's Fair grounds; beautiful yard and garden; only people desiring a choice private house during the World's Fair period and willing to pay a remunerative price need reply to owner. Address C S 75, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—ONE OF THE CHOICEST CORNER 12-room modern residences in Kenwood, 1½ blocks from Kenwood Station, completely and elegantly furnished, and A No. 1 in every respect; reasonable rent; lease to suit. WILLIAM A BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st. (Former offices of Turner & Bond.)

FOR RENT—NEAR WORLD'S FAIR—A COMpletely furnished house of 12 rooms, within one block of main entrance; furniture new and for sale cheap, $1,000. C. E. DORN & CO., Opp. 62d-st. entrance to Fair.

FOR RENT—FURNITURE FOR SALE—A 15-room house on Michigan-av.; rent very cheap. DOTY BROS. & GORDON, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—599 46TH-ST., NEAR GRAND-BLVD. and elevated station, 9-room modern new house; hardwood finish, mirrored mantels, tinted walls, furnace, etc. A. W. DRAPER, 175 Dearborn-st., R. 50.

FOR RENT—STONE FRONT 12-ROOM HOUSE; 2975 Michigan-av.; vacant and in fine condition; only $150 per month. S. DELAMATER, 56 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES DURING World's Fair; South Side. BROOKS & CO., 803 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR RENT—3158 INDIANA-AV., 10 ROOMS; good barn. DOTY BROS. & GORDON, 100 Washington-st.

North Side.

FOR RENT—133 EAST PEARSON-ST.—VERY cheerful brick house of 14 rooms; mirrors, mantels, gas-fixtures, and every convenience. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 E. Washington-st.

FOR RENT— 54 ST. CLAIR-ST. Modern, 11-room, east front residence; key at 380 Ontario-st. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

West Side.

TO RENT — ELEGANT 14-ROOM HOUSE, Adams near Ashland, furnace and everything modern, including carpets; $80 to May, then $100. J. T. SUTOR, 1264 Madison-st., Tel. W. 727, 304 Tacoma Bldg., Tel. 1702.

Suburban.

FOR RENT—6 AND 9-ROOM COTTAGES, with lots, close to Clyde Depot; 25 minutes out; only $8 and $10. D. W. STORRS, 355 Rookery.

TO RENT—OAK PARK HOUSES AND FLATS—Houses $15 to $75; flats $25 to $40. SMITH & JUNE, R. 42, 95 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

Houses and Flats.

WANTED—TO RENT—SEVERAL 12 TO 16 room furnished houses, modern, to rent during World's Fair for Eastern clients. O. H. BROOKS 803 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
FINEST APARTMENTS ON THE NORTH SIDE
IN ONE OF THE CHOICEST LOCATIONS.
495 TO 501 DEARBORN-AV.
8 large light rooms each apartment; finished in oak, polished hardwood floors, tiled vestibules and bath-rooms, extra fine sideboards, beveled plate glass street doors, steam heat, and gas ranges; first-class janitor services.
JOHN F. McINTOSH,
Tel. 3993. Room 64, 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LANGLEY APARTMENT BUILDING, 3731-3 Langley-av. and 4 and 6 Langley-place, near Illinois Central, Drexel trains, cable, and 39th-st. cars; new, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, natural gas, janitor, marble entrance, elegant mantels, bay windows; only five 3, 4, and 6-room apartments left out of eighteen. Inquire of janitor or owner. FRED H. BROWN, 600 Phenix Building. Agents, BURBANK & CO., 409 Tacoma Building.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE FLATS— The "Braintree," cor. Wabash-av. and 37th-st., elegant 5 and 6 room, steam heated flats; gas logs and ranges, electric light, janitor, etc.; low rental. ALLEN, GASSETTE & OPDYKE, 110 Dearborn-st.
Norman T. Gassette & Co., Allen, Opdyke & Allen, } consolidated.

TO RENT—A WELL FURNISHED FLAT OF SIX rooms, for short or long term; can secure it during all or part of World's Fair season; very pleasant and conveniently located; 15 minutes from World's Fair. C. E. DORN & CO., Opp. 62d-st. entrance to Fair.

TO RENT—$80—SECOND-STORY FLAT, 3519 Indiana-av.; steam heat, hot water, janitor; parlor, library, sitting and dining-rooms, five bedrooms, kitchen, butler's pantry, bath and storerooms; bookcases and sideboards; elegant. OLIVER SOLLITT, 49, 159 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—"THE OZARK," COR. WABASH-AV and 35th, 5-roomed flat; also 4 rooms suitable for light housekeeping; furnished or unfurnished; electric light, steam heat; furnished rooms, single or en suite, with or without board.

TO RENT — MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 16TH-ST.; several desirable flats in new building. HONORE BROS., 12 Tribune Bldg.

TO RENT—WARM 3-ROOM BRICK FLAT, 6304 Yale-st., only $12; janitor. OWNER, 355 Rookery.

West Side.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE FLATS— The "Cordova," corner Park-av. and Paulina-st., finest apartment building on West Side, elegant new modern steam-heated flats; have boiling water, gas ranges and logs, double laundry tubs, patent dryers, nickel plumbing, tile vestibules; complete in every detail; we only have two left. Low rental. ALLEN, GASSETTE & OPDYKE, 110 Dearborn-st.
Norman T. Gassette & Co. Allen, Opdyke & Allen. } Consolidated.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT, 494 MADISON-ST., 5 rooms and bath, finely papered, janitor service; immediate possession. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

TO RENT—BRIGHT, COZY 4-ROOM FLATS, 1 flight; 279 Ogden-av.; $21. E. L. STEWART & CO., 1010 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—150 PARK-AV., FLAT, 8 ROOMS AND bath; steam heat, all modern conveniences. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—336 W. 12TH-ST.—FLATS, STEAM heat and janitor service. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE—5, 6, AND 8 ROOM FLATS; new and modern. WRIGHT & TURNER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 410.

TO RENT—FLAT—168 LAFLIN-ST.

TO RENT — 444 ASHLAND-BLVD., CHOICE locality, modern 7-room flat, Inquire on premises.

North Side.

TO RENT—937 N. CLARK-ST., FLATS, 6 ROOMS and bath; $25 and $30 per mo. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—180 CASS-ST., 8 ROOMS, NEWLY FURnished and decorated; very choice.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT IN THE Chicago Dry Goods Commission Building, 207, 209, and 211 Jackson-st., and 150, 152, and 154 Quincy-st.; good light, high ceiling, steam heat, and freight elevator service. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 82 Dearborn-st., on alley; good light and shipping facilities. Apply W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—LARGE MAIN FLOOR STORE OR office; 56 Dearborn-st; all conveniences. See it. S. DELAMATER, 56 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 16TH-ST.; desirable store in new building. HONORE BROS., 12 Tribune Bldg.

TO RENT—PAINTER OR PLUMBER TO OPEN shop cor. 69th and Stewart-blvd; rent $10; fine corner. D. W. STORRS, 355 Rookery.

TO RENT—TWO STATE-ST. STORES; ALSO large basement office on La Salle-st. ROUNDS & CLOUGH, 156 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 22D-ST.; several first-class stores. HONORE BROS., 12 Tribune Bldg.

TO RENT—STORE 67 MARKET-ST., WITH loft and basement. R. 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE—ONE OF THE most prominent corners on the North Side for grocer or dry goods; 193 Sedgwick-st., corner of Wendel-st. ERNST STOCK, 374 E. Division-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—729 WEST MADISON-ST. Store well suited to small retail business. CHANDLER & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—111 W. HURON-ST., OLD GROCERY stand, corner Ayers-ct., $25. E. L. STEWART & CO., 1010 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—$15 TAKES GOOD PLATE FRONT store, 347 Ogden-av. D. W. STORRS, 355 Rookery.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN A NICELY FURnished office in the Chamber of Commerce Building. Apply to E. D. HILL, 1301 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—1 AND 3 N. CLARK-ST., LIGHT OFfices, single or en suite; steam heat, elevator, etc. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SMALL OFFICE, ALSO DESK ROOM; janitor service, electric light, vault, etc., furnished. Apply 216 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—THE CHOICEST OFFICE IN CHAMber of Commerce Bldg.; lightest, most convenient; rent very low. Address P 163, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DOCTOR'S OFFICE IN FLAT BUILDing. 3159 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SUITE OF OFfices, cheap. 84 La Salle, R. 314.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 36 MODERN BUILDINGS, H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—A LARGE LOFT WITH POWER, 3D floor, containing 12,000 square feet; can be divided into smaller spaces to suit tenants; also a loft on the first floor, with power, containing 4,500 square ft.; location N. Halsted, near Rees-st., one block west of Clybourn-av. cable. Capital Mfg. Co., 125 Rees-st.

TO RENT — THIRD FLOOR CHICAGO DRY Goods Commission Building, 207, 209, and 211 Jackson-st. and 150, 152, and 154 Quincy-st., good light, high ceiling, steam heat, passenger and freight elevator service. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF ALL SIZES IN MOST ANY location. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT— Hotels, stores, houses, and flats in vicinity of World's Fair. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Building. Branch Office, 318 63d-st., adjoining Woodlawn Station.

TO RENT—HOTEL—343 SO. CANAL-ST.—HOTEL of 40 rooms with saloon on first floor; newly furnished throughout; steam heat; will sell furniture of hotel and saloon for $1,800; rent $2,200 per year; will give long lease. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS OF ALL KINDS; WE HAVE a large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT — THIRD FLOOR CHICAGO DRY Goods Commission Building, 207, 209, and 211 Jackson-st. and 150, 152, and 154 Quincy-st., good light, high ceiling, steam heat, passenger and freight elevator service. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—PRINTERS—TAYLOR BUILDING 140-146 Monroe-st., steam power and heat; 1 room, 30x50; 1 room 50x50; all well lighted; passenger and freight elevators. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. Phone main 4166.

TO RENT—FROM APRIL 1—SUITABLE FOR college or club rooms; floor 80x120; good light; passenger and freight elevator; corner of Dearborn and Lake-sts. Apply W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENTS 1 AND 3 N. CLARK-ST., suitable for laundry or baths; steam heat, hot water, and power. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—1 AND 3 N. CLARK-ST., SPACE WITH power. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT — HANDSOME STORE-ROOM, WITH basement; hot-air furnace, water closet, and elevator. Inquire at 287 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES; we are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouse. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st

TO RENT—2,500 FEET, WITH POWER, AT 148 154 Monroe-st. RAND, McNALLY & CO.

TO RENT—FOR WOODWORKERS, FLOORS WITH power. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES and prices. ALLEN, 103 Canal.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

CASH REGISTERS—LAMSON REGISTERS AT $75 which cost $165; all other makes at cost price; 200 registers to select from. Chicago Cash Register Exchange, 128 Clark, second floor.

FIRST-CLASS 4-FT. OAK DESK, WITH SLIDES and automatic lock, $20; 5-ft. of same for $25. McARTHUR & COLE, 86 Lake-st.

GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES; LATest designs and lowest prices. H. S. HOLDEN 67 and 69 So. Canal-st. near Madison

WANTED—SHOW CASES AND WALL CASES; must be in good condition. Address M 68, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

WAGES, NOTES, RENT BILLS AND BAD DEBTS of all kinds collected; no charge unless successful. P. BRADY, county constable, 76 5th-av., 18.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BUSINESS? HAVE you $5,000? Do you want the first chance in a sure winner? Address M 170, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ACCOUNT OF HEALTH, CONTROLling stock in shoe company (retail) 100 miles out. Established 25 years, always paid; excellent opportunity for gentleman to place son in good, safe, permanent, and paying business; 25 per cent last years; as competent stockholder will continue (as manager if desired); $12,000 needed; part time. Address K W 165, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GOLD MINE IN COLORADO; THE mine is situated 1½ miles from two railroads, is partially developed, plenty of pay ore in sight; will sell ½ interest or form a stock company; it will bear close investigation and is a good opportunity to make money. Address F. B. CHAPIN, Denver, Col.

FOR SALE—WILL OFFER TERRITORY TO SELL for a valuable improved washboard county or State right privilege to manufacturer and sell the same; I am offering territory cheap and on easy terms; requires no special machinery to manufacture. H. H. DOWNING, Goodland, Ind.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, BY TRAVELING man who must leave city, elegantly and completely furnished for housekeeping 7-room flat on 31st-st.; rent only $35; be quick if you want a bargain. Address M 152, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOTEL—45 ROOMS, AT PRINCIPAL depot, four blocks from Court-House; long lease; low rent; paying well; might exchange for good property. 625, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST PAYING LUNCH counters in Chicago, owing to partnership troubles; it must be sold. For particulars call on WHEELER, OSMAN & CO., 14 Pacific-av.

FOR SALE—A NICE, CLEAN STOCK OF BOOTS and shoes in the live city of Rockford, Ill., doing a good business but have good reasons for selling. Address HERMANCE & CO., Rockford, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—A NICEly equipped meat market in good location, No th Side; might sell half interest to right man. Address M 34, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—INTEREST IN ESTABLISHED druggists' journal by partner in other business; first-class man wanted. For interview address M 165, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE, MICHIGAN-av.; full of good paying roomers; long lease; no agents. Address M 105, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — EXTENSIVE RESTAURANT OUTfit, ranges, crockery, etc., for sale in lots to suit. A. A. BROCK, 119 La Salle-st. R. 75.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—DOWN-TOWN SAMple-room; long lease. W. G. PHYALL, 187 La Salle-st., R. 78.

FOR SALE—LEASE OF A STORE ON NORTH Clark-st.; best location for a saloon on the North Side; very cheap rent. Address M 35, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A CONTROLLING INTEREST IN A good paying business for $1,000. Call 670 Caxton Building, 334 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT NEAR 31ST; SICKness and too much work. D E 108, Tribune office.

GENTLEMAN WITH $200 CAN FIND GOOD INvestment by addressing M 161, Tribune office.

HAVING SECURED VALUABLE OPTION ON paying railroad wish some one with moderate capital to join me; big money for right party. Address M 157, Tribune office.

HALF INTEREST IN CLASS OR TRADE PAPER by a competent business manager; must be first-class opportunity. Address M 109, Tribune.

LEASE AND FURNITURE OF EUROPEAN HOtel on E. Madison-st.; running full; new furnished. Apply 146 E. Madison-st.

O'DONNELL AND DUER BAVARIAN BREWING Co.—One of the largest breweries in the United States; belongs to no syndicate of any kind; parties desiring to go into the saloon business will do well to call on them. Cor. 40th and Wallace-sts.

ROLLER MILL FOR SALE—ON THE 25TH DAY of January, A. D., 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the south door of the court-house in the City of Bloomington, Ill., we will sell at public auction a 4-story brick mill, furnished with the latest and best roller process; capacity, 350 barrels per day; on the Illinois Central R. R. and in said city. For particulars address KERRICK, LUCAS & SPENCER, Attys., Bloomington, Ill.

STEAMBOAT SALE—THE S. S. CHIEF JUSTICE Waite will be sold at public auction on Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Illinois Central Slip, foot Randolph-st. Elegantly fitted up; all ready for World's Fair business.

SACRIFICE SALE — 16-ROOM HOUSE AND 100 capacity dining-room; right at Fair entrance. PAXTON & CONWAY, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHING GOODS STORE. 122 La Salle-st.

WANTED—GENTLEMAN OR CASHIER FOR prominent South Side hotel; $2,000 cash deposit required; liberal salary; permanent. Address S 109, Tribune office.

$200 AND SERVICES; WANT SITUATION AND money secured; no bookkeeping or soliciting. Address M 158, Tribune office.

$600 AND THE SERVICES OF A GOOD BUSIness-man purchases interest in business worth $500 monthly. Address M 159, Tribune.

$10,000 CASH SECURES AN INTEREST IN an hotel; cash invested with a large profit can be drawn out in one year or remain, as party wishes; real estate security furnished for the $10,000; this is a bonafide and exceptionally good offer, as investigation will show; investor can hold a salaried position; hotel first-class and situated in best part of city; no agents, only principals dealt with. Address Hotel, lock box 775, Chicago.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
County of Cook. }
In the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois.

The Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Co., The Star Elevator Company, The Columbia Mill Company, The Sidle-Fletcher-Holmes Company, Peter V. Fraser, Nathan T. Shepard, E. R. Barber, Ellen L. Barber, Julia B. Bigelow, Carl Stamvitz, Gottlieb Schober, and The Le Grange Mills
vs.
The Western Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company of Chicago, Illinois, Palmer A. Montgomery, William H. Turner, George D. Farr, and Elbridge G. Keith.
In Chancery, Bill, Gen. No., 108,364. Term No., 3,893.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1892, the above-named complainants filed said bill in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, on the Chancery side thereof, in the above-entitled cause against the above-named defendants, which cause is still pending in said court, and that all persons, firms, and corporations who have any right, claim, interest, or demand as policyholders and scripholders, and all other persons having claims of any kind or nature against said Western Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company, or who have any interest in its assets, shall make proof thereof before the undersigned, Horatio L. Wait, Master in Chancery of said Circuit Court, within sixty days from the date of this notice, and all failing to make such proof of their claims with said Master within said sixty days shall be forever barred and foreclosed from sharing and participating in any of the property or assets of said Western Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Co.

Dated Jan. 4, 1893. HORATIO L. WAIT,
Master in Chancery, Circuit Court,
Reaper Block, Chicago, Ill.
NEWMAN & NORTHRUP,
Complainants' Solicitors,
802 Chamber of Commerce.

INSTRUCTION.

"BENN PITMAN" SHORTHAND SCHOOL WILL give a course of three months to all entering during January for $25; we teach the best, quickest, surest, most popular system; individual instruction day and evening; dictation classes for all systems; positions furnished. Suites 80 and 810 Ashland Block, N. E. Cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM BUSINESS AND SHORT-hand School, Athenæum Building, 26 Van Buren-st., guarantees thorough individual instruction. Our pupils command best positions. The Athenæum employs 33 teachers.

GERMAN LESSONS GIVEN BY CONVERSATION; single or by class. Address C S 80, Tribune office.

MISS EVELYN McCOMAS, THE METROPOLE, 23d-st. and Michigan-av., gives private instructions in the French language, general literature, history, and the art of conversation.

MISS F. J. SLADE, TEACHER OF FRENCH AND Italian, Youin's system; advance pupils a specialty. 189 Bowen-av.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN COLLEGIATE AND preparatory courses by an experienced teacher mathematics a specialty; highest Boston and Chicago references. Address STEPHEN EMERY, A. B., 2115 Indiana-av., Chicago.

SHORTHAND STUDENTS BY EXPERIENCED court reporter. Address M 162, Tribune office

WANTED—THOROUGH SHORTHAND TEACHer, Graham, lady preferred; first-class references required. Address H R 43, Tribune office.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. KENNERT, 133 So. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill

ALL DISEASES OF MEN CURED BY CHICAGO Medical and Surgical Institute, 30 Van Buren-st.

LADIES—CALL OR SEND FOR HEALTH BOOK treating on diseases peculiar to the sex. Consultation and examination free. Viavi Co., 45 Randolph-st., Chicago.

LADIES, ATTENTION—MRS. DR. ZARA TAKES ladies before and during confinement; infants adopted if required; treats all female troubles successfully. 497 W. Monroe-st.

MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL for all female diseases; separate rooms for ladies before and during confinement; have enlarged and arranged my home to suit rich and poor; all business strictly confidential. 279 W. Adams-st.

THE LEADING PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND specialists of Chicago may be consulted free from 9 to 5 daily at Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute, Van Buren-st. and Wabash-av.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR THE "souvenir spoon" concession in the World's Columbian Exposition by the Ways and Means Committee up to 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, Jan. 26, 1893.

Specifications can be secured at the office of the Assistant Secretary, Rand-McNally Bldg., Chicago.

Accompanying each bid must be a certified check for the sum of $5,000.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
S. A. CRAWFORD,
Assistant Secretary World's Columbian Exposition.

CLOTHING.

A. S. 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST prices for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

MISS BELL PAYS HIGHEST PRICES FOR LAdies', gents', and children's cast-off clothing. 97 Blue Island-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

EMMA L. WORTH, TRANCE TEST MEDIUM from New York. 362 West Madison-st. No sign.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARRIERS' NAMES WANTED—DOWN-TOWN routes; extra good pay; one chance ready now. M. C. EAMES, Room 4 Tribune Bldg.

TO GET A GOVERNMENT POSITION YOU must pass the civil service examination. Full instruction and sample questions that will enable you to pass sent by mail on receipt of $1. M. WHYTE JOHNSON, Box 454, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND LETTER FILE, Shannon, or some other good make of 15 to 18 drawers; must be in good condition and cheap. Address M 147, Tribune office.

WAX FIGURES MADE TO ORDER. L. BRUNEAU, 2021 Michigan-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

262-264 WABASH-AV.
NEW ENGLAND PIANOS.
LOW PRICES. CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.
Before buying it will pay you to call.
200 NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
BARGAINS in PIANOS and ORGANS which have been taken in exchange, all in first-class order. Price $25, $30, $40, $50, and $75.
NEW ENGLAND PIANO CO.
WAREROOMS—262-264 Wabash-av., Chicago.
98 Fifth-av., New York.
200 Tremont-st., Boston.
26-28-30 O'Farrell-st., San Francisco.
FACTORIES—BOSTON, MASS.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. (ESTABLISHED 1857) manufacturers of the new scale KIMBALL PIANOS, KIMBALL REED ORGANS, KIMBALL PORTABLE PIPE ORGANS, and piano stools and covers.

Dealers in HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS and those of cheaper make.

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
SQUARES—1 LIGHTE $70, 1 STEINWAY $140, others at $50, $75, $85, and $100.
UPRIGHTS—3 HALES, $140, $175, $185; 1 EMERSON, $175; 1 HARDMAN, $225; 1 STEINWAY Upright, 1 STEINWAY Baby Grand, also 1 DECKER BROS. Baby Grand at BARGAINS.
SECOND-HAND ORGANS, $15 to $40; also NEW ORGANS, discontinued from catalogue, at
SPECIAL REDUCTION IN PRICE.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF pianos; over 100 new and second-hand instruments by various makers to be closed out either for cash or time payments to suit buyers, every piano fully warranted, no misrepresentations; our guarantee is good and we refer to any bank or business house in the country. Intending buyers will find this a rare opportunity to secure a strictly first-class instrument for very little money. Salesrooms open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

A STRICTLY RELIABLE SOURCE FOR pianos and organs. The largest and finest stock of Decker Bros.' pianos, Estey Piano Co. pianos, Brambach pianos, Camp & Co. pianos, at bed-rock prices on easy terms. Estey organs that have no equal in endless variety. Renting, tuning, repairing, etc. ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st. 49-53 Jackson-st.

LARGEST STOCK AND MOST COMPLETE assortment of high grade pianos, also church and self-playing organs at LYON, POTTER & CO.'S Mammoth Music House, 174-176 Wabash-av.

CHICKERING PIANOS, CHASE BROS. PIanos, and a complete stock of medium priced and second-hand instruments, for rent and sale on time payments. CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO., 219-221 Wabash-av.

BLASIUS & SONS' PIANOS, WITH PATENT note indicator and third practicing pedal. Schaff Bros.' pianos, with muffler. Cash or payments to suit. Renting and tuning. HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

THE FAMOUS BAUER } PIANOS.
THE POPULAR "OPERA" }
Pianos of all grades at lowest prices. Exceptional bargains in second-hand pianos. JULIUS BAUER & CO., MANUFACTURERS, 226, 228 Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

BRADBURY PIANOS. You can always find good bargains in second-hand pianos of all the leading manufacturers at the Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 255 and 257 Wabash-av.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, $200 AND UPwards; large stock in all the fancy woods at 319 and 321 Wabash-av., opposite Auditorium.

STORAGE.

BENNETT STORAGE COMPANY — 177 WEST Adams-st., near Halsted-st.; new warehouse for storage of furniture, pianos, bicycles, and trunks; money advanced; telephone 4995.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 99 E. VAN Buren-st., near Clark; have all the facilities for storing furniture, mdse., office fixtures, pianos, etc.; central for the sale of specialties; private rooms; experienced men for moving; lowest rates. Tel. 801 SNOW & GOODNOW, Props.

C. W. HANDLEY FURNITURE AND STORAGE Co., 3734 Cottage Grove-av. (formerly Cook Storage Co.)—Clean, light, and dry private rooms; low rates; money loaned; moving, packing, and shipping Telephone 9927.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE IS NOW OCcupying its large, new building, 80, 82, and 84 East 12th-st., between State and Wabash. Plenty of light, dry storage space and compartments for furniture at lowest rates. Moving, packing, and shipping done. Est'd 1875. Tel. South 786.

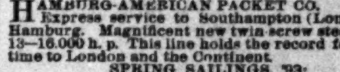
ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st., for storage of furniture and merchandise; goods sold on commission; advances made. Telephone, 4026. The E. Jennings Co., Props

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS— Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PERRY.

ROOFING.

WE CAN REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly; we will tell you cost of repairs free. Ford Roofing Co., 155 Washington-st

STEAMSHIP LINES.



Ocean Navigation.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO. Express service to Southampton (London) and Hamburg. Magnificent new twin-screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.

SPRING SAILINGS, '93:

Normannia	March 30	Normannia	April 27
Columbia	April 13	Fuerst Bismarck	May 4
Augusta Victoria	April 20	Columbia	May 11

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS LINE.
WINTER SERVICE.
From New York to Genoa and Naples via Gibraltar, by the magnificent twin-screw express steamers Columbia.............Jan. 5 | Augusta Victoria, March 2

Grand excursion to the Mediterranean and the Orient by S. S. Fuerst Bismarck from New York February 4th to Gibraltar, Genoa, Ajaccio (Corsica), Alexandria (for Cairo and the Pyramids), Jaffa (for Jerusalem), Smyrna, Constantinople, Corfu, Malta, Syracuse, Palermo, Naples, Algiers, Lisbon, Southampton, and New York.

Duration 10 weeks. First-class only.
Hamburg-American Packet Co. Gen. Passage Offices: 37 Broadway, New York. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS TO NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
I. cabin, $70, II. cabin, $50; steerage, low rates. Steamers sail from foot of 2d-st., Hoboken, N. J.

Elbe, Tues., Dec. 20, 7 a m	H. H. Meier, Tues., Jan. 10, 10 a m
Havel, Tues., Dec. 27, 11 am	Elbe, Tues., Jan. 17, 6 am
Lahn, Tues., Jan. 3, 7 am	Aller, Tues., Jan. 24, 9 am

MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMER SERVICE.
New York and Genoa less than Eleven Days.

Fulda, Sat., Dec. 31, 10 am	Fulda, Sat., Mch. 11, 10 am
Kaiser W. II., Jan. 28, 10 am	Werra, Sat., April 1, 10 am
Fulda, Sat., Feb. 4, 10 am	Kaiser W. II., April 8, 10 am
Werra, Sat., Feb. 25, 10 am	Fulda, Sat., April 15, 10 am
Kaiser W. II., Mch. 4, 10 am	

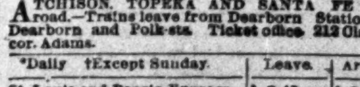
NEW YORK TO ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, VIA GIBRALTAR AND NAPLES.
Ems............................Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1893, 3 p. m.
NEW YORK TO PALERMO AND NAPLES.
Ems, Sat., Feb. 18, 10 am | Ems, Sat., Mch. 25, 10 am
Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
AMERICAN LINE— PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL.
INMAN LINE— NEW YORK AND SOUTHAMPTON.
RED STAR LINE— NEW YORK AND ANTWERP. PHILADELPHIA AND ANTWERP.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Western Gen'l Pass'r Agent, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE
NEW YORK AND HAVRE-PARIS
IN ONE WEEK.
"S. S." La Bourgogne, Wed., Dec. 14, 2 p. m. La Champagne, Wed., Dec. 21, 4 p. m. La Bretagne, Wed., Dec. 28, 11 a. m. La Normandie, Sat., Dec. 31 1 p. m.
Steamers sail from company's pier 42, North River, New York, for Havre, every Saturday.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st., Chicago.

JAPAN, CHINA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, HONOLULU, BERMUDA, WEST INDIES, FLORIDA, MEXICO, CALIFORNIA, ETC., by any route. For tickets and all information apply to THOS. COOK & SON, General Passenger Agents, 234 Clark-st., Chicago.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.



WESTERN.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express..	* 7:45 am	* 7:35 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	* 7:45 am	* 6:40 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express.....	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Lockport and Joliet Accom....	* 4:18 pm	*10:05 am
Joliet and Streator Express..	* 5:00 pm	* 9:35 am
Kansas City and Denver Lim..	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
California Limited...........	*10:00 pm	*10:30 am
California Fast Express......	*10:00 pm	* 8:30 pm
Kansas City Fast Mail........	*10:00 pm	* 8:30 am
St. Louis Red Express........	* 8:10 pm	* 8:30 pm
Kansas City Express..........	*12:01 am	*10:30 pm

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST PAUL RY. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis........	b 8:30 am	a 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis........	a 6:00 pm	a 9:50 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis........	a10:30 pm	b10:00 pm
Omaha, Sioux City...............	a 6:00 pm	a 9:30 am
Omaha, Sioux City...............	a11:10 pm	a 7:15 am
Marquette and Nor. Michigan.....	a 8:30 pm	a 7:00 am

Milwaukee leave a8:30 am. b 11:30 am. b 3:00 pm. 5:15 pm. a 6:00 pm. a 8:00 p.m. a 10:30 p m; arrive a 7:00 am. a 9:30 am. b 11:30 a m. b 1:00 pm. b 4:00 pm. a 6:30 pm. b 10:00 pm. a 1:45 pm.
aDaily. b Except Sunday. s Sunday only

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—

*Da. †Da ex. Sun. x Ex. Sat.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express..............	* 5:47 pm *10:45 pm	*7:15 am *9:59 am
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth..........................	* 5:47 pm x10:45 pm	*7:15 am *9:59 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex....	†8:00 am	†7:45 pm
Waukesha Ex....................	*4:00 pm	*11:00 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.
Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st., Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Ogden, San Francisco, Portland and the West......	†12:15 pm * 6:00 pm *10:30 pm *10:40 pm	† 2:15 pm * 8:15 am * 9:30 am * 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood....	* 6:00 pm	* 8:15 am
Duluth and Superior Special..	* 5:50 pm	* 7:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, Madison, and the Northwest............	† 8:15 am * 6:00 pm *10:30 pm	¶ 7:45 am * 9:30 am * 9:35 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas.........	† 6:00 pm	¶ 8:15 am
La Crosse, Winona, Sparta..	† 8:15 am *10:30 pm	‡ 8:00 am * 9:35 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:30 am *10:30 pm	* 6:45 pm * 7:00 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard	* 3:00 pm	† 1:35 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 5:00 pm ‡10:30 pm	*11:20 am ¶ 7:00 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am

Milwaukee and Racine—Leave, †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *7:30 p. m., *10:30 p. m.; arrive, *7:00 a. m., *10:00 a. m., *1:35 p. m., †4:00 p. m., *6:45 p. m., *9:45 p. m.
Waukesha & Madison—Lv., †7:00 a. m., †8:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m.; Ar., *10:00 a. m., †1:35 p. m., †6:45 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited.	‡ 2:00 pm	‡ 4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis.........	‡ 2:00 pm	‡ 4:45 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special....	‡ 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
New Orleans Fast Mail.......	‡ 2:50 am	‡12:20 am
St. Louis and Texas Express..	* 8:35 am	‡ 7:20 pm
New Orleans & Memphis Exp..	‡ 8:00 pm	‡ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 4:05 pm	* 4:45 pm
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line......	‡ 1:30 pm	‡ 1:25 pm
Rock'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	e 6:30 am
Rockford Passenger..........	* 8:30 pm	‡10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Pass....	* 4:55 pm	*10:40 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:30 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express.	....	* 7:25 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. eDaily except Sunday Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive
Illinois and Iowa Mail.........	* 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Peoria Express.................	†12:50 pm	† 1:35 am
Iowa and Minnesota Express..	*12:50 pm	* 1:35 am
Sioux Falls and Dakota Ex.....	*12:50 pm	* 8 15 am
Joliet Accommodation..........	* 3:20 pm	* 9:40 am
Peru Accommodation...........	† 4:50 pm	†10:20 am
Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, via Kansas City, Vestibule Express..............	* 5:00 pm	* 8:50 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth Ex.	* 6.00 pm	* 9:50 am
Denver Vestibule Ex. via Omaha (Big Five)............	*10:00 pm	* 8:15 am
Omaha Ex.....................	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex....	‡10:30 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Denver Ex., via Kansas City...	*11:15 pm	* 5:35 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth. Ex.	*11:15 pm	* 5:35 am
Peoria Night Express..........	*11:15 pm	* 5:35 am

*Daily †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday ¶Ex. Monday

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Depot, Canal and Adams streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator.........	† 8:40 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston.........	† 8:40 am	† 2:25 pm
Council Bluffs and Local P'nts	*11:35 am	* 2:25 pm
Denver and San Francisco......	* 1:00 pm	* 8:25 am
Rochelle and Rockford..........	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls and Sterling........	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota...........	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denv'r	* 5:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills..	* 5:30 pm	* 8:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 6:10 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston & Texas..	* 6:10 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis.......	* 6:15 pm	* 9:30 am
Omaha, Lincoln, and Denver...	*10:30 pm	* 3:45 pm
Kansas City, St. Joe. & Atchison	*10:30 pm	* 6:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis.......	‡11:30 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily †Daily except Sunday ‡Daily except Sat'y.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—GRAND UNION PASSENger Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express........	† 1:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City and Denver Limited..	* 6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado and Utah...	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited.................	†11:15 am	5:00 pm
St. Louis Palace Express.........	* 9:30 pm	7:15 am
Springfield and St. Louis Day Exp.	* 9:00 am	7:15 pm
Springfield and St. Louis Night Exp	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Joliet and Dwight Accommodation	* 5:06 pm	9:40 am

CHICAGO, GREAT WESTERN RY. CO. (OPERATing Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Ry.) Grand Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office corner Clark and Jackson-sts. (Phenix Bldg.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
†St. Paul and Minneapolis.........	8:30 am	10:20 pm
†Iowa, Mo., and Kansas Express..	8:30 am	10:20 pm
†St. Charles and Sycamore Local	12:06 pm	4:30 pm
*Sycamore and Byron Local......	3:10 pm	10:20 am
†St. Charles and Sycamore Local	5:35 pm	7:50 am
*St. Paul and Minneapolis.......	6:00 pm	9:10 am
*Des Moines, St. Jos & K. City..	6:00 pm	9:10 am

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Tex. Expr..	* 9:05 am	* 5:30 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express..	† 2:30 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria VestibuleEx	* 9:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Forrest Accommodation.......	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Detroit, New York & BostonEx	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express..	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive
Terre Haute and Evansville ...	† 8:00 am	† 7:25 pm
Terre Haute and Evansville....	*10:20 pm	* 6:55 am
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 4:00 pm	*10:40 am
Goodland and Attica	† 4:00 pm	* 9:55 am
Florida Limited...............	* 4:00 pm	*10:40 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Depots foot of Lake-st., 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st.

Nov. 20, 1892.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Accommodation....	† 7:05 am	† 7:35 pm
Detroit Day Express.........	† 9:00 am	† 3:55 pm
Grand Rapids via New Buffalo.	† 9:00 am	† 3:55 pm
The North Shore Limited......	*12:20 pm	* 4:30 pm
Fast New York Express.......	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
Grand Rapids Line via Kala'zoo	† 3:10 pm	† 3:55 pm
Niles Accommodation.........	† 3:55 pm	†10:10 am
Niagara Falls & Buffalo Special	* 4:35 pm	*10:15 am
Grand Rapids Solid Train......	† 5:25 pm	† 6:45 pm
Detroit Night Express........	‡ 9:30 pm	¶ 6:50 am
Grand Rapids Solid Train.....	*11:15 pm	* 7:05 am
Fast Atlantic Express........	*11:45 pm	* 7:55 am
Grand R'ds Line, via Kala'zoo	*11:45 pm	* 6:50 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES — CHICAGO—PASSENGER STATION, Canal street, between Adams and Madison. TICKET OFFICES at Station and at 248 Clark street, cor. Jackson.
THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield & Pittsburg	† 7:15 am	† 5:25 pm
Dayton & Cincinnati	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Indianapolis & Louisville	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Columbus & East.............	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Philadelphia & New York......	*12:30 pm	*10:00 am
Baltimore & Washington.......	*12:30 pm	*10:00 am
Washington & New York........	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Pittsburg & East.............	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
New York & Philadelphia.......	* 5:00 pm	*12:01 pm
Pittsburg & Washington........	* 5:00 pm	*12:01 pm
Columbus & Cincinnati.........	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton & Springfield..........	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Louisville & Indianapolis.......	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Mansfield & Youngstown.......	*11:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Pittsburg & East..............	*11:30 pm	* 6:25 am

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express...............	† 8:40 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:30 pm
Day Express....................	*11:25 am	* 4:50 pm
Atlantic and Pacific Express....	* 8:15 pm	* 8.00 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Sag'nw	* 8:15 pm	* 8.00 am
Funeral train..................	*12:00 m	* 3:35 pm

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st. Depot, and 22d st.

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive
Chicago and Buffalo Accom....	* 7:10 am	* 6:45 pm
N. Y. Fast Mail (via Old Road).	§ 8:00 am	§ 9:10 am
Boston and New York Special.	§10:30 am	§ 3:00 pm
Atlantic Express..............	§ 3:10 pm	§ 9:00 pm
New York & Chicago Limited..	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:45 am
New York & Boston Express...	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:35 am
N. Y. Express (via Old Road)..	*11:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Elkhart and Goshen Accom....	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station, also Ogden-av. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive
Local............................	† 6:05 am	6:10 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited............	*10:10 am	* 9:30 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 pm	*11:35 a m
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited............	* 6:40 pm	* 8:30 am
Night Express..................	*11:10 pm	* 9:30 am

*Daily †Except Sunday.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

x Daily. o Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila's Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 8:20 am
N. Y., Boston & Phil's Vest. Lim.	x 2:00 pm	x 8:50 p m
Lima, Marion, and Columbus...	o 7:30 am	o 6:55 p m
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 2:00 pm	x 8:50 p m
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:15 pm	x 9:40 a m
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express.........	x 7:45 pm	x 8:30 a m

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT DEARBORN STATION Ticket offices 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel

Dec. 11, 1892.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati "The Velvet"..............	*10:20 am	* 5:20 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati "The Electric"............	* 8:35 pm	* 7:35 am
Lafayette and Louisville.......	* 8:30 am	* 6:15 pm
Lafayette and Louisville.......	* 8:05 pm	* 8:12 am
Lafayette Accommodation.....	* 3:15 pm	*10:20 am

*All trains daily

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati Day Express........	9:15 am	5:35 p m
Night Express	8:00 pm	7:45 a m

TO CHOOSE DIRECTORS

STOCKHOLDERS OF NATIONAL BANKS HOLD ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Most of the New Boards Immediately Proceed to Elect Officers—J. V. Clarke Jr. Is Made President of the Hibernian Banking Association and J. O. Curry Is Placed at the Head of the Chemical Bank—Proceedings at Other Prominent Financial Institutions.

Stockholders of the various national banks met yesterday and elected directors for the ensuing year in accordance with the provision of the National Bank law. In most instances the directors met immediately after their election and chose officers. Following are the results, in addition to those published in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday:

Hibernian Banking Association—C. F. Clarke, H. B. Clarke, J. V. Clarke Jr., L. B. Clarke, J. R. McKay, T. Lonergan, H. B. Dox. The officers elected were: J. V. Clarke Jr., President; C. F. Clarke, Vice-President; H. B. Dox, cashier; H. B. Clarke, assistant cashier.

Chemical National Bank—J. O. Curry, S. E. Gross, A. T. Ewing, Otis Jones, W. M. Hoyt, S. W. Lamson, D. C. Newton, H. J. Straight, Robert Vierling, E. J. Edwards, E. C. Veasey, F. E. Spooner, C. H. Slack, O. W. Norton, M. A. Mead. The officers elected were: J. O. Curry, President; A. T. Ewing, Vice-President; C. E. Braden, cashier, and S. E. Hopkins, assistant cashier.

Chicago National Bank—F. Madlener, C. K. G. Billings, Andrew McNally, Ferd W. Peck, J. R. Walsh, Adolph Loeb. The officers elected were: J. R. Walsh, President; William Cox, cashier; and F. M. Blount, assistant cashier.

Lincoln National Bank—W. C. Newberry, Thomas R. Lyon, F. B. Rockwood, Fred C. Vehmeyer, O. F. Fuller, Dr. V. C. Price, Charles C. Housel, R. C. Price, Edward Hammett. The officers elected were: Dr. V. C. Price, President; Edward Hammett, cashier; J. R. Clark, assistant cashier.

Drovers' National Bank—J. E. Green, Charles Shattuck, John Brown, James P. Sherlock, W. H. Brintnall, Percy W. Palmer, Solva Brintnall. The officers elected were: President, Solva Brintnall; Vice-President, John Brown; cashier, W. H. Brintnall; assistant cashier, Edward Tilden.

National Bank of the Republic—E. B. Strong, J. B. Greenhut, A. M. Rothschild, A. Mackay, J. R. Mallers, Henry Kerber, Samuel Woolner, W. H. McDoel, John A. Lynch, W. T. Fenton. The officers elected were: John A. Lynch, President; A. M. Rothschild, Vice-President; W. T. Fenton, cashier; J. H. Cameron, assistant cashier.

Northern Trust Company Bank—A. C. Bartlett, H. N. Higinbotham, Charles L. Hutchinson, M. A. Ryerson, Byron L. Smith, J. H. Bradley, Marvin Hughitt, A. O. Slaughter, A. A. Sprague. The officers elected were: Byron L. Smith, President; Charles L. Hutchinson, Vice-President; Arthur Hartley, cashier; Frank L. Hankey, assistant cashier.

Globe National Bank—Melville E. Stone, Gustavus F. Swift, William H. Harper, Robert L. Henry, Everett W. Brooks, Oscar D. Wetherell, Alson E. Clark, Samuel H. Sweet, Bernard A. Eckhart, James L. High, Amos Grannis. The officers elected were: O. S. Wetherell, President; M. E. Stone, Vice-President; D. A. Moulton, cashier; C. C. Swinborne, assistant cashier.

State Bank of Chicago—Thomas Murdoch, A. P. Johnson, H. C. Durand, H. A. Haugan, A. Jurgens, J. M. Larimer, Theodore Freeman, Charles L. Hutchinson, P. S. Peterson, John H. Dwight, John R. Lindgren. The directors will meet Thursday to select officers.

Garden City Banking and Trust Company—John Buehler, Otto Peuser, Francis Gudtner, Jesse Spalding, A. C. Lausten, Henry Thowart, C. H. Plautz, George B. Swift, John W. Buehler. The officers elected were: John Buehler, President; Otto Peuser, Vice-President; John W. Buehler, cashier; Max Froehlich, assistant cashier.

Milwaukee Avenue State Bank—John P. Hanson, F. H. Herold, John Schermann, William Johnson, M. A. La Buy, Loren D. Thorsen, A. C. Lausten, John McLaren, Charles E. Schlytern, John F. Smulski, Paul O. Stensland. The officers elected were: Paul O. Stensland, President; Andrew C. Lausten, Vice-President; Charles E. Schlytern, cashier; Donald L. Morrill, attorney.

National Bank of Illinois—S. B. Cobb, Walter L. Peck, George E. Adams, George Schneider, Frederick Mahla, Charles R. Corwith, William A. Hammond, William D. Kerfoot, William R. Page, R. E. Jenkins, Albert A. Munger. The officers elected were: George Schneider, President; W. A. Hammond, Cashier; Carl Moll, Assistant Cashier; H. D. Field, Second Assistant Cashier.

American Trust and Savings Bank—F. H. Head, T. H. Sheppard, George E. Wood, Hiram Higgins, William J. Watson, S. A. Kent, Ferd W. Peck, V. A. Watkins, Adolph Kraus, C. T. Nash, Jay Morton, J. H. Pearson, Henry Botsford, G. B. Shaw, William Kent, E. L. Lobdell, C. T. Trego, W. H. McDoel.

The directors will meet and elect officers one week from today.

Home National Bank—A. M. Billings, C. K. G. Billings, James C. McMullin, John S. Zimmerman, David Bradley. The officers elected were: A. M. Billings, President; James C. McMullin, Vice-President; H. H. Blake, Cashier; William McDougall, Assistant Cashier.

Union National Bank—C. R. Cummings, David Kelley, S. B. Barker, J. H. Barker, H. U. May, S. K. Martin, J. J. P. Odell. The officers elected were: J. J. P. Odell, President; David Kelley, Vice-President; August Blum, Cashier; W. O. Hipwell, Assistant Cashier.

Prairie State National Bank—B. F. Homer, M. C. Bullock, H. J. Evans, William Spooner, George Van Zandt, George Woodland, James W. Scoville, William Hasner.

This board meets for the election of officers Jan. 15.

Oakland National Bank—H. P. Taylor, A. W. Allyn, John R. Walsh, William A. Hammond, D. H. Kochersperger, D. Harry Hammer, John J. Knight. The officers elected were: President, H. P. Taylor; Vice-President, A. W. Allyn; Cashier, John J. Knight.

National Live Stock Bank—John B. Sherman, Levi B. Doud, Irus Coy, Samuel Cozzens, George T. Williams, Roswell Z. Herrick, Daniel G. Brown. The officers elected were: President, Levi B. Doud; Vice-President, George T. Williams; Cashier, Roswell Z. Herrick; Assistant Cashier, Gates A. Ryther.

Calumet National Bank—John Walter, C. E. Bacon, O. S. Gartlin, H. Hansen, John Cunnea, A. G. Ingraham. The officers elected were: President, John Cunnea; Vice-President, G. D. Nebele; Cashier, A. G. Ingraham.

Union Trust Company—E. F. Pulsifer, S. W. Rawson, J. H. Pearson, James Longley, J. M. Wilson. The officers elected were: S. W. Rawson, President; E. F. Pulsifer, Vice-President; G. M. Wilson, Cashier; F. L. Wilk, Assistant Cashier.

Englewood National Bank—J. J. Nichols, C. H. Caldwell, H. P. Murphy, J. R. Embree, E. L. Roberts, C. H. Knight, J. M. Johnson, V. E. Prentice, W. H. Sharp. The officers elected were: J. R. Embree, President; E. L. Roberts, Vice-President; F. B. Warren, Cashier.

Atlas National Bank—Uri Balcom, Albert A. Munger, R. J. Clowry, William M. Van Nortwick, C. B. Farwell, J. T. Chumasero, R. J. Bennett, C. P. Libby, Joseph Austrian, W. C. D. Grannis, J. C. McMullin. The officers elected were: W. C. D. Grannis, President; C. B. Farwell, Vice-President; S. W. Stone, Cashier; and W. S. Tillotson, Assistant Cashier.

STREET RAILWAYS WILL BE COMBINED.

James Campbell of St. Louis Says the Consolidation Is Assured.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—James Campbell, the capitalist and broker, who has been in the East for several weeks past, has returned home and this morning pleasantly discussed all questions put to him.

"Will the Benton-Bellefontaine road, the Union Depot, and Mound City lines combine under one management, as recently published?"

"Yes, they will. The negotiations have been on foot for some time looking to the consolidation and they are now concluded. You might say that the movement is only a step farther toward the consolidation of all the street car lines in the city."

"Mr. Campbell, was your visit to the East for the purpose of perfecting the arrangements for this gigantic combine?"

"It was not. When that movement is perfected it will be perfected right here in town. The consolidation of the lines named has been definitely settled, however."

The organization of a new distillery in this city last week only reached the ears of whisky trust people officially at Peoria Saturday, and the return mail received by the whisky trust agents here this morning stated that the price of refined spirits would be advanced five cents per gallon tomorrow.

Albert Williams, a negro burglar, was caught in a man-trap at Bernard Tegethoff's grocery early this morning. The owner had lost considerable by burglaries and devised the trap as a means of protection. The failure to explode of a spent cartridge in a pistol attached to the trap saved Williams' life. The trap consists of a door in the floor in front of the till which falls when stepped on completely through into the cellar.

The Climate of Nebraska.

I have seen dust storms in Lincoln for three days so one could not see across the street, and thirteen days of blizzard in a month and a half during which one could not see a hundred yards at any time. I have had the roof of a hotel picked off over my head in Lincoln by the edge of a cyclone that four blocks away leveled a three-story brick building to the ground; had a hat that I never saw again taken off my head by a Nebraska zephyr; seen a man picked up on the street in Lincoln by the wind and slapped down on the sidewalk like a shingle; seen plate-glass windows smashed in (not blown out) by the wind, and seen from our office-window the second and third stories of a brick building knocked off from the first into the street by the same agency. I have known lightning to strike half a dozen places within a half mile of me within half an hour. I have seen thundershowers the last day of December and snowstorms the last day of May. I have walked home with summer clothing on and no overcoat at 9 o'clock at night, while people were sitting out of doors, and have frozen my face and ears at 8 o'clock the next morning while walking two blocks to breakfast. I have seen the mercury at 45° below zero in winter and at 113° in the shade above in the summer. I have seen in July thirteen days and nights of hot wind, during which the mercury did not go below 100, and in which corn fields promising fifty to seventy-five bushels to the acre were burned to worthlessness. In Nebraska I have known a half-dozen towns to be swept practically off from the earth by cyclones; and I have spent quite a number of hours watching them—the cyclones, not the towns—gather in the northwest, with a chair conveniently located with reference to an open cellar door, prepared to "slide" if they came my way.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

—FOR—

January Investment.

OUR USUAL LINE OF —CHOICE—

Bonds and Mortgages

Netting 5 to 6% Interest.

PEARSONS & TAFT,

175 Dearborn-st.

F. G. LOGAN & CO.,

Rooms 4 and 5 Board of Trade.

General Commission Merchants.

Customers afforded every facility for obtaining quotations and information in Room 4, ground floor.

Money to Loan

IN SUMS FROM $2,000 to $200,000.

On Real Estate Security. No Delay if Security is Sufficient. Building Loans Made.

LYON, GARY & CO.

100 WASHINGTON-ST.

Money to Loan

On Improved Chicago Real Estate

H. A. HURLBUT,

88 Washington-st.

REED & HURLBUT,

11 Pine-st., New York

MONEY TO LOAN

On Chicago Real Estate at Lowest Rates of Interest. Building Loans promptly made.

MASONIC TEMPLE STOCK

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,

Room 701, 100 Washington-st.

TO LOAN.

SPECIAL FUND, $30,000; WILL DIVIDE IN SUMS OF $10,000, $15,000, OR $20,000, AT 6%.

D. S. PLACE & CO.,

151 La Salle-st., Main Floor.

MONEY TO LOAN

At Current Rates On Chicago Real Estate.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE.

MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st. Suite 801.

HENRY C. HACKNEY,

115 Dearborn-st., Room 108.

HIGH CLASS Investment Securities

Paying 8 per cent (dividends quarterly) for sale

Wanted, Real Estate.

Wanted, factory site acreage on Belt Line or good R. R. connections for manufacturing purposes. Address J. R. W., No. 6 Borden Block.

To the Stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company

Notice is hereby given that the fourth regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company, for the election of Directors and such other business as may be presented, will be held at the offices of the company in the Rookery Building, on the southeast corner of Adams and La Salle-sts., in the City of Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, the 8th day of February, 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m. The stock transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20, 1893, to the opening of business on the 10th day of February, 1893.

Chicago, Jan. 9, 1893. A. H. GRAY, Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 2020 State-st., on Monday, the sixteenth day of January, 1893, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the election of directors for the ensuing year, for increasing the capital stock of said company to the amount of $12,000,000, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting. Stock transfer books will be closed from January 6th to January 16th, 1893, inclusive.

F. R. GREENE, Secretary.

Dated Chicago, November 15, 1892.

Navigation on the Yukon.

The great Yukon River of Alaska is soon to be made a highway of commerce by the establishment on it of a regular service of sidewheel steamers. The first boat of the proposed line, now building, will run from St. Michael's Island, fifty-five miles from the mouth of the Yukon—at which point it will connect with Norton Sound steamers—over 2,200 miles up the river. The fact that Alaska has the third—possibly the second—largest river in North America is not often remembered. The new steamer, the P. B. Weare, will establish trading posts along the river, will trade in all kinds of merchandise, and the returns will be in gold dust and furs. It will carry a complete assaying outfit and everything that a miner requires in taking out and testing valuable minerals. It will also take along a sawmill to cut timber for trading stations. The frame of the Weare was laid at first at Seattle, and she will be put together at St. Michael's Island. She will be 175 feet long, 28 feet beam and 4 feet deep. The Yukon is only navigable during July, August, and September, and it is thought that for the present probably but three or four trips a year may be made.—*New York Sun.*

Why Lightning Usually Kills.

Those who are unacquainted with the facts in the case often express surprise when told that not more than one person in 500 who has been struck by lightning survives, and that with the larger animals the ratio is still smaller. In this age of investigation (electric and otherwise) the layman can give explanations for natural phenomena that would have staggered the socalled philosophers of olden times. Thus we find that the electro-motive force of lightning has been a hobby with scientists for some time past, amateurs and experts alike taking part in the argument. At Berlin the great Academy of Sciences grappled with the subject and the spirited discussions over the "dynamic force" in the "mystic bolt" were only second to the question: "How shall we kill the comma bacilli?" Making deductions from all these wrangles and contentions, I find that the generally accepted opinion is that the electromotive force of a bolt of lightning is about 3,500,000 volts, the current about 14,000,000 amperes, and the time of the discharge about 1-20,000th part of a second! In such a "bolt" there is, therefore, equal to 2,450,000,000 watts, or about 3,284,182 horse-power! Is it any wonder that "lightning usually kills?"—*St. Louis Republic.*

The Giant of All Timepieces.

The greatest horological wonder in the world today is the gigantic clock in the tower of the immense Public Building at Philadelphia. When everything is running order this marvel of the clockmaker's art will be placed at a distance of 351 feet from the pavement. Its bell weighs between 20,000 and 25,000 pounds and is the second largest bell in North America, the great bell at Montreal being the largest, weighing 28,000 pounds. The dial of this Philadelphia titan is twenty-five feet in diameter, and the striking hammer is as large as a pile driver weight. The minute hand is eleven and the hour hand nine feet in length. The machinery is arranged so that the figures may be seen every fifteen minutes, the quarter, half, three-quarters, and hours. The Roman numerals on the face are each two feet eight inches in length, the dark part of the figures being four and a quarter inches in width. As it is entirely out of the question to think of winding such a monster by hand, a three-horse power engine has been placed in the square of the tower for that especial purpose.—*St. Louis Republic.*

And This in Maine.

There are in prohibition Maine 808 liquor dealers paying the special United States tax of $25 as retailers, or one to every 836 inhabitants. This does not include city and town agencies, Bangor wholesalers, or the illicit dealers, whose name is legion.

STREET CAR REPORTS

STOCKHOLDERS NOT WELL SATISFIED WITH THE RESULT.

Quotations for the Stocks Break—Activity a Feature of the Provision and Wheat Market with Considerable Nervousness—Pork the Only Hog Product That Holds Its Own—Liquidation in Lard and Ribs—Grain Markets Narrow but Generally Stronger.

The annual reports of the street railway companies and the action taken at the annual meeting were not received with enthusiasm in the stock market. West Chicago street railway stock declined to 211, although it was in strong demand Monday at 218. North Side stock was strong at the opening, but declined from 281¼ to 279½ for the account.

Full reports of the annual meetings will be found elsewhere. The action taken was, in brief, to authorize the directors to double the capital stock of both the North Side and West Side companies. President Yerkes stated to the stockholders that it was the intention of the directors to issue at this time $500,000 North Side stock and $1,000,000 West Side. The proposition to give the directors this wide latitude of action, which at any time allows them to issue any amount of stock up to $20,000,000 West Side and $10,000,000 North Side, was carried with practical unanimity, but it by no means meets with the hearty approval of the minority stockholders. Kickers were not prominent at the North Side meeting, but after the West Side meeting adjourned several of the stockholders who were present were decidedly vigorous in expressing disapprobation of an action which put such unlimited authority into the hands of the directors.

In the case of both roads the statements of earnings prove disappointing. While it is true that they both show handsome earnings, still those who remember that North Side stock a year ago today was selling 101¼ points lower than it sold yesterday, and West Side at the same time was selling 83 points lower than yesterday's quotation, those who remember that were naturally looking for handsome increases in earnings. In that year North Side stock has advanced in price 55 per cent, but the net earnings of the road prove to have increased but 24 per cent. In other words, the market value of the stock has increased $5,050,000, and it is now found that to support that increase there is a gain in net earnings of but $149,093, or only at the rate of 2.9 per cent on the appreciated market value. Using the same illustration in the case of West Side, it is seen that the market value of the stock has increased during the year $8,300,000, or 62 per cent, while the net earnings applicable to dividends increased but $169,159, or 19 per cent. The increase in earnings of $169,159 which stand against this increased market value of $8,300,000 represents but 2 per cent on the appreciated market value. Traders have for some time supposed that it was a foregone conclusion that the West Side dividend rate will be raised for the present quarter to 9 per cent. In the light of the statement of earnings submitted yesterday it is now considered doubtful if such an increase is made. The net earnings were $1,037,000 for the year, which is at the rate of but 9.3 per cent on the $11,000,000 stock on which dividends must now be earned. If dividends are increased to as close to the net earnings point as it would be to pay 9 per cent all claim to conservative management must be thrown to the winds and the idea accepted that the road is financiered with nothing but the Stock Exchange blackboard in view.

The stock market was far from active yesterday and the securities traded in were inclined to be heavy. West Side stock slid down from 218 at the close Monday to 212 at yesterday's close. On the morning call the quotations hung at about 216. At the afternoon call there was a sharp break to 211 and a little recovery to 212 regular and 212½ for the account. North Chicago stock opened with the sale of a ten-share lot at 278¾ regular. This was the only sale of regular stock. Account stock sold from 281 down to 279½.

There were no changes of interest in the market for industrial stocks. Milwaukee and Chicago Brewing company stock was dull, but a shade higher, at 34. Chicago Packing and Provision went at 49 for the preferred and 47¾ for the common. Diamond Match was quoted 158¾ to 159. Western Stone sold at 93½. It is reported that the earnings of the match company for 1892 will be over 14 per cent. At the annual meeting the company will authorize the capitalization of $750,000 of surplus and will issue an equal amount of new stock. A 10 per cent stock dividend will be declared and rights given for 10 per cent at par. New factories are being built at Oswego, N. Y., and Detroit.

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

100 C P & P Co pfd....49	100 Chi B of T 5s.....100
120 M & C Brew Co....33¾	12 D Match Co, Ill..159
55 do....34	10 N C St R R Co.....278¾
50 W C St R R.....216¾	150 do act.....281
350 do.....216	10 Chem Nat Bank.100

BONDS.

$2000 W C St R R 1st mtg 5s.....101	$3000 W C S R R deb 6s.....101¾

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

50 N C S R R act....281¼	50 N C S R R act....281¼
10 do.....278½	100 W C St R R act....216
150 do act.....281	50 do act.....215½
50 do act.....281¼	

BONDS.

$3000 Western Stone Co 5s.....94¾

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

7 W Stone Co.....93½	50 W C St R R act....213¾
50 C P & P Co.....47¾	50 do act.....212½
200 N C St R R act....281	50 do act.....212¾
150 do act.....280¼	50 do act.....212

BONDS.

$7000 Chi Gas Lt & Coke Co 5s.....90¾

SALES AFTER CALLS.

60 W C St R R.....211	50 W C St R R act....212½
25 do.....211¼	10 D Match Co, Ill.....158½
50 do act.....212	50 N C St R R Co act.280
100 do.....212	50 do act.....279½
50 do act.....212½	10 C & S S R T Co....87
10 do.....212	2 do.....88

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Street Elevated railroad company was adjourned for one week. The new interest in the road was not represented and nothing like a working quorum was present. It is intimated that the promoters of the reorganization scheme are having some difficulty with the finances of the road. A full report of proceedings at the meeting will be found elsewhere. President Gray of the Hide and Leather Bank denied the rumor that a consolidation with the Atlas National Bank is contemplated. Money is in good demand at the local banks and rates are advancing. There is quite a general demand and money is not coming in rapidly from the country banks.

Sterling rates were quoted as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	486½	488½
Actual	486¼	488¼
Documentary	485	487

There were rumors afloat to the effect that the Bank of France has decided to stop paying a premium for gold and that it wants no more of the precious metal at present.

The New York market opened somewhat irregularly. There was a fairly large volume of business, but the range was narrowed. The friends of Sugar Trust predict that a dividend will be declared on a 12 per cent basis, and are bullish for that reason. Sales of 121,000 shares of Reading were made, presumably by parties who have been gathering in the stock for use at the annual meeting and are now through with it.

Flower & Co.'s market letter to Jamieson & Co. says:

Reading and Whisky were weak at intervals today; the former due to legitimate reasons, and the latter apparently to a desire on the part of those on the inside to mistify operators. Although Reading rallied during the afternoon, but little confidence is felt in the permanency of the improvement. Whisky did not act right—selling below 62 in the face of another advance of 5 cents in the price of fermented spirits. The presumption is that Keene, who has been holding off for a week or more on account of his lack of confidence in the repeal of the silver bill, has been making a turn in whisky. Mr. Keene tells his friends that the stock will pay big profits in the long run, but those who buy ought to be prepared, in case the stock should temporarily sell off, as it may do at any time until Keene gets ready to give it another boost.

The grangers enlisted much better support. Outsiders are buying them on the prospects of an immense World's Fair traffic. St. Paul, which has held fire for some time, has been taken in hand by the bankers identified with the property. Rock Island is the special favorite in the approaching settlement with the Minneapolis and St. Louis. The latter stocks were up today and more active. Unless news comes there is apt to be a broadening speculation and higher prices for the grangers, Vanderbilts, and the better class of industrials.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Jan. 10.	Jan. 3.
New York	$145,547,455	$125,402,339
Boston	19,551,391	21,827,427
Chicago	16,553,762	26,081,168
Philadelphia	15,325,952	17,768,638
St. Louis	4,704,284	6,076,520
Baltimore	3,040,779	2,796,879
New Orleans	3,275,871	3,268,580

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 80c premium; Boston, 10c discount; St. Louis, 60@75c premium.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The stock market opened moderately active, but irregular. Rock Island maintained its recent advance and the other granger stocks were firm. Some of the industrials, however, showed signs of weakness early in the trading. A determined drive was made at Reading, which yielded when heavy selling orders developed. The Reading movement extended to the general list, and by sympathy affected the market as a whole. This brought on a period of dullness although not of positive weakness. Rock Island was sold by bear traders who thought a break was about to follow. Burlington, Atchison, and St. Paul were all firm at the opening, although they shared in the subsequent depression. New England was weak, on a feeling that it might suffer from the greater competition in the trade by reason of recent complications. National Lead was one of the strongest of the industrials and advanced on the reported decision of the directors not to amalgamate with Linseed Oil, except on a satisfactory basis. In later trading there was a rally on extensive buying to cover short interests. One of the most encouraging features was a drift from the industrials to the railway shares lists, thus broadening the market to an appreciable extent. The granger stocks were especially buoyant and in active demand, in many cases for investment orders. Sugar certificates were manipulated in a skillful manner with the result that they maintained their recent high level. Manhattan continued exceptionally strong on the continued belief that the system is to be benefited by the final decision of the Rapid Transit Commissioners. The market grew somewhat dull towards the close, but there was no perceptible yield in prices. Transactions throughout the day, however, were largely of a purely professional nature.

The bond market was fairly active, with a widely distributed business and a firm temper throughout. The Reading issues moved over a small range with the rest of the market. Stocks closed fairly active and very firm at the rally.

Money on call easy at 3½@5 per cent: last loan 4, closed offered at 4. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@7. Sterling exchange quiet but firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 485½ for sixty days and 487¾ for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 345,000 shares, including Atchison, 6,000; Burlington, 5,300; Chicago Gas, 5,300; Distilling, 61,000; Illinois Central, 4,000; Manhattan, 7,700; Missouri Pacific, 3,700; Northern Pacific preferred, 7,500; Reading, 120,600; Rock Island, 14,900; St. Paul, 10,360; Sugar, 26,300; Union Pacific, 3,500.

Government bonds dull and steady; State bonds dull and featureless.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	—Closing— Jan10	Jan.9.
Atchison	6,200	35	34½	34¾	34¾
Am. Cot. Oil	10,118	45¾	43½	44¾	43½
Do pfd	1,310	83¼	82	82¾	82¾
Am. Sugar	28,540	117¾	116⅝	117	117⅛
Do pfd	910	102¼	102	102¼	102⅜
Am. Tobacco	100	116½	116½	116½	117
Balt. & Ohio	500	94½	94½	94½	94½
Calf. & I.	900	59½	58¾	59½	....
C., B. & Q.	6,416	99¾	98¾	99¾	98¾
C. & N. W.	2,360	112¾	112	112¼	112
C., M. & St. P.	9,890	78¾	77¼	77¾	77¾
Do pfd	107	123	123	123	122½
C., R. I. & P.	14,520	85¾	84½	84¾	84¾
C., St. P., M. & O.	1,800	49½	48¾	49	48¾
Do pfd	200	118¾	118	118¾	117½
Can. So.	400	56⅝	56⅜	56½	56¾
Ches. & Ohio	1,100	23	23	23	23
Col. Coal	100	36	35¼	35¼	35¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	490	59½	59¼	59⅜	59¾
C. & E. Ill.	200	69¾	69	69	....
Do pfd	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	....
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	578	125¾	125¼	125¼	125¾
Chicago Gas	5,376	89¾	88¾	89¼	89¾
Cal., F. & I. D. Co.	300	21¼	21	21¼	....
D., L. & W.	250	150	149¾	149½	150¼
Del. & Hudson	300	132¼	132¾	132¾	132¾
D. & R. G. pfd.	770	53½	53	53½	53¾
Dist. & C. F. Co.	60,765	63½	61¾	62½	62¾
E. & T. H.	100	150	150	150	....
Edison	900	119	118	119	....
Gen. El.	2,127	113¾	112¾	113½	112¾
G. B. W. & St. P.	225	14¼	14¾	14¼	....
Hocking Valley	1,200	30	30	30	29¾
Ill. Central	4,067	100¼	99½	99¾	99
Lake Shore	700	129	128¾	129	128¾
Louis. & Nash	3,300	72½	72¾	72¾	72¾
Long Island	300	106½	105⅝	106½	....
L. E. & W.	400	23¾	23	23	23
Do pfd	109	78	78	78	78
Laclede Gas	100	24	24	24	....
Mo. Pacific	3,550	57½	57	57¼	57½
Mich. Cent.	100	104	104	104	....
M., K. & T.	300	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾
Do pfd	232	26¾	26¾	26¾	26
Manhattan	6,858	157¾	155⅝	157¾	155¾
Mexican Central	160	104½	104	104	
Minn. & St. L.	1,200	18	17¾	18	....
Do pfd	500	48¾	47¾	48¾	....
N. Y. & N. E.	7,700	46¾	45¾	46¾	46¾
Northern Pacific	900	17	16¾	17	16¾
Do pfd	7,933	47¾	46¾	47	46¾
N. Y., L. E. & W.	1,810	23⅛	23¾	23¾	23¾
N. Y. Central	1,264	108¾	108½	108¾	108½
Nor. & W.	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
Do pfd	200	38	37¾	38	37
N. Y., Sus. & W.	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Do pfd	300	69½	69½	69½	69½
N. Y., O. & W.	800	18¾	18½	18½	18¾
Nat. Linseed	100	40	40	40	40¾
Nat. Lead	2,080	47	46½	46¾	46¾
Do pfd	315	94¾	94¾	94¾	95
Nat. Cordage	1,600	139¾	139¼	139¾	139½
Do pfd	785	113½	112½	112¾	112½
O. & M.	100	22½	22½	22½	....
O. R'y & Nav.	150	76½	76½	76½	....
Ohio So.	100	45½	45½	45½	....
Phil. & Reading	123,815	49¾	48¾	49¾	50
Pacific Mail	200	26¾	26½	26½	26¾
Pullman	125	197	197	197	....
Richmond Term'l	125	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
Southern Pacific	750	34¾	34½	34¾	34¾
Silver Bullion	20,000	83	83	83	83¾
St. L. & S. W. pfd.	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Texas Pacific	300	9¾	9½	9½	9¾
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	2,300	39¾	38¾	39¾	39¾
Tenn. Coal	1,400	35½	34¾	35	35¾
U. P., D. & G.	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	16½
Union Pacific	3,300	40	39¾	40	40
W. & L. E.	150	20¾	20½	20¾	20¾
Do pfd	100	63¾	63½	63¾	63¾
Wabash	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11
Do pfd	600	24½	24½	24½	24½
Western Union	1,776	96	95¾	95¾	95¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams.....152	Fargo.....142
American.....117	United States.....58

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg.....113¼	U. S. 2s reg.....100
U. S. 4s coup.....113¾	

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

40000 Atch 4s.....81¼@81¾	1000 M&SL 1st.....128
20000 Atch 4s reg.....81@81¾	1000 NYLE&W nw 2d cn 102
20000 Atch 2d 2½ 4s-CA 51¾	1000 N Staten Co 1st.....105
27000 A C O reg.....114¾	1000 NYS&W 1st rf 5s.....105
26000 A&P gtd 4s.....67¾@68¾	1000 NY&N 2d.....74
55000 BCR&N 1st cl 5s.....97@98¾	15000 NY O & W cons.....107
5000 BCR&N 1st.....102¼	5000 NP cn 5s.....68@68¾
1000 Can S 2d.....105¾	1000 NP&M 1st.....85¾
3000 CNJ gm 5s.....113¾	6000 N W cp reg gd bd 122
17000 C N J gm 5s reg.....108¾@108¾	3000 NW cn cp gd bds.122
11000 C&O cons 5s rg.....103	8000 NW ex 4s.....97
3000 C&O gen 4½s.....81¾	4000 Ohio So 1st.....108
2000 C&O-R&AD 1c2-4s 79¼	28000 OSL&U con.....79½@80
3000 C&O 2d cn 4s.....78¾	20000 OSL 6s.....107
7000 CB &Q 7s.....120¾	1000 Or Imp con 5s.....86¾
10000 CB&Q cn 5s 106¼@106¼	1000 PD&E 2d.....70
2000 CB&Q db 5s.....101¼	7000 P&R inc.....25@26
5000 C&E I g 6s.....108	70000 P&R 1s.....74¾@75¾
12000 C&E inc.....43¾	78000 P&R 2d pfin.67¾@68
6000 C R I & P dt 5s.....96¾	158000 P&R 3d pf.....59@60
44000 CRI&P 5s cp 100¾@100¾	5000 P&R 3d inc.....60¼
5000 CCC&I 1s.....120	36000 P&R dfinc.....13¼@13¾
16000 CHV&T 5s.....91¾@92	44000 P&R gm 4s.....83¾@83¾
5000 Col Mid 4s.....63¾@64	3000 P&W 1st.....81¾
27000 C&NP 1st.....74¾@75	5000 R&D 5s.....67½
2000 Chi Gas 1st 5s 91¾@91¾	12000 R&D 6s.....103¾@104
3000 DM&M 1 g.....89¾	20000 RioG&W 1s.....76¼@76¾
6000 EL&BS 5s.....97	8000 StJ&G I 1st.....94¾
22000 Edison ENY 1st 5s.....115@116	5000 StL&IM 5s.....85¾
3000 Full El 1st.....95	6000 SPM&M 1st cn 6s.....100¾@100¾
14000 FtW&D 1st.....98¾@99	5000 SL&SW 1st.....64
32000 GBW&S P Eng tr rects.....39@39¾	1000 SAP 6s.....89
10000 GBW&StP 1st.....96¾@97	10000 SA&AP 1st 6s 1886-19.6 trrcts.....67
57000 GECo db 5s.100¼@100¾	5000 S V&NE 4s.....82¼
17000 Ill C 4s 1952.....100¾	20000 SecCorp 6s.....91@97¾
6000 I&GN 2dm.....68@68¾	5000 SPof A 1st.....100
2000 Iowa Cen 1st 5s.....87¼	5000 SPof C 1s.....113¾
1000 Ind D&S 1st tr.....124	10000 TC&R 6s-T Div.....94@94¾
5000 ID&S 1st tr.....124	1000 T U & R 6s-B Div 94
2000 Kings Co El 1st.....100	7000 TP 1st.....77
18000 L G St L 1st.85¼@85¾	1000 TP 2d inc.....26¾
3000 LE&W 1st 5s.....109	1000 TAA&C 6s g.....104
2000 LE&StL con 1st 5s 82	13000 TA A&NMcn.....93@93¾
1000 LS&BM S 2d cp.122¼	5000 TAA&L 1s.....113
5000 LStL&T 1st.....95¼	5000 TSL&KC 1st.....89
6000 MetE 2d.....106¾@107	3000 U P 1st'96.....105¾
5000 MO 5s 1902.....106¾	2000 UnPa 1st of 1897.106¾
2000 MSP 7s gd.....123¾	1000 UnPa 1st of 1898.....109
17000 M&N 1st 1910-ML.....113@113¾	163000 UP gd 6s cl tr no.....101@102
33000 MK&T 1st 4s.79¾@79¾	16000 WS gt 4s.....101¼@101¾
12000 MK&T 2d.....49	12000 W S gt 4s rg.101¾@101¾
10000 Mo Pac 1st cl 5s.....83	5000 WNY &P 2d.....30¾
2000 MPtr 5s.....91¾	17000 Wis C cn.....85¾
	3000 Wab 1st 5s.102¾@102¾
	5000 Wab 2d.....80¾

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 10.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Atchison	4,500	34½	35	34½	34¾
American Sugar	5,900	117	117¾	116¾	116¾
Do pfd	206	102½	102½	102	102½
Bell Telephone	47	205	205	205	205
C., B. & Q.	2,800	98¾	99¾	98¾	99¾
C. Junc. R'y. pfd.	850	93½	93¾	93½	93¾
Illinois Steel	380	82½	83	82½	83
Mex. Central	511	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Oregon Sht. Line	400	22½	22¾	22½	22¾
Union Pacific	1,700	39¾	40¾	39¾	40

Bond sales and quotations:

5000 O S L 5s.....77¼	8000 Wis C 1st.87¾@87¾
1000 C B Q Com 5s.....105	7000 Gas inc.....80@80¾
7000 Gas 1st.....87	1000 Vermont 5s.....98
59000 UPnote 6s 98¾@98¾	7000 Atch 2d.....53¾@53¾
5000 Wis Cent inc.....32	1000 Atch 4s.....81¼
5000 C & W M 5s.88@88¼	21000 Mex Cent 4s.....65

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 10.—The market closed steady. Pennsylvania, 54¾@54¾; Reading, 24@24¼; Lehigh Valley, 56¾@57; Reading general 4s, 83½@83¾; do, first inc, 75@75¼.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Crown Point, 40c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $1.70; Deadwood, $1.25; Gould & Curry, 80c; Hale & Norcross, 85c; Homestake, $12.00; Mexican, $1.20; Ontario, $13.00; Ophir, $1.80; Plymouth, 65c; Sierra Nevada, $1.15; Standard, $1.45; Union Consolidated, 90c; Yellow Jacket, 70c; Iron Silver, 40c; Quicksilver, $3.75; Quicksilver preferred, 18.00; Bulwer, 10c.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 10.—Allouez Mining company (new), $80.00 bid; Atlantic $10.00 bid; Boston & Montana, $32.37½; Calumet & Hecla, $297.00 bid; Franklin, $12.50; Kearsarge, $10.50 bid; Osceola, $35.00; Quincy, $144.00; Santa Fe Copper, $4.00 bid; Tamarack, $153.50; Centennial $7.50; Butte & Boston Copper, $10.75 bid.

WHAT TRADE GOSSIPS WERE SAYING.

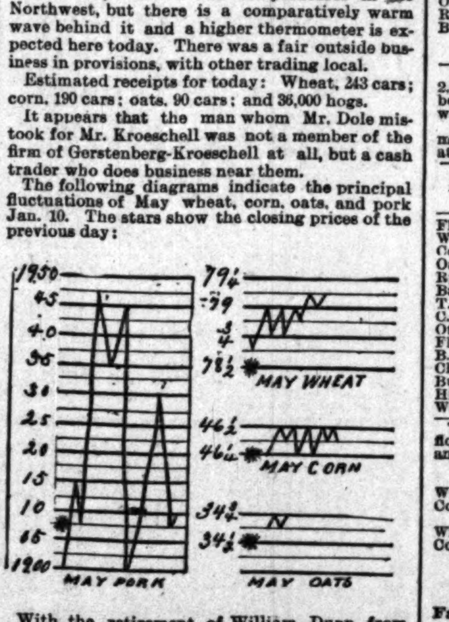
Interesting Bits of Information Picked Up on the Floor of the Exchange.

The provision pit was the most crowded on the floor, but at times there was a material increase in the interest shown in wheat. Provisions were very irregular in action, and the early advance was not maintained in pork, while lard and ribs closed lower than they did Monday. The signal service map showed low temperatures in the Northwest, but there is a comparatively warm wave behind it and a higher thermometer is expected here today. There was a fair outside business in provisions, with other trading local.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 243 cars; corn, 190 cars; oats, 90 cars; and 36,000 hogs.

It appears that the man whom Mr. Dole mistook for Mr. Kroeschell was not a member of the firm of Gerstenberg-Kroeschell at all, but a cash trader who does business near them.

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of May wheat, corn, oats, and pork Jan. 10. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



With the retirement of William Dunn from business all outstanding contracts with him were assumed by Rumsey-Lightner. They have also taken Mr. Dunn's office in the Board of Trade Building and John Blythe, who was associated with Mr. Dunn, will connect himself with the same firm that took the business.

P. B. Weare, who comes back from a trip to Minneapolis a bull on wheat, says that he never found the grain and flour business in the Northwest better than it is now. Everyone seems satisfied with the condition of affairs, they are all making money, and they look for continued prosperity. He says that the receipts of wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth will probably continue at about 300 cars a day for some time. This is just about enough to supply the millers without disturbing the local elevator stocks. He says there will not be any movement from the country elevators to speak of until the cash wheat gets within a couple of cents of May. Then the outside holders will ship in their wheat and buy in their May. He says that the farmers have marketed about all the wheat they have to sell. He believes that May wheat is worth at least 85c.

PROVISIONS BULGE AND THEN BREAK.

Pork the Only Product Closing Higher—Wheat, Corn, and Oats a Trifle Higher.

As the conditions prevailing in provisions showed little change at the opening there was a recurrence of the scenes that marked the sessions of the previous days. Commission houses held large outside buying orders, and the first half hour saw a strong advance in pork with little doing in lard or ribs. When pork got above $19.40 there were so many offerings of small holdings of long stuff that there was not enough buying to take care of it. This resulted in a quick break to opening, with a subsequent rally and another decline that left the market just a trifle better than it was at the close Monday. The hog market at the yards was not quite as strong as Monday, the receipts exceeding the estimates. There was a good demand for them early which resulted in a 5@10c advance, all of which was lost before the close. Cables noted higher prices at Liverpool, meats being up 1@2s. There were larger receipts expected today and that rather tended to make the local market easy. Another thing responsible for the unsettled feeling was the fact that many of the traders are fearful of a severe break when the heaviest longs have sold out, and yet it looked in pork as if the outsiders had taken the matter into their own hands and were going to bull pork no matter what happened. Counselman-Day, Armour, and Dunham were the best buyers early. Later the latter sold lard and ribs freely. His buying of pork was said to be for Ream, while the selling was attributed to the longs—Wright and Cudahy being the most prominent. May opened at $19.00, sold up to $19.47½, off to $19.00, up to $19.30, and back to $19.10, where it closed, with cash at $18.65@18.70. May lard opened at $10.62½, sold up to $10.67½, off to $10.40, and closed at $10.52½, cash being $10.70. May ribs opened at $9.75, sold as high as $9.80, as low as $9.50, and closed at $9.52½, with cash at 9.37½@9.50.

While the wheat market was a narrow one there was a good deal of interest in it and some little strength developed. The character of the foreign advices differed somewhat, some of them being higher and others lower. The suggestive features of the morning were the decrease in the quantity on passage of 640,000 bu, the decrease in the English visible of 1,000,000 bu, and the decrease in the world's available stocks of 2,000,000 bu. It was said that there has been some very good buying of cash wheat at New York in the last ten days that has not been reported. The receipts in the Northwest were lighter than they have been, though a little larger than a year ago at this time. The report of the resignation of the French Ministry induced some buying, but the little advance of the morning was on the buying by Eggleston and Swezey, supposed to be for the clique. Hately and Pardridge were notable among the buyers of the morning. There was a much better demand for cash wheat, with a shade better prices all around. The *Mark Lane Express* review of the situation there was rather bullish and may have had some effect on a portion of the trade. Receipts at principal Western points aggregated 659,600 bu and at Eastern points 45,700 bu, a total of 705,300 bu. The export clearances, wheat and flour, aggregated 470,000 bu from the chief Atlantic ports and New Orleans, with a local out-inspection of 84,000 bu, with 56,000 bu taken at New York for exports. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 72¾c for No. 2 red, 63c for No. 3 red, 66½@67c for No. 2 hard, 60c for No. 3 hard, 72¾@72¾c for No. 2 spring, and 66@70c for No. 3 hard spring.

There was little doing in corn. Advices from the seaboard indicated a better feeling there and there was a better demand for the low grades of cash corn at ½c advance. This had some effect in the speculative market, where trading was almost exclusively in the hands of the professionals. Fluctuations were frequent within narrow limits and at the close a slight gain was shown for the day. May opened at 46¼c, held between that and 46¾c, closing at 46¾c. Cables and outside markets were stronger. There was a decrease in the quantity on ocean passage of over 1,000,000 bu, and this with the better export movement was somewhat encouraging. At the same time the offerings by farmers, especially in this State, are quite liberal and this could not be said to encourage speculative buying. The feeling on the whole was quite satisfactory, however. Receipts at principal points were 541,700 bu and shipments 501,300 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were 135,000 bu, the local out-inspection was 57,000 bu, and 24,000 bu were taken at New York for export. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 41½c for No. 2, No. 2 white and No. 2 yellow.

There was a quiet market in oats, and the trade has as little to influence prices as in corn. During part of the session futures were almost neglected and the regular traders watched the pork deal. The movement was so light that a little more firmness might have been shown but for the flat corn trade. The receipts were 172 cars, with but 33 contract grade. The estimate for Wednesday was but 90 cars. Contract stocks were little changed. January closed nominal at 30¾c. February was at 1c premium and nominal. May sales were confined to 34¾c and 34¾c, closing seller at the latter figure. Free on board sales were at 29@32½c No. 3 and 31¾@34c No. 2.

A further reaction in rye was looked for and occurred, although prices ruled but ½ to 1c lower, and the advance of Monday was not entirely lost. The buoyant market even at the decline showed that shorts were still anxious to get protection at concessions. With only 14 cars received and some of these going on previous sales the offerings were very light. In May contracts the trade was brisk, with sales from 61½ to 62c and the close at 61¾c. January was quoted 6c under. No. 2 regular sold 55@55½c. Barley was unchanged from previous day's, with high grade grain in good demand and poor lots selling slowly. Receipts reached 90 cars. No. 4 sold at 38@46c, No. 3 at 40 to 60c, with extra lots bringing 63@64c.

Seeds were slow sale except for some firmness in flax. For the seed named the offerings were light, and good buying orders were in the market. Receipts were 56 cars, and local stocks decreased over 20,000 bu. A year ago there was a large increase. No. 1 cash sold ½c higher, at $1.09½; January ruled ½c higher, $1.08½; May advanced 1c from Monday, selling at $1.14¾@1.15¼. In timothy-seed March sold at 1½c decline, at $2.00. Country lots of cash seed ranged $1 60@1.90. Clover-seed was not traded in, with March nominal at $8.10. Cash lots were quoted $6.00@8.00.

The flour business was restricted by the fact that holders were asking the recent advance and buyers were not willing to meet the new prices. Trades reported were light and chiefly on local account.

There was more millstuff offering and bran ruled lower. Sales on track and free on board were $11.75 to $12.00, and a car billed through sold at $12.00. Middlings sold at $12.00 to $12.50 and a car of white at $13.50.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Monday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
January	$ 72¾	$ 72¾@ 73¼	$ 73¾
May	78¾	78¾@ 79¼	79¼
July	77¾	77¼@ 77½	77¾
CORN.			
January	$ 41¾	$ 41¾@ 41¾	$ 41¾
May	46¾	46¼@ 46¾	46¾
July	46¾	46¾@ 46¾	46¾
OATS.			
January	$ 30¾	$ 30¾@ 30¾	$ 30¾
May	34¾	34¾@ 34¾	34¾
MESS PORK.			
January	$18.60	$18.70 @18.87½	$18.70
May	19.07½	19.00 @19.47½	19.10
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
January	$10.75	$10.70 @10.80	$10.70
May	10.70	10.40 @10.67½	10.52½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
January	$ 9.60	$ 9.37½@ 9.62½	$ 9.37½
May	9.77½	9.50 @ 9.80	9.52½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	January.	May.	July.
No. 2 wheat	$ 85¾	$ 90¾	$.......
No. 2 corn	38¾	40¾	....
No. 2 oats	28¾	31	....
Mess pork	11.30	11.67½	....
Lard	6.20	6.52½	....
Short ribs	5.55	5.87½	....

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Monday by carloads:

	Contr'ct grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	55	45	6	106
Spring wheat	31	280	25	336
Corn	62	267	46	375
Oats	35	136	1	172
Rye	9	5	....	14
Barley	1	53	36	90
Total	193	786	114	1,093

Inspected out: 73,000 bu wheat, 57,642 bu corn, 2,270 bu oats, and 4,396 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 243 cars wheat, 190 cars corn, 90 cars oats, and 36,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Monday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1893.	1892.	SHIPMENTS. 1893.	1892.
Flour, brls.	9,670	17,416	8,941	29,036
Wheat, bu.	267,680	38,221	11,302	21,849
Corn, bu.	144,633	126,408	138,198	276,654
Oats, bu.	224,325	126,407	195,930	208,571
Rye, bu.	12,170	20,083	4,230	5,587
Barley, bu.	85,518	50,010	64,346	29,376
T. seed, lbs.	58,870	55,000	63,244	113,189
C. seed, lbs.	3,188	71,260	59,500	35,570
Oth. seed, lbs	27,400	98,200	....	3,735
Flaxseed, bu	30,768	25,869	11,601	26,321
B.-corn, lbs.	78,800	32,000	94,265	71,040
Cheese, lbs.	128,773	21,980	183,940	139,650
Butter, lbs.	450,705	209,186	538,066	445,043
Hides, lbs.	404,670	287,080	1,062,770	607,495
Wool, lbs.	....	15,200	60,475	7,473

The following shows the quantity of wheat and flour and corn on passage to the United Kingdom and continent on the dates mentioned:

United Kingdom.	Jan. 7, 1893.	Dec. 31, 1892.	Jan. 9, 1892.
Wheat and flour, qrs.	2,690,000	2,703,000	2,580,000
Corn, qrs.	290,000	370,000	370,000
To continent.			
Wheat, qrs.	640,000	710,000	1,270,000
Corn, qrs.	190,000	280,000	300,000

THE STREET MARKETS.

Fancy Butter Higher—Eggs Firm—Poultry Moderately Active.

As had been anticipated by many of the South Water street commission merchants the price of fancy creamery butter was forced up to 32c per pound at the late session of the Elgin Board of Trade. The other grades were proportionally higher. A continued feeling of firmness characterized the egg market, owing to the extreme lightness of the receipts. Strictly fresh eggs sold readily at 29c per doz. Notwithstanding the cold weather a fair business was carried on in the market for poultry and prices ruled a shade firmer on the principal varieties of fowl. Wild ducks, partridges, and quail were wanted by the local trade, but the other varieties of game were neglected. All kinds of vegetables and fruits were dull on account of the cool temperature. A large part of the potato receipts arrived in this city in a frozen condition.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 32c; fine, 30@31c; fair to good, 28@29c; fancy dairies, Cooleys, 26@27c; medium to good, 23@25c; packing stock, fresh, 16@18c; roll, good to choice, 18@19½c.

BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 20c per lb; fancy creamery, 18c; extra dairy, 16c; dairy, 14c; rolls and small pails, ½c additional.

CHEESE—Fine full cream cheddars, 10¾@10½c per lb; flat shapes, 10¾@11c; Young Americas, 10¾@11c; slightly skimmed, 9@10c; imitation Swiss cheese, 11¾@12¼c; brick cheese, 11@12c.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples, new, 8¾@9½c per lb; Northern sun-dried apples, 6@6½c; new peaches, 4½@5½c; new blackberries, 6½@7c; new raspberries, 20@21c. California dried fruits—Raisins, Muscatels, $1.40@2.00 per box; London layers, $1.65@3.00; loose, 5½@7c per lb; prunes, 12@15c, according to quality.

EGGS—Fine to fancy fresh-laid stock, 29c per doz; ice-house stock, 20@24c.

GAME—Mallard and redhead ducks, $5.00 per doz; partridges, $6.50@6.75; plover, $1.75@2.00; jacksnipe, $1.50@1.75; small ducks, $1.75@2.00; teal ducks, $2.00@2.50; dark prairie chickens, $5.50; light birds, $5.00; quail, $1.50; antelope, 10@12c per lb; venison saddles, 10@12c per lb; do carcasses, 7@8c per lb; rabbits, $1.00 per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, fine to choice, $3.00@3.25 per brl, and fair to good, $2.00@2.75; bananas, 75c@$2.00 per bunch; Cape Cod cranberries, $10.00@11.00; Wisconsin do, bell and cherry, $9.00@10.00; lemons, $3.00@4.50 per box; Florida oranges, $2.50@3.00 per box.

HAY—Receipts somewhat lighter, but demand poor for all grades. Only choice lots were salable. Sales were: On track—No. 1 timothy, 1 car at $10.50, 1 car at $10.75; 4 cars choice at $11.00; not graded, 1 car at $10.50; upland prairie, part car Iowa (poor) at $5.50, 1 car at 6.50, 3 cars at 7.00, 4 cars choice at $7.50, 2 cars at $7.75, 4 cars fancy at $8.00.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 4½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3½c; No. 1 calfskins, 8c; No. 2 do, 6½c; No. 1 country tallow, 5c per lb; No. 2 do, 4½c.

POTATOES—Fair to choice mixed on track, Wisconsin rose, 65@68c; Hebrons, 65@67c; Wisconsin Burbanks, 70@73c; Michigan, 68@70c. Sweet potatoes—Illinois, $4.50@5.00 per brl.

POULTRY—Dressed hen turkeys, good to choice, 12@12½c per lb; fancy, 13@13½c; dressed chickens, 10½@11½c for hens and springs; roosters, 6@6½c; dressed ducks, 11@12c; dressed geese, 8@11c; live geese, full feathered, $6.00@10.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Beets, $2.50@2.75 per brl; cabbage, per 100, $6.00@12.00; cauliflower, $2.00@2.50 per box; celery, 20@25c per dozen bunches; onions, $3.25@3.50 per brl; carrots, $1.00@1.25 per brl; turnips, $1.25@1.50 per brl.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.35.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Active and Higher—Hogs Go Up and Then Go Down.

Following are Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Date.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Jan. 9	18,301	485	33,326	10,034
Tuesday, Jan. 10	6,000	400	31,000	5,000
Week thus far	24,301	885	64,326	15,034
Same period last w'k	17,039	1,030	41,927	15,427
Same period 1892	31,605	1,174	110,049	76,448
Shipments—				
Monday, Jan. 9	3,806	87	11,076	415
Tuesday, Jan. 10	2,700	....	8,000	1,000
Week thus far	6,506	87	19,076	1,415
Same period last w'k	2,647	1	13,984	274
Same period 1892	7,298	178	24,438	2,242

Receipts Jan. 10, with comparisons, at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	6,000	31,000	5,000
Kansas City	6,200	10,000	1,400
Omaha	5,000	6,500	1,800
St. Louis	3,000	5,000	700
Totals	20,200	52,500	8,900
Cor. day last week	19,100	46,200	6,900
Cor. day 1892	21,600	81,500	9,200
Cor. day 1891	21,200	89,000	11,500
Cor. day 1890	18,000	37,000	7,500

Today's receipts are estimated at 35,000 hogs, 16,000 cattle, and 11,000 sheep, against 33,600 hogs, 15,192 cattle, and 12,526 sheep one week ago, and 52,898 hogs, 19,956 cattle, and 9,820 sheep one year ago.

CATTLE—Trade was active and beef cattle were stronger, with native butcher stock firm at 10c advance. Local dealers were the principal buyers. Sales of beef cattle included rough 1,259-lb steers at $3.90; choice 1,108-lb steers at $4.70; good 1,219-lb steers at $4.70; rough 1,406-lb steers, $4.75; choice 1,430-lb steers, $5.50; common 1,217@1,240-lb steers, $3.65@3.85; poor to pretty good 898@1,000 lb steers at $3.25@3.80, with a lot of nice 878-lb yearlings at $3.85; fat cows at $3.25@3.55, 1,232@1,290-lb distillery-fed bulls at $3.40, and 122 "still" steers, 1,151 lbs, at $4.30. Native cows sold principally at $2.40@2.80, and stock cattle largely at $3.10@3.60. Quotations:

Choice to extra steers, 1,500@1,750 lbs.	$5.35@6.00
Good to choice steers, 1,300@1,500 lbs.	4.40@5.25
Fair to good steers, 1,050@1,300 lbs.	3.90@4.65
Poor to medium steers, 950@1,110 lbs.	3.25@3.95
Good to fancy cows and heifers	2.90@3.60
Inferior to good cows and heifers	1.75@2.85
Stock steers, 630@800 lbs.	2.40@3.25
Feeding steers, 900@1,200 lbs.	3.10@3.90
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs.	3.10@6.00

HOGS—The market opened firm and 5@10c higher than Monday, but later weakened and closed 10@15c lower than opening quotations. Some packing "droves" cost more than Monday, but the general market closed 5c lower than Monday. First estimates placed yesterday's receipts at 22,000 to 24,000, but late trains were very "hoggy," swelling the arrivals to 31,000. Of the 36,000 on sale about 10,000 were carried over. The quality was much better, there being a larger proportion of heavyweights. Heavy sold at $7.30@7.90, bulk $7.55@7.75; mixed, $7.30@7.80, bulk $7.50@7.65; light, $7.20@7.65, bulk $7.45@7.55.

SHEEP—Desirable sheep sold 5@10c higher, and good lambs 15c higher. Trade was active and offerings only fair. Sales of sheep ranged from $3.25@5.40 for poor to fancy, with bulk at $4.00@5.00; 208 Westerns, 106 lbs, sold at $5.05; 214 fed Texas, 99 lbs, $4.90; 170 Mexican, 92 lbs, $5.05; 175 Western, 138 lbs, $5.70; 200 Western, 108 lbs, $5.30; 191 Western lambs, 95 lbs, $6.20; 217 Western lambs, 81 lbs, $6.10.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

New York, Jan 10.—BEEVES—Receipts, 938 head, all for exporters and slaughterers. No trade, feeling firm; dressed beef steady, at 8@9½c per lb. Shipments today 1,255 beeves 2,500 quarters of beef. CALVES—Receipts, 147 head. Market steady; veals, $6.00@8.50 per 100 lbs; grassers and Western calves, $2.50@3.12½. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 1,926 head. Market slow; sheep sold at $4.25 per 100 lbs; lambs, $5.00@6.37½. HOGS—Receipts, 3,975 head, consigned direct; nominally steady at $7.00@7.60 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts, 6,000 head; shipments, 1,200 head. The market was fairly active; good cows and steers firm; others weak to lower; feeders steady. Representative sales: Dressed beef and shipping steers, $3.00@5.00; cows and heifers, $1.75@3.70; stockers and feeders, $2.80@3.40. HOGS—Receipts, 9,000 head; shipments, 400 head. Market active and 15@25c higher, closing 5@10c off; extreme range, $4.75@7.60; bulk, $7.30@7.50. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,400; shipments, 1,100; market trifle quiet, steady to weak; muttons, $4.65.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,200; shipments, 500. Market strong; fair to good native steers, $3.10@4.50; choice shipping, $4.65@5.00; meal fed Texas steers, $3.00@4.00; grass Texans, $2.25@3.20. HOGS—Receipts, 5,200; shipments 1,600. Market 10c higher; heavy, $7.60@7.80; packing, $7.10@7.70; light, $7.30@7.60. SHEEP—Receipts, 900; shipments, none. Market strong; fair to good natives, $3.00@4.60; choice to extra muttons, $4.75@5.30.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000; weak; 10@15c lower; steers, $3.25@5.25; cows, $1.25@3.50; feeders, $2.30@3.50. HOGS—Receipts, 6,500; opened 10@20c higher, closed shade easier; heavy, $7.50@7.55; light, $7.25@7.50; bulk, $7.40@7.50. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,800; slow; $3.50@4.50. LAMBS—$4.50@5.50.

FOREIGN FINANCE AND PRODUCE.

Leading Quotations from London, Liverpool, and Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Jan. 10.—All business has been quiet on the Stock Exchange. Consols and Indian rupee paper improved ⅛. Foreign government securities close firm, due to a much better tendency on the Paris bourse. Spanish securities recovered 1 5-16; Greek, ½ to 1; all others 1¼ to 1¾. Argentine 1886 funds close strong at an advance of 1¾. The tendency of home railways is favorable, though dealings have not been active. Americans have been rather dull. The market all day had little or no support, no orders being forthcoming from New York. Prices close irregular. Philadelphia is ¾ lower; several others, ¼ to ¾, while in a few instances a rise of ⅛ to ⅜ is established. Canadians close, rather depressed, more especially Grand Trunk issues, which are ½ to ¾ lower. Canadian Pacific is unchanged. Money is in fair demand, call loans being charged 1 to 1½ per cent. The discount market is firm, paper being quoted at ⅞ per cent. Bankers will probably secure from 2½ to 3 per cent tomorrow.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10.—Cotton moderately active at easier prices; middling, 5 5-16d; sales, 7,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export and included 5,400 American; American middling, low middling clause, January, 5 15-64d buyers; January and February, 5 15-64d buyers; February and March, 5 15-64@5 16-64d; March and April, 5 17-64d buyers; April and May, 5 19-64d value; May and June, 5 20-64@5 21-64d; June and July, 5 22-64@5 23-64d; July and August, 5 24-64d value; August and September, 5 23-64@5 24-64d.

Futures closed steady. Wheat quiet; holders offer moderately; No. 2 red winter, 5s 9d@5s 9½d per cental. Receipts during the last three days 128,000 centals, including 127,000 American. Corn firm; demand fair; mixed Western, 4s 4½d per cental. Receipts American corn last three days 11,700 centals; Peas, Canadian, 5s 5½d per cental. Bacon, long and short clear, 55 lbs, 52s, 6d. Turpentine spirits, 23s per cwt. Linseed oil, 19s 6d per cwt.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Three per cent rentes, 94f 75c for the account.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Grain and Provision Movement, Together with Closing Quotations.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—[Special.]—COTTON—Early advices from Liverpool reported a partial decline of 1-64d and business caused our market to open at a decline of ⅛ point, with room traders selling, but late rumors that a certain Wall street firm had issued a small crop estimate, probably below 6,000,000 bales, caused a demand from shorts to cover contracts, and then Liverpool reported two advances of 1-64d, and the result was that our market made an advance of 4@5 points. The improvements, however, did not hold, for after noon selling orders were received from the South and the port receipts were a trifle in excess of estimates. Then came news from Washington that the State had resumed agitation of the anti-option bill and some fear was expressed of its reaching a vote tomorrow. The reported resignation of the French Cabinet also had a more or less depressing influence upon values, and the close of the market was at a decline of 5@6 points from yesterday's final prices, but the tone was steady. On the spot the market was quiet and ⅛ lower. Sales, 1,119 bales for consumption and 200 bales on contract. Middling uplands quoted at 9⅞ and do gulf at 10⅛c. The Liverpool spot was dull and ⅛c lower. Middling uplands quoted at 5⅜c. Sales, 7,000 bales; futures closed steady. Stock in New York in licensed warehouses, 300,106 bales; in other places, estimate, 5,828 bales; total stock by running count, 305,934. Stock in all United States ports, 1,061,198 bales. Port receipts today, 27,344 bales, against 26,531 bales this day last week and 42,624 bales the corresponding day last year. The transactions at the New York Cotton Exchange were 130,200 bales. Today's sales:

Month.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January	2,000	9.58	9.58	9.54@9.56
February	7,100	9.74	9.65	9.65@9.66
March	64,500	9.85	9.75	[illegible]
April	22,300	9.95	9.85	[illegible]
May	25,000	10.04	9.94	[illegible]
June	3,000	10.10	10.02	[illegible]
July	100	10.12	10.12	[illegible]
August	1,300	10.20	10.12	[illegible]
September	700	9.93	9.92	[illegible]
October	2,300	9.75	9.72	[illegible]

COFFEE—The market for contracts continued and prices further declined. At the opening April was unchanged, but other months were points off and later values further weakened points under dull and weaker European advices and continued liberal receipts. Stocks are larger than those for several years past, and consumptive demand for coffee is relatively quiet, the weaker "longs" are trying to rid themselves of their holdings. An estimate from Bradshaw on the crop was received today. He places the Rio at 2,750,000 and the Santos at 2,500,000 bags, a slight increase over the last estimate received. The close was quiet and barely steady at about the lowest prices of the day. Havre opened unchanged and ¼ franc lower and then further declined ¼@¾ franc, closing quiet. London was unchanged to a trifle lower. Hamburg was quiet and irregular. American warehouse deliveries yesterday were 30,458 bags, including 28,941 bags at New York, 750 bags at Baltimore, and 765 bags at New Orleans. A cable from Rio quotes: First ordinary, 10 kilos, 12,900; good ordinary, 10 kilos, 12,250; exchange, private, 12[illegible]; receipts on Rio, two days, 29,000; Rio clearances to United States, 6,000; do Europe, 7,000; Rio stock, 180,000; Rio market quiet; receipts in Santos, two days, 20,000 bags; Santos, stock, 282,000 bags. Santos market dull; good average, Santos, [illegible]. Cleared from Santos Jan. 9 steamship Chileso [illegible] bags. Total sales at one New York coffee exchange were 23,750 bags. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January	2,250	15.85	15.79	15.70@[illegible]
February	1,250	15.65	15.55	15.50@[illegible]
March	1,000	15.60	15.50	15.45@[illegible]
April	250	15.50	15.50	15.35@[illegible]
May	4,750	15.40	15.35	15.30@[illegible]
July	1,000	15.40	15.30	15.30@[illegible]
Sept.	3,250	15.40	15.30	15.25@[illegible]
Dec.	1,000	15.30	15.30	15.25@[illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat—Was at one time 1-16 to ⅛c lower but recovered this and advanced ⅛ to ¼c; spot sales, 55,000 bu, including six loads for export. No. 2 red at 2¼c under May, or 79 13-16c; No. 2 spring 84¾c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter quoted 3¼@3½c under May; No. 1 Northern at 1c over, No. 2 do at 3c under. Option sales, 645,000 bu. Corn—advanced ⅛ to ⅜c. Spot sales, 160,000 bu, including 10 loads for export, No. 2 at 50¾c in elevator; end of January at 52¾c f. o. b. afloat; No. 3 at 49@49½c in elevator and 49c afloat; ungraded yellow at [illegible]. Option sales, 270,000 bu. Oats advanced ⅛@¼c in futures. Spot mixed stronger, but white weak. Spot sales, 40,000 bu. No. 2 mixed at 37½c; No. 2 white at 43@46½c for white and 37@39c for mixed; No. 2 white quoted at 42¼@42¾c. Option sales, none.

BUTTER—Best, 29@33c.

CHEESE—Best, 11½c.

EGGS—24@32c.

SUGAR—Raw firm and in good demand; 89 test [illegible]. Sales 3,000 bags centrifugal, 96 test, at break-water at 3 7-16c and a cargo do removed to Boston at [illegible] c. i. f.; refined family active and firm.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Dull. Engagements: [illegible] to London at 2d; 28,000 bu to Liverpool at [illegible]. Exports into the United Kingdom: Wheat, [illegible] bu; corn, 1,376,000 bu; flour, 270,000 brls.

COTTONSEED OIL—Better demand; firm; crude @45c.

PETROLEUM—There were sales of only 1,000 brls of petroleum certificates at 54c, which was about 1½c higher than the last recorded sale some time last week. At the Stock Exchange the commodity was entirely neglected. The market was featureless, and news of all sorts fails to stimulate any speculative activity. At Oil City, Pa., National Transit certificates opened 54c, highest 54¾c, lowest 54c, closed 54¾c. Sales, 11,000 brls; clearances, [illegible] 000 brls; shipments, 127,238 brls; runs, [illegible] brls. At Pittsburg, Pa., National Transit certificates opened at 54c, closed at 54¾c, highest 54¾c, lowest 54c.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat was very dull and slow, but closed ⅛c above yesterday; cash, 67¾c; January, 68c bid; February, 69¾c; May, [illegible] @74¾c; July, 74¾. Corn declined ⅛@¼c early but recovered and closed a shade above yesterday; cash and January, 37¾c; February, 38¾c; May, [illegible] 41¾c. Oats firmer; cash, sample lots, [illegible]; 34¾c. Rye higher and stiff; 56c bid. Barley quiet; sample lots of Minnesota, 53@60c. Bran steady; east track. Hay unchanged. Lead firm; [illegible] chemical. Flaxseed unchanged. Butter [illegible]; creamery, 27@30c; dairy, 18@27c. Eggs firm at 25¾c. Cornmeal quiet at $1.80. Whisky higher at $1.35. Bagging and cotton ties unchanged. PROVISIONS—Pork higher; old, $18.50; new, $19.[illegible]. Lard firm at $10.75. Dry salt meats and bacon firm, with a good job demand at previous quotations. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 36,000 bu; corn, 167,000 bu; oats, 24,000 bu; rye and barley, none. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 37,000 bu; corn, 212,000 bu; oats, 22,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 5,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; prices closed ¼c higher; steamer No. 2 red in export elevator, 75¼c; No. 3 red, 74c; No. 2 red spot, [illegible]; No. 2 red, January, 76¾@77c; February, 75¾@[illegible]; March, 79@79¼c; April, 80¼@80¾c. Corn—Options firm; advanced ¼c under better English cables; local carlots scarce and firm, but quiet; No. 2 white in grain depot, 49½c; No. 2 yellow in do, 50¾c; No. 2 mixed, January, 49@49½c; February, 49¼@[illegible]; March, 49¾@49¾c. Oats—Offerings moderate; market steady; demand light; No. 2 white regular at 40¾c; No. 2 white, January, 40¼@40¾c; February, 40¾@[illegible]; 4c; March, 40¾@41¼c; April, 41@41½c. Receipts—Wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 26,400 bu; oats, 20,[illegible] bu. Shipments—Wheat, 63,700 bu; corn, 25,800 bu; oats, 27,700 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 10.—GRAIN—May wheat opened at 71¾c and closed at 71¾c. There was no trading in other options. The cash market held up well and there was no decline in bidding today. No. 1 Northern sold at 66@66½c and higher. No. 1 Northern went at 63@63¾c. Receipts of wheat here were 259 cars, and at Duluth and Superior 69 cars. Close—January closed 66c; May opened 71¾c, highest 71¾c, lowest 71¾c, closed 71¾c. On track—No. 1 hard, 68c; No. 1 Northern, 66¾c; No. 2 Northern, 63@64c.

Toledo, O., Jan. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat—Dull, firm; No. 2 cash, January, 73c; May, 78¾c. Corn—Dull, steady; No. 2 cash, 41c; No. 3, 40c; No. 4, 39c. Oats—Quiet; cash, 35c. Rye—Dull, firm; cash, 56c. CLOVERSEED—Dull, steady; prime cash and January, $8.[illegible]; February, $8.22½; March, $8.27½. Receipts—Wheat, 21,200 bu; corn, 62,123 bu; oats, 69 bu; cloverseed, 415 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 4,815 bu; corn, 1,678 bu; oats, 400 bu; rye, 1,500 bu; cloverseed, 420 bu.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 10.—GRAIN—Corn—Active, firm; No. 2, 39¾c; No. 3, 38¾c; new No. 3, [illegible]. Oats—Active, firm; No. 2 white, 33@34c; No. 3 white, 32@32¾c. Rye—Scarce, nominal; No. 2, [illegible]. Whisky—Firm; wines, $1.35; spirits, $1.37. Receipts—Wheat, 4,050 bu; corn, 23,050 bu; oats, 31,[illegible] bu; rye, 600 bu; barley, 9,100 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 2,950 bu; corn, 7,100 bu; oats, 23,100 bu; barley, 5,500 bu.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 10.—WHEAT—The market was dull again today. Close—No. 1 hard, cash and January, 69¾c; May, 75¾c. No. 1 Northern, cash and January, 67c; May, 73c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 61¾c; No. 3, 55c; rejected, 48c.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 10.—WHEAT—No. 1 Northern, 78¾c; No. 2 do, 75¾c; winter quiet; No. 2 red, 75c; No. 1 white, 76c asked; No. 3 extra, 73c.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 28¾c.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscript returned unless proper postage accompanies it. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Defends "Jubilee Stamps."

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Being a stanch Republican, I consider it an honor to defend the action of Postmaster-General Wanamaker in issuing jubilee stamps of denominations varying from $2 to $5. Any banker knows that stamps to the amount of $5.50 can be and are used on single packages.

Foreign postage is 10 cents an ounce for first class matter. Sixty-four ounces, with 10 cents for registry, would bring the postage to $6.50. Bonds and the like are often sent in packages of that weight, always first class, and registered. So Columbus is still useful as well as ornamental, even if you pay $5 for him.

ROBERT M. HA[illegible]

Thankful for Attention to the Error.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—THE TRIBUNE will doubtless be of great service to the members of the present Illinois Legislature by keeping its "eagle eye" trained on the various measures introduced at Springfield during the present session and reviewing and criticising the same when, in the judgment of THE TRIBUNE, criticism is necessary. And this is right and perfectly proper of THE TRIBUNE. A great metropolitan daily can serve no better purpose than to keep its State lawmakers "in line" whenever it appears they are making mistakes, and as one of these of the present Legislature I am thankful for any suggestions THE TRIBUNE may make upon our work or contemplated work during the present term.

To illustrate: THE TRIBUNE "called me down" on my resolution in reference to the "one term tenure" of the office of the Presidency of the United States, stating that the term was fixed by our Federal Constitution, and that Congress could only submit to the States amendments to the Constitution, etc., which, as a matter of course, I knew very well, and would probably have discovered my error before presenting my resolution. However, I am thankful to THE TRIBUNE for calling attention to the error, and for suggestions in connection therewith. I shall draft the resolution very nearly in accordance with the suggestions.

H. CLAY WIL[illegible]

No Revolution in Mexico.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The frequency with which some of the newspapers of this city publish alarming reports regarding the situation in my country, stating that a revolution has started and is going on there, makes one believe that the persons who originated such rumors deliberately aim to injure the reputation of Mexico and her government.

To well-informed persons who know that for the last few years Mexico has been enjoying absolute peace, whereby that country is daily prospering and progressing, and that this condition of things is due to the wise administration of Gen. Diaz, any further comments would be perfectly unnecessary as they understand such information is entirely untrue and perhaps has for its object the perversion of truth; but as it might happen that some persons have no means or reason to know the real situation of Mexico might give credit to such rumors, I have thought it my duty as a Mexican loving truth and jealous of my country's honor to assure you, Mr. Editor, that there is no revolution in Mexico at present. Her people love peace and desire to preserve it, because they know full well that under its sway they have enjoyed a prosperous condition unknown to them heretofore, and that due to it Mexico has entered into mercantile relations with friendly countries, and finally that they love their present presiding Magistrate because he constantly watches over the preservation of their peace and tranquillity.

Daily I receive letters from enlightened persons in Mexico who are my friends and acquaintances, wherein they relate to me the most important events that are there transpiring, and no one has even hinted at anything revolutionary in character.

Knowing, Mr. Editor, your impartiality I have taken the liberty to address you these few lines which contain nothing but the truth, so that if you deem it proper you may state it as a fact that there is no revolution in Mexico or anything that has that appearance.

M. SERRA[illegible]

Blind People.

The United States has a less percentage of blind people than any other country in the [illegible]